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TRAVELS

IN

TURKEY, ASIA-MINOR, SYRIA,

AND

ACROSS THE DESERT

INTO

EGYPT

DURING THE YEARS 1799, 1800, AND 1801,

IN COMPANY WITH

THE TURKISH ARMY,

AND

THE BRITISH MILITARY MISSION.

TO WHICH ARE ANNEXED,

OBSERVATIONS ON THE PLAGUE, AND ON THE DISEASES PREVALENT IN TURKEY, AND A METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

BY WILLIAM WITTMAN, M. D.

OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY,

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in London, and Surgeon to the British Military Mission acting with the Army of the Grand Vizier.

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TO HIS EXCELLENCY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE EARL OF ELGIN,

HIS MAJESTY's AMBASSADOR EXTRAORDINARY AT THE OTTOMAN PORTE, &c. &c.

MY LORD,

THE attention, ſo honourable to your Lordſhip's feelings, with which I, as well as others of our countrymen, was favoured by your Lordſhip, while in the dominions of the Grand Seignor, has excited in me ſentiments of gratitude, for the public expreſſion of which I hope to be forgiven.

It is under this impreſſion that I have preſumed to prefix your Lordſhip's name to a work, which is the reſult of my obſervations and inquiries while in thoſe countries. If it ſhould ſerve to record the hoſpitable and liberal conduct of your Lordſhip, in your public capacity, and the reſpect and eſteem which that con-

duct could not fail to excite in its Author; and if, at the ſame time, it ſhould in any degree, contribute to your Lordſhip's amuſement, it will be a ſubject of permanent ſatisfaction to

MY LORD,

Your Lordſhip's obliged Servant,

THE AUTHOR.

Woolwich, April, 1803.

PREFACE.

IN the preſent multiplicity of books, to obtrude a new work upon the Public argues an opinion in the Author, that it either contains ſome new information, or if the matter is old, that it is in a dreſs which is both original and advantageous. To the latter the writer of theſe pages makes no pretenſions; with reſpect to the former, the fault is his own if the work ſhould be found to contain no information but what is already familiar to his countrymen.

Attached in a profeſſional capacity to the Britiſh Military Miſſion which accompanied the army of the Grand Vizier in its route through Turkey, Syria, and Egypt, during the late memorable campaign, he was certainly in a ſituation peculiarly advantageous for obſerving the manners, cuſtoms, and habits of the Turkiſh nation, not only in peace, but in war. His profeſſion afforded him many opportunities for improving theſe advantages, by an intimate communication not only with the Grand Vizier himſelf, but with the principal perſonages of the Ottoman empire.

In the courſe of his travels, he ſaw many things which, to him at leaſt, were uncommon; and he was in the habit (partly to relieve

his mind from the irkſomeneſs of his ſituation, and partly in the hope of gratifying his particular friends) to note down whatever appeared worthy of remark. On communicating theſe notes to thoſe for whom they were originally intended, it was their wiſh to ſee them in print, as containing matter which, according to their partial opinion, was calculated to intereſt a ſtill wider circle. Such a taſk, when he commenced his journal, he did not expect he ſhould have to encounter; and this ſtatement, in every reſpect conſonant to truth, he truſts will ſhield him from the ſeverity of criticiſm, which is moſt properly directed againſt ſuch publications as are, from the firſt, intended to challenge the approbation of the Public.

He cannot flatter himſelf with the hope that theſe pages will be found equally agreeable to all readers. To ſome they will appear in parts defective, as they undoubtedly are; to others, the Author may ſeem occaſionally prolix, in recording the particulars of converſations held with different individuals, either on the civil or on the military ſtate of the countries in which he reſided. Yet thoſe books are perhaps the moſt inſtructive, and not the leaſt entertaining, which record things as they really happened. "Truth," ſays an admired author, "needs no ornament; and in my opinion what ſhe "borrows from the pencil is deformity."

His profeſſional duties led the Author to pay a particular and a minute attention to the climate and to the maladies of which it is

productive. That dreadful diſeaſe, which has been emphatically denominated the *Plague*, was neceſſarily a prominent object in this fatal catalogue; and, unfortunately for the army which he accompanied, few Europeans have had equal opportunities of witneſſing its ravages. The information which he was able to obtain from the practitioners of the country he endeavoured carefully to compare with the facts which fell under his own obſervation: and he has laboured to diveſt himſelf of every prejudice in inveſtigating the cauſes and nature of a malady which has depopulated whole countries, and deſtroyed myriads of perſons in a ſhort period of time; which bids defiance to every ſyſtem, and baffles the ſkill of the ableſt profeſſors of the medical art.

In the orthography of names, whether of perſons or of places, and of thoſe local terms which relate to the particular uſages of the countries he viſited, the Author has not adhered to any written authority. In theſe caſes there is a general diſagreement among the learned: no rule has been eſtabliſhed; nor is it practicable to a foreigner to refer to etymology in languages in which he cannot be profoundly verſed. He has therefore purſued that method which, if not the moſt correct, was that which he could with moſt ſafety and convenience adopt, to be governed by the ear, and to note down theſe names as they were delivered by thoſe to whom their oral uſe and general application had rendered them familiar.

The Author concludes this Preface with an act of juſtice. His grateful acknowledgments are due to Lieutenant-colonel (now Sir Charles) Holloway, and to Major Hope, for a copious ſupply of uſeful and intereſting matter; alſo to Mr. Spilſbury, late ſurgeon of his Majeſty's ſhip the Tigre, for ſeveral accurate ſketches taken by that gentleman upon the ſpot; and to Mr. Read, draughtſman, for his accurate ſketch of Grand Cairo, and other places, which have proved at once ornamental and illuſtrative of the work.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

Page

Military Miſſion appointed to proceed to Turkey. Object of the Miſſion. Names of the officers who accompanied it. Departure of General Koehler over land, and of the Author by ſea. Their reſpective arrivals at Conſtantinople. The ceremonies of conſecrating the Grand Vizier's ſtandard; of the Capitan Pacha's departure; and of the Vizier's taking the field - - - - 1

CHAPTER II.

Viſit to Pera. Captain Franklin returns to England. Deſcription of Conſtantinople; moſques and minarets; external appearance of the city; the ſeraglio. Suburbs of Galeta, Pera, and Tophana; Scutari; the Boſphorus; population; amuſements. Turkiſh ſhips. Interior of the Turkiſh houſes; ceremonies; dogs; police - - - - - - - - 12

CHAPTER III.

Removal to Buyukdere. Deſcription of that village. Favourite amuſements of the Grand Seignor. Barracks appointed for the Miſſion at Levant Chiflick. Deſcription of that place. Dyſentery prevalent among the ſoldiers of the Miſſion. Introduction to the principal officers of the Sublime Porte. Exceſſive heat. Deſcription of the Turkiſh horſes, and the mode of treating them. Miſcellaneous remarks on the natural hiſtory, &c. of the country. Frogs and Graſshoppers. Evening walks at Buyukdere, and amuſements of the Greeks. Dreſs and manners of the Turkiſh women; of the Greeks. Abundance and cheapneſs of proviſions at Buyukdere; oxen and buffaloes. Harveſt in Turkey. Oppreſſions exerciſed by the Mahommedans on the Chriſtians. Grand Seignor viſits Chiflick, and diſtributes ſmall money to the Engliſh ſoldiers. Turks taught to practiſe with red-hot ſhot. Deſcription of Kaithana, the place appointed for artillery experiments. On board the Charon find two Engliſhmen redeemed from ſlavery. Liberal conduct of a French officer. Greek rejoicings on St. John's day. Entertainment at the Ruſſian ambaſſador's. Viſit to Conſtantinople; account of the bazars. Further remarks on the city; the ſeraglio; the mint; moſque of Santa-Sophia. Greek amuſements. Viſit on board the Sultan Selim. Sick and wounded ſoldiers arrive from Acre. Conferences with the Turkiſh Secretary of War on this ſubject. Order to attend the Grand Seignor - - - - - - - - - 18

Page

CHAPTER IV.

Viſit to Levant Chiflick, in compliance with the orders of the Grand Seignor. Practice with red-hot ſhot. Preſents diſtributed to the officers and men. Orders to attend the Grand Seignor again; interview with him—conſulted by the Aga. Grand proceſſion on the opening of the feſtival of the Biram Courbam. Turkiſh entertainment. Remarks on the productions of the ſeaſon in Turkey, on the diſeaſes of the country, and the ſtate of medical ſcience there. Proceſſion and feſtival of the derviſes. Remarks on the climate and weather. Village and aqueducts of Belgrade. Character of the Turkiſh villages. Viſit to the Aſiatic ſhore. Order for removal of the troops. Fire near Conſtantinople. Deſcription of Santa-Sophia. Greek marriage. Remarks on the Turkiſh fortreſſes Embarkation of the troops - - - 40

CHAPTER V.

Departure from Conſtantinople. Voyage to Chennecally. Seſtos and Abydos. Tower of Leander. Arrival at Chennecally. Join the Capitan Pacha's fleet. Viſit of the officers on board the Sultan Selim. Character of the Capitan Pacha. Preſent ſtate of the Turkiſh marine. Diſhoneſty of a Turkiſh marine. Viſit to the ancient Sigæan. Recovery of ſome curious remains of antiquity. Deſcription of the plain of Troy, and the tombs of Achilles, Patroclus, and Ajax. Mount Ida. Deſcription of Chennecally. Caſtles of the Dardanelles. Abydos. Decapitation of a Turkiſh admiral. Dardania. Orders received to return to Conſtantinople. Arrival there - - - - - 60

CHAPTER VI.

Reception at Conſtantinople. Caſtle of the Seven Towers. Palace of Beliſarius. Apprehenſion of the plague. Execution of ſeveral Turks for robberies. The Hans, or reſidence of the Turkish merchants. Sudden changes of weather at Conſtantinople; fall of ſnow. Panorama of Conſtantinople. Fatal effects from burning charcoal; ſeven ladies of the Grand Vizier ſuffocated. Uſe of the bath in Turkey. Travelling in Turkey. Singular religious ceremony. Different ſects of derviſes. Intercepted diſpatches from the French army. The Ramazan. Splendid illuminations. Greek marriage. Ceremonies on board a Ruſſian ſhip of war. Feaſt of Biram. The chief of the white eunuchs. Shock of an earthquake. Violent changes in the temperature. Singular puniſhment inflicted on a Turk for aſſaulting an Engliſhman. Formidable hordes of banditti in the vicinity of the metropolis. Singular mode of communicating the plague to a French officer. Launch of a Turkish ſeventy-four. Leander's tower. Town of Scutari. Celebration of Eaſter among the Greeks. Daring robbery in the open ſtreet. Severe execution of Janiſſaries and ſeamen. Capitan Pacha ſails from Conſtantinople. Beautiful appearance of the Aſiatic

Page

shore. Feaſt of the Biram Courbam. Prayers on board the Turkish admiral's ship. Deſcription of the moſques at Conſtantinople. Execution of the Pacha of Nicomedia. Fête given by Lord Elgin on his Majeſty's birth-day. Preparations for the departure of the Miſſion to join the Grand Vizier's army. Anecdote of the Grand Vizier - - - - - 75

CHAPTER VII.

The Miſſion ſet ſail from Conſtantinople; anchor at Prince's Iſlands. Viſit to Adam Oglou. Greek iſlands. Deſcription of Patmos; Stancho. Immenſe oriental plane. Cyprus; deſcription of that iſland. Plague of locuſts. Arrival at Jaffa; deſcription of that place and its vicinity - - 109

CHAPTER VIII.

Junction with the Grand Vizier. Alarming information concerning the breaking out of the plague. Encampment near Jaffa; dangers and inconveniencies of this ſituation. Intelligence received of the aſſaſſination of General Kleber. Turkish artillery. Amuſement of djerid. Encampment of the Miſſion. Turkish officers of ſtate. Character of the Grand Vizier; of the Reis Effendi. Deſcription of Jaffa; ſtorming of that place by the French; inhuman conduct aſcribed by the Turks to Bonaparte. Warm bath in the camp. Eruptive complaint. Anecdote evincing the extreme ignorance of the Turks in matters of ſcience. Inſurrection at Nablous. Undiſciplined and diſorderly ſtate of the Turkish ſoldiery. Scene of the maſſacre committed on their captives by the French. Military exerciſe of the Turks. Plague breaks out among the Mamelukes. Ruſſian agent at Jaffa dies of the plague. Review of the Turkish army. Plague continues to rage among the Mamelukes. Deſcription of an Arab village, and its inhabitants. Firſt ſtone laid of the new fortification at Jaffa. Diſſection of a cameleon. Mameluke chiefs die of the plague. Inſolence of the Arnauts, and weakneſs of the Turkish government. Egyptian jugglers. Camp infeſted by large packs of jackals. Deſertion of Arnauts. Account of the Dehlis - - - - - - 120

CHAPTER IX.

Progreſs through the Holy Land. Ruins of a tower erected in honour of forty martyrs. Arabian dwellings. Ramla. Date-trees. Ophthalmia. Reſidence of the Jewish monarchs. St. Jerom. Arrival at Jeruſalem; ſituation of that city; Solomon's temple; reſidence of Pontius Pilate. Extraordinary threat of Bonaparte. Mount of Olives; David's tower; holy ſepulchre; ſcene of our Saviour's ſufferings; tomb of Baldwin. Humanity and good ſenſe of a Turkish ſanton. Viſit from the Mufti. Armenian convent; head of St. James; Mount Sion; Bethlem; temple of St. Catherine; pools of Solo-

Page

mon; gardens of Solomon; birth-place of our Saviour; receptacle of the murdered Innocents; tomb of St. Jerom; convent of St. Catharine. Inhabitants of Bethlem. Sepulchres of the kings; ſepulchre of the Virgin Mary; valley of Jehoſaphat; impreſſion of our Saviour's foot on the Mount of Olives; tombs of Abſalom and Zechariah; wells of Nehemiah; burial-place of King David; convent of St. Helena; birth-place of John the Baptiſt. Joſeph of Arimathea. Topographical account of the moſt intereſting objects in the Holy Land - - - - - - - - - 150

CHAPTER X.

Irregularities in the Turkish camp. Governor of Damaſcus beheaded. Memorial delivered to the Grand Vizier on the ſtate of the camp. Deſertion of Turkish chiefs and ſoldiers. Tents plundered by Arabs. Plague among the Mamelukes and Albanians. Mutiny of the Janiſſaries; ceremonies on paying them their arrears. Alarms excited by reports from El-Arish. Decapitation of Turkish ſoldiers for gaming. Ravages by the plague. Inſurrection in Paleſtine on account of the heavy impoſitions of the government. Diſaſtrous ſtate of the British Miſſion. Death of a military artificer. A British gunner dies of the plague. Death of Mrs. Koehler, and of the General. Precautions employed to ſtop the progreſs of the plague. Turkish entertainments in camp. Removal of the camp. Inſtances of inſubordination in the camp. Effective force of the Turkish army. Obſervations on the plague. Vizier's phyſician dies of the plague. Ramazan; Lydda. The Grand Vizier indiſpoſed, and attended by the Author. Celebration of the Biram in camp. Remarks on the country about Jaffa. Climate of Syria; face of the country and ſoil; productions of Syria; sheep and goats; other cattle; habitations of the Syrians; camels, and other beaſts of burthen; character and manners of the Syrians. abject ſtate of the farmers, or huſbandmen. Bedouins, or wandering Arabs. Agriculture of Syria; diſeaſes of Syria - - - - 185

CHAPTER XI.

The army of the Grand Vizier; principal officers; different caſts of people; artificers and attendants. Precarious ſtate of greatneſs in the Turkish government. Standards; derviſes. Groſs ſuperſtition of the Turks. Tradition relative to the downfall of the Turkish empire. Origin and preſent ſtate of the Janiſſaries. The Arnauts; light cavalry; volunteers. Religious ſectaries who follow the army. Plunderers; Mamelukes; Arabian camel-drivers. Thievish diſpoſition of the Arabs. Tartars. Guards of honour. General character of the Turks. Perſonal courage; ſuperſtition; temperance; addiction to coffee and tobacco; games; pay and allowance of the ſoldiery. Miſerable ſtate of the medical art among the Turks. Horſemanship - - 226

CHAPTER XII.

Page

Narrative reſumed. Breaking up of the camp at Jaffa. March of the army. New encampment. Account of General Muſtapha, alias Campbell. Singular fact relative to the plague communicated by General Muſtapha. Several deaths by the plague. Rock where Samſon was ſurpriſed by the Philiſtines. Ekron; Aſhdod; Aſkalon; Ramah of Gilead. Preparations for march; order of the march. New encampment near Eſdal, or Eſhtaol. Arab villages: Aſhdod, or Azotus. Progreſs of the army. Country round Aſcalon deſcribed. Dearth of corn in the camp. March towards Gaza; encampment near Gaza; viſit to that place. Porch of which Samſon carried away the gates; place of his death. Deſcription of the city and ſuburbs of Gaza; port of Gaza; delightful gardens. Antelopes, quails, jackalls. Strong detachments ſent from the Vizier's army for the purpoſe of active operations. Succeſsful progreſs of the British army in Egypt. Scarcity of ſpecie in the Ottoman army. March of the army; difficulties of the march. Encampment at Kahnyounes. Further march of the Ottoman army. Entrance into Africa. Encampment in the deſert; march over the deſert; arrival at El-Arish Regulations of the Grand Vizier. Arrival of freſh troops Detachment ſent off towards Salahieh. Serious diſagreement in the Turkish camp. Storm in the deſert. Deficiency of provender. Kampſin wind. Caſual ſupply intercepted by Bedouin Arabs. Arrival in camp of a French deſerter. Loſs of camels. Embarkation of civil artificers for Tineh. March from El-Arish. Croſſing the deſert. Encampment at Barrahcat. March acroſs the deſert to Theah; encampment there. March to Bir-Denedar. Overflowing of the Nile. Encampment at Kantara. March into Salahieh. Curious huts inhabited by Arabs. Flight of the French from Salahieh; fortreſs of Salahieh. Debility occaſioned by the kampſin wind. Inhabitants of Egypt. March to Korin; village of Korin. Precious ſtones. Egyptian partridges. Flocks of doves. Belbeis. Mode of getting in corn in Egypt. Oppreſſive heat. Appearance of the enemy. Taher Pacha detached in purſuit. Action between the French and Taher Pacha, in which the former were defeated. Ill ſtate of diſcipline in the Turkish army. Sackars. March from Belbeis to Meshtoule. Encampment on the Nile; water of the Nile. The Delta. Arrival of General Hutchinſon in the Vizier's camp. Diſeaſes in the Turkish camp. March to Dagona. Great pyramids of Gaza. Diſeaſes in the British army. March to Shellacan. New encampment on the banks of the Nile. Armiſtice agreed on with the French. Fort Shoulkouski and the pyramids of Giza ſurrendered. Convention agreed upon. Heliopolis. Clouds of duſt. British troops take poſſeſſion of Cairo. Deſcription of Cairo; citadel; grand aqueduct; baths; the Mekias, or Nilometer - - - 249

CHAPTER XIII.

Page.

Excurſion to the pyramids of Giza. The three great pyramids. Entrance into the great pyramid. Dimenſions of the great pyramid; of the paſſage within-ſide; paſſages into the pyramid; gallery. The great Sphynx. Veſtiges of antique buildings. Aſcent to the ſummit of the exterior. Diſtant view of the pyramids of Saccara. Preſent from the Sultan to the Vizier; ceremony on this occaſion. Feſtival on the birth-day of the mother of Mahomed. Marriage proceſſion at Cairo. Details relative to the plague. Indiſpoſition of the Grand Vizier. Death of Mr. Whiteman. Unhealthineſs of the climate of Egypt. Exceſſive heat. The date tree and its fruit. Opening of the canal. Inundation of the Nile. Intereſting converſation with an Abyſſinian prieſt. Confirmation of Bruce's authenticity. Voyage in company with Mr. Clarke and others to view the pyramids of Saccara, and the plain of Mummies. Chief Atman. Arab marriage. Pyramids of Saccara. Plain of the Mummies. Suppoſed ſcite of Memphis. Deſcent into the Catacombs; horrid appearance. Pit, or catacomb of birds. Egyptian idols. - - - - - 321

CHAPTER XIV.

Excuſion to Old Cairo. Grotto where the holy family took refuge from Herod's perſecution. Chapel of St. George. Expected viſit from the Prophet Mahomed. Armiſtice concluded with the French at Alexandria. Excurſion to Boulac. Account of the Colcaſſium. The ſaffron ſhrub; Caſſira; Egyptian thorn; gum arabic; herbaceous plants. Surrender of Alexandria to the British. Magnificent burial places. Marriage proceſſions. Inundation of the Nile. Excurſion to Mount Mokatam. Slave market. Leproſy. Voyage on the Nile to Alexandria. Menouf. Two villages ſwept away by the overflowing of the Nile. Weſtern branch of the Nile. Manner of preparing the Indigo. Plantations of rice and ſugar-canes. Roſetta. Plague among the British troops under General Baird. Lake of Aboukir. Arrival at Alexandria. Pompey's pillar. Cleopatra's needle. Part of the coloſſus of Memnon. Return to Cairo. 343

CHAPTER XV.

Deſcription of Grand Cairo; the citadel; conjectures relative to its antiquity; fortifications raiſed by the French; the mint; remarkable debaſement of the coin; ſtreets of Cairo; conſtruction of the houſes; interior and furniture of the houſes; palaces of the Beys; moſques; dimenſions of the city; bazars, or shops. Improviſatori. Population of Cairo. Joſeph's well. Palace of the Caliph Salah-Ed-Din. Inhabitants of Cairo. Coptic language; dreſs; manufactures; ſword blades; horſes. Commerce of Egypt. Amuſements of Cairo. Dancing girls; jugglers; tumblers and poſture-maſters. Old Cairo. Boulac;

Page

grand aqueduct; beasts of burthen; the Buffalo; oxen, goats, fowls, &c. Fruits of Egypt; vegetables; corn. - - - - 365

CHAPTER XVI.

Arrest of the Mameluke Beys. Procession accompanying the sacred carpet for covering the house of God at Mecca. Several Beys killed at Alexandria by the persons sent to arrest them. Anecdotes relative to the plague. Contest between the Albanians and Mograbian Arabs. Experiment with the freezing mixture. Subsiding of the Nile. Excursion to Heliopolis and the lake of Pilgrims. Excursion to Upper Egypt; to Hallouan. Present to the Author of a Mummy. Tourrah; the castle. Rout at the Imperial Consul's. Procession from Boulac. Caravan to Mecca. Plague at Alexandria. Vizier prepares to quit Egypt. Mamelukes privately depart from Giza. Mission ordered to Alexandria; audience of leave. Gold medals presented to the officers - - 381

CHAPTER XVII.

Plague breaks out in the buildings occupied by the British Mission. Departure of the Janissaries. Departure of the Vizier. Excursion of the Nile. Site of the ancient city of Memphis. Remains of the Mekias. Departure from Cairo. Observations on the rise and fall of the Nile. - - 397

CHAPTER XVIII.

Voyage on the Nile from Cairo to Rosetta. Canal of Menouf. Cruel instance of devastation by the Turks. Dangers attending the passage down the Nile. Dahroot. Cemetery. Death of the sheick. Wretched state of the inhabitants. Arrival at Rosetta. Plague among the English troops at Rosetta. Some account of the fort and harbour. Fort Julien. Hunting of the ostrich. Buildings at Rosetta. Population; bazars; wharf. Animals indigenous to this part of Egypt. Fish; manufactures; gardens; morasses; diseases. Plague rages at Rosetta. The Mission embark for Alexandria; land on the peninsula leading to Alexandria, where they perform quarantine. Sepoy tried by a court-martial for suffering Arabs to escape from quarantine. Cases of plague in the lazaretto. Mission released from quarantine. Festivities in commemoration of victories. Temple of Diana. Catacombs and baths of Cleopatra - 408

CHAPTER XIX.

Departure for Constantinople. Stormy weather. Obliged to take refuge in the island of Castel Rosso. Ancient Cistene. Some account of Castel Rosso. Island of Rhodes; description of the town and island; ancient habitation of the knights; colossus of Rhodes; ancient Rhodes; state and cultivation of the island; the arsenal; villages; dress; vegetable productions. Departure from Rhodes. Stancho; town and island of Stancho; population; aqueduct; fountain; game. Coast of Andolia. Island of Samos. Scala-Nova. Arrival at Scio 424

Page

CHAPTER XX.

Appearance and dreſs of the Greek women of the iſland of Scio. Light-houſes; Greek convent at Nehahmonee; curious decorations; ſoil and cultivation of the iſland; ſchool of Homer; gum maſtic; Del Campo; population; town of Scio; ſtreets; markets; wines; port of Scio. Paſſage to Smyrna. Population of the town of Scio; churches; general hoſpitals; hoſpital for lepers; ſome account of this diſeaſe; general diſeaſes; medicinal ſpring. Departure from Scio. Mitylene. Leſbos. Town of Caſtro; markets; taverns; oil; population; fruit. Iſland of Tenedos; town and forts; commodities. Iſle of Rabbits. Banks of the Scamander. Plain of Troy. Tomb of Patroclus. Combcally. Shennacally. Arrival at Conſtantinople - - - 441

CHAPTER XXI.

Embarkation at Buyukdere. Arrival at Varna. Yenipazzar; Raſgat. Apprehenſions from banditti. Rouzchook; Georgival. General terror on account of the approach of Paſwan Oglou. Embarkation for Galatz in Moldavia. Torkotoi. Mills elevated on boats. Villages on fire. Siliſtria. Diſtreſſing ſcene of devaſtation. Voyage on the Danube; deſcription of the veſſels. Banks of the Danube. Fugitives from banditti. Roſſovat; Girſow; Galatz; Borlat; Yassi. Entrance into Poland. Chernowich. Journey through part of Poland. Salt-pits at Wiliſka. Cracow; Shottau; Sileſia; Neiſſliſchene. Arrival at Vienna. Vaccine inoculation introduced there. Cathedral of St. Stephen; Widden theatre; Imperial library; menage; theatre de la cour; cabinet of medals; general hoſpital; cabinet of natural hiſtory. New and ſingular opinion on the brain. Hoſpital for lunatics. Anecdote relative to the Emperor Joſeph II. Imperial palace at Schombrun. Menagerie; obſervatory; model of our Saviour's ſepulchre; arſenal; collection of pictures. Departure from Vienna - - - - - - 463

CHAPTER XXII.

Journey through Germany. Lintz. Glandular ſwellings. Dreſs of the women in Bavaria. Houſes. Ratiſbon; Franconia. Dreſs of the female peaſants. Wurtzburg; the palace, citadel, and bridge. Eſſelbach; Eſchaffenberg; Dettingen; Hanau; Frankfort; Koenigſtein. Seltzer water. Limbourg; Dowz; Duſſeldorf. Seat of the Prince Palatine. Dreſs of the peaſants. Duyſbourg; Weſel; Arnheim. Roads in Holland. Face of the country and cultivation. Utrecht; Rotterdam; Helvoetſluys. Arrival in England - - 486

APPENDIX, containing a Medical Journal, Hiſtorical Journal of Plague, and a Meteorological Journal.

TRAVELS

TRAVELS

IN

ASIATIC TURKEY, SYRIA, AND EGYPT.

CHAPTER I.

MILITARY MISSION APPOINTED TO PROCEED TO TURKEY—OBJECT OF THE MISSION—NAMES OF THE OFFICERS WHO ACCOMPANIED IT—DEPARTURE OF GENERAL KOEHLER OVERLAND, AND OF THE AUTHOR BY SEA—THEIR RESPECTIVE ARRIVALS AT CONSTANTINOPLE—THE CEREMONIES OF CONSECRATING THE GRAND VIZIER'S STANDARD; OF THE CAPITAN PACHA'S DEPARTURE; AND OF THE VIZIER'S TAKING THE FIELD.

TOWARDS the close of the year 1798, a plan was formed by his Majesty's ministers to send to the dominions of the Grand Seignor a British military mission, which was to proceed to the seat of war, and to co-operate with the Turks against the common enemy, the French, who had by that time gained a strong footing in Egypt. For this purpose General Koehler, who had been at Constantinople on a former occasion, was selected, together with several officers belonging to the corps of royal engineers and royal artillery. These, with a certain number of non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to the corps of artillery, and a few artificers, composed the above mission, consisting all together of seventy-six persons.

The officers who were appointed on this occaſion to act under General Koehler were, Lieutenant Colonel Holloway, of the royal engineers; Majors Hope and Fead, of the royal artillery; Major Fletcher and Captain Lacy, of the royal engineers; and Captain Leake, of the royal artillery: Captain Franklin, who was in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, went in the capacity of ſecretary to General Koehler; Mr. Chandler as commiſſary; Mr. Whiteman, aſſiſtant commiſſary; Meſſrs. Read and Pink, draughtſmen; and Dr. Wittman, ſurgeon to the miſſion.

In order that no time ſhould be loſt in carrying into effect the important object which this miſſion had in view, Brigadier General Koehler, Lieutenant Colonel Holloway, commanding the engineers, Major Hope, commanding the artillery, Majors Fead and Fletcher, Captain Franklin, and Mr. Pink, ſet out from England, in the month of December, to proceed overland to Conſtantinople. It may readily be conceived that, at ſo inclement a ſeaſon of the year, they had great difficulties to encounter in the proſecution of ſuch a journey. But previouſly to entering upon this ſubject, it will be proper to narrate the progreſs of that part of the detachment which was to proceed by ſea.

It was the beginning of April before the New Adventure tranſport, having on board the remainder of the officers, the non-commiſſioned officers, and the privates, together with the artillery and ordnance ſtores neceſſary for the expedition, ſailed from England, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip the Charon, of forty-four guns, and made a ſafe paſſage to Gibraltar, in the courſe of which no remarkable incident took place, except the uſual occurrence at this

ſeaſon of the year of bad weather in the bay of Biſcay, when the tranſport being too heavily laden, ſprang a leak, and a quantity of ſtores and ſome pontoons were obliged to be thrown overboard. A military artificer was unfortunately waſhed off the veſſel by a ſurf, and was immediately drowned.

Early in the morning of the 3d of May we weighed anchor, and ſailed from Gibraltar. At ten o'clock bore away with a fair breeze from the weſtward, which continuing to blow from the ſame quarter, we reached Palermo on the 11th of May, after a very agreeable paſſage of eight days. Our ſtay at Palermo afforded us leiſure to admire the beautiful view of the city, its ſuburbs, and the adjacent country, which is extremely pleaſant and well cultivated, and the level ſurface of which forms a ſtriking contraſt with the high and rugged mountains behind. Our curioſity was indeed wrought to a very high pitch, and, ſtimulated by this, and the averſion to the ſea, ſo natural to thoſe accuſtomed to live on ſhore, we felt a very ardent deſire to land, but were diſappointed. We ſailed in the evening, and were thus prevented from viewing the many curious and intereſting objects which Palermo contains.

On the following day we were becalmed on the coaſt of Sicily, from which we were at ſo ſmall a diſtance, that we had a diſtinct view of Mount Etna and Strombolo, than which nothing could be more awfully grand. The Lipari iſlands added to the effect of this fine ſcene.

We paſſed on the 13th through the ſtraits of Meſſina, and were ſwept along by the rapid current without experiencing any unpleaſant ſenſation. On the contrary, as the day was very fine and clear,

we had a full view of the city of Meſſina, and the cheering proſpect of a beautiful and richly diverſified coaſt, ſometimes clouded by the recollection of the dreadful earthquake which a few years ſince ſpread deſolation through this delightful country.

On the 14th, we were becalmed on the coaſt of Calabria. On the 15th, we made ſome progreſs, notwithſtanding the wind was contrary. Owing to this circumſtance, we did not deſcry the iſland of Zante until the 18th, when it was diſtant about ſeven or eight leagues. It was in ſight on the following day, the little wind that there was ſtill continuing unfavourable.

Early in the morning of the 22d, we made Cerigo, which bore from us E. N. E. diſtant about ſeven miles. On the 23d, we deſcried Milo, whence, after ſeveral ineffectual attempts to procure a pilot, we were driven by a ſtrong north-eaſt gale upon the Morea. From that time until the 25th, we were engaged in working to windward, to regain our ſtation, which we at length effected, but were driven back.

On the morning of the 27th, we were ſo fortunate as to paſs between the iſlands of Thermea and Serfo, two of the Cyclades: the wind blowing extremely hard from the N. E. our mainſail was ſplit. In the afternoon we were cloſe in with Mycone, another of the Cyclades.

On the 28th, we paſſed the iſland of Nicaria. It blew a freſh gale, and we ſhipped a large quantity of water. Our ſtock of freſh proviſions was by this time exhauſted.

On the 29th, we paſſed near the iſland of Scio; and on the 31ſt, deſcried Mytelene.

On the evening of the 2d of June we were close in with the island of Tenedos; and, being becalmed on the following day, were driven by the force of the current, which set in from the mouth of the Dardanelles, too far to the westward to be enabled to make for the straits.

On the 4th, in the afternoon, we entered the Dardanelles; but, the wind dying away, were under the necessity of coming to an anchor soon after, at the distance of five miles within the entrance. We were there detained by contrary winds until the 11th, when a favourable gale springing up, we made sail at about eleven o'clock in the morning, and passed the town of Gallipoli at five in the afternoon.

Early in the morning of the 14th, we were in sight of Constantinople. We were shortly afterwards overtaken by a storm of thunder, lightning, and rain. At three in the afternoon we came to anchor in the harbour, the Charon and transport having fired a royal salute on passing the Seraglio, which the reader need not be informed is the palace of the Grand Seignor. This term has been vulgarly applied to all places where the oriental people confine their women, but, in fact, these are called Harams, and the word Seraglio is a strictly local appellation. The city, harbour, and environs, presented a magnificent spectacle, new in every respect to our eyes, both as to the architecture of the principal edifices and the construction of the city itself, but which was on the whole extremely fine and picturesque.

The whole of the mission was now assembled at Constantinople. The officers who had proceeded thither overland, had anxiously

waited our arrival; and on our ſide we felt an equal impatience to join them. Our mutual greetings were followed by mutual enquiries; and we collected from them the following particulars relative to their journey, and to the events which had occurred during their reſidence in the capital of the Turkiſh dominions.

Their journey, in the outſet, had been attended by uncommon ſeverities; ſuch, however, as might have been expected from a ſeaſon more rigorous than any which had been experienced for many years. In paſſing over to the continent, they had, at the entrance of the Elbe, been ſhipwrecked among the ſhoals of ice; and, to relieve themſelves from this perilous ſituation, had been under the neceſſity of paſſing over the ice, to the extent of two miles, to gain the ſhore. By this effort, however, they were providentially ſaved. They now proſecuted their journey to Conſtantinople, where they arrived in the month of March 1799, having ſet out, as has been mentioned before, towards the cloſe of the preceding year.

On the 17th of the following month, April, it was officially notified to them, that the Grand Vizier had appointed the following day for their firſt preſentation. He had made choice of this day, as being that which was fixed on for the ceremony of the conſecration of his ſtandard, previouſly to his taking the field, and to his promotion to the rank of a pacha of three tails—a ceremony which could not fail to be highly gratifying to ſtrangers. To this mark of attention our officers were not inſenſible.

At eleven o'clock in the morning they were conducted to the Sublime Porte, under an eſcort of a body of Janiſſaries, and attended by an interpreter. They were led to an apartment, whence they

had a view of the hall of the divan, and of an extenſive court-yard, in which a very numerous body of Turks was aſſembled at prayers. A little before noon the ſtandard, ſupported by ſeveral of the great officers of ſtate, was brought with great ceremony from the hall, and carried to the bottom of a flight of ſteps, the different religious ſects, the Mufti, Imans, Dervices, &c. being in front of the proceſſion. A ſolemn prayer, in which the ſpectators joined, having been repeated, and the Mufti perceiving that the ſun was at its meridian height, the ſtandard was raiſed and planted. This part of the ceremony having been accompliſhed, twelve ſheep were immolated, and the foot of the ſtandard waſhed with their blood. In this ſtate it was to remain during forty days, at the expiration of which time his Royal Highneſs was to take the field. The great officers, namely, the Mufti, the head of the Ulema, the Kiabey, the Reis Effendi, the Tefterdar, the Janiſſary Aga, &c. who had attended on this occaſion, now took leave, the Mufti being accompanied to his carriage, a ſmall cloſe vehicle covered with ſcarlet cloth, by the Vizier himſelf. On the cloſe of the ceremony the Britiſh officers were introduced to the Reis Effendi, or ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, by whom they were conducted and preſented to his Royal Highneſs the Grand Vizier. They found him ſeated in the corner of a room, richly furniſhed in the Turkiſh ſtyle, and ſurrounded by a numerous body of attendants and mutes, all of them ſuperbly and elegantly dreſſed. Our officers being ſeated, they were ſerved, according to the cuſtom of the country, with pipes, ſweetmeats, coffee, ſherbet, roſe-water, and other perfumes. No mark of diſtinction due to their rank was neglected on this oc-

caſion; and after they had been appriſed that an early day would be appointed for a ſecond interview, they withdrew.

This interview was not delayed. It took place five days after the preceding one, on the 22d of April, at the kioſque at Kaithana, where his highneſs the Vizier had aſſembled a party of Turkiſh artillery, and a corps of infantry, for a review, and for artillery practice. The latter ſucceeded much better than our officers had been led to expect. The Turkiſh artillery-men beat down the target ſeveral times, and their mortar practice was by no means contemptible. Leſs praiſe was due to the manœuvres of the infantry, and to the ſham-fight which enſued.

The 26th of April was the day appointed for the ceremony of the Capitan Pacha taking leave of the Sultan, previouſly to the ſailing of his fleet, which was to act in concert with the Ottoman land forces. The following was the etiquette obſerved on this occaſion, at which the Britiſh officers were preſent. The Sultan, ſurrounded by his guards, officers of ſtate, and attendants, all richly dreſſed, was ſeated in a magnificent kioſque, at a ſmall diſtance from the Seraglio point. The Capitan Pacha having been introduced, and having had a ſhort conference with the Grand Seignor, the purport of which was, as we conjectured, to receive his high commands and pleaſure, was inveſted with a rich caftan, or robe of honour. Six of the captains of his fleet were next conducted to within a few paces of the Sultan, and having made their obeiſance, were inveſted with the caftan. The Capitan Pacha now retired, being ſupported on each ſide by an attendant, as is cuſtomary with all Turks of rank on theſe public occaſions, and led by the proper

officers. He was in this manner conducted to a very elegant twenty-four oared barge of a great length, richly gilt and ornamented. Another barge of the ſame deſcription carried his flag; and this was followed by four barges, with twenty rowers in each. Such were the ceremonials obſerved on the return of the Capitan Pacha to his ſhip, the Sultan Selim, the guns at the Seraglio point, and the men of war, ſaluting him on his way.

On the 20th of May, General Koehler and the officers proceeded to Scutari, in Aſia Minor, oppoſite to Conſtantinople, to be preſent at the ceremony of the Vizier taking the field. His Highneſs having taken leave of the Grand Seignor, paſſed over to Scutari, the guns at the Seraglio point ſaluting him on his way. At Scutari, the ſtreets through which he paſſed were lined with troops, both cavalry and infantry. He was attended by the Kaimacan, Capitan Pacha, and all the great officers of ſtate, preceded by a band of Turkiſh muſic, and by a group of gladiators, who ſkirmiſhed as the proceſſion paſſed along. The troops, by whom his Highneſs was accompanied, conſiſting both of cavalry and infantry, were clad and armed in various ways. Some of them were enveloped in curious network coats of mail of ſteel; others wore yellow dreſſes, decorated with ribbons of different colours hanging from the ſhoulders, and braſs helmets on their heads. Others again were clad in party-coloured dreſſes. While a part of them were armed with ſpears, or lances, from twelve to fourteen feet in length, others carried ſhort, twiſted, rifle-barrel guns, the reſt muſkets, carbines, &c. The whole of them wore ſwords and piſtols in ſaſhes

faſtened round their waiſt. The Vizier, the Capitan Pacha, the Kaimacan, and other officers, were mounted on beautiful horſes richly capariſoned. The one which his Highneſs rode made the moſt magnificent appearance, the embroidered trappings being ſtudded with gems, pearls, &c. The hilt of the handjar, or dirk, which his Highneſs carried at his ſide, was covered with a profuſion of diamonds.

It is impoſſible to contemplate theſe pompous ceremonies, and not to contraſt them with the ſecrecy and ſilence with which the firſt movements of European armies are undertaken. It muſt be a trifling nation which can delay an expedition of importance, even for a ſingle day, leſt ſome little rite or ceremony ſhould be omitted. And it is truly impolitic thus to advertiſe an enemy, for even months beforehand, of the advance of an army. When theſe circumſtances, and the facts which will be hereafter related, are conſidered, the reader will not be ſurpriſed at the little ſucceſs which commonly attends the Turkiſh military operations.

A number of derviſes were diſtributed among the Turkiſh troops, who are conſtantly attended when they go to war by perſons of this character, to exhort them to valour, and to kindle up their enthuſiaſm by their ſhouts and ſinging.

The Vizier's camp was formed about a mile without the town of Scutari. On this occaſion a vaſt multitude of perſons of both ſexes, whom curioſity had drawn thither, attended, but not the ſmalleſt accident or diſturbance enſued.

On the 1ſt of June his Highneſs proceeded on his march for

Syria. Major Fletcher, of the royal engineers, was ordered to accompany him on this ſervice; but was unfortunately taken ill a few days after he ſet out, and under the neceſſity of returning to Conſtantinople.

About the ſame time, Major Fead, of the royal artillery, was ordered to St. John d'Acre, to which place he proceeded in a Turkiſh ſhip of war. This excellent officer ſhortly afterwards fell a victim to a malignant fever.

CHAPTER II.

VISIT TO PERA—CAPTAIN FRANKLIN RETURNS TO ENGLAND—DESCRIPTION OF CONSTANTINOPLE—MOSQUES AND MINARETS—EXTERNAL APPEARANCE OF THE CITY—THE SERAGLIO—SUBURBS OF GALETA, PERA, AND TOPHANA—SCUTARI—THE BOSPHORUS—POPULATION—AMUSEMENTS—TURKISH SHIPS—INTERIOR OF THE TURKISH HOUSES—CEREMONIES—DOGS—POLICE.

ON the evening of the 14th of June, the day on which we landed from the tranſport, I walked to Pera. I ſhould have obſerved, that the general and officers who had proceeded to Conſtantinople overland, had taken up their reſidence at Buyukdere, a village ſituated on the ſea-ſide, within fourteen miles of the capital. This village was alſo deſtined to be my head quarters until the military operations ſhould commence.

On the 15th, we had a viſit from Captain Franklin, who dined with us: he had reſigned, and was on the eve of his departure for England. I made another excurſion to Pera.

On the 17th, Lieutenant-colonel Holloway, Major Hope, and Mr. Pink, one of the draughtſmen, ſet off to inſpect the forts in the Dardanelles, and the adjacent coaſts.

I now had ſufficient leiſure to examine Conſtantinople, its ſuburbs, and its dependencies, of which the following is a brief account.

Conſtantinople, comprehending its ſuburbs, ſome of which are ſo

large that ſeveral authors have been led to conſider them as diſtinct cities, is of very conſiderable extent. It is in the form of an unequal triangle, having one of its ſides towards the ſea of Marmora, another in front of the harbour, and the third towards the land. Being built on ſeven hills, on the ſides of which the houſes are placed, it has at a little diſtance the appearance of a vaſt amphitheatre, ſtretching itſelf over a very extenſive territory. The moſques, or places of public worſhip, of which the principal one was the celebrated chriſtian church of St. Sophia, which name it ſtill retains, are numerous, and ſeveral of them very large. They are not provided with bells; but each of them has one or ſeveral minarets, on which the muczins, or criers, are ſtationed to call the people to prayers. Theſe minarets bear a ſtrong reſemblance in their form to a tall candle, having an extinguiſher at its top.

Nothing can be grander or more beautifully pictureſque than the external appearance of Conſtantinople and of its vicinity. Within it has leſs to recommend it, the houſes being but indifferently built, and the ſtreets very narrow.

The Seraglio, or palace of the Grand Sultan, occupies the ſpace on which the ancient city of Byzantium formerly ſtood, at the extremity of the angle formed by the ſea of Marmora and the Boſphorus. It is by far the moſt beautiful part of Conſtantinople, the projecting land on which it ſtands being covered by groves of cypreſs trees, which give a ſublime effect to the magnificent buildings of which the palace is compoſed.

On the oppoſite ſide of the harbour, the towns, or, more properly ſpeaking, ſuburbs of Galata, Pera, and Tophana, are ſituated; and,

on the Aſiatic ſide, oppoſite the point of the ſeraglio, ſtands the town or ſuburb of Scutari. From the great ſloping of the hills on which they are placed, theſe ſuburbs have a very fine and romantic appearance, the houſes ſeeming as if built tier upon tier. Being, however, principally conſtructed of wood, which is ſoon fretted and decayed by the intenſe heat of the ſun in ſuch a climate, the grandeur of the ſcene is diminiſhed on a near approach. Between them cypreſs trees rear their lofty heads, and add greatly to the ſublimity of the general effect. The cemeteries are alſo thickly planted with theſe trees; and the ſcene is thus rendered beautifully pictureſque. In ſhort, the external view of Conſtantinople, and of its environs, is at once ſublime and pleaſing; and with this view the traveller ought to content himſelf, ſince, on a nearer inſpection, he will find little to gratify his curioſity, or to excite his admiration.

The Boſphorus, a beautiful canal, or narrow ſea, from a mile to a mile and a half in breadth, and about twenty miles in length, forms the communication between the Euxine, or Black Sea, and the ſea of Marmora, the ancient Propontis. In the formation of its banks, which are lofty, and lined with an exquiſite variety of beautiful trees and ſhrubs, nature has been laviſh in the extreme. Several villages are interſperſed; and at the ſea-ſide the Grand Seignor, the Vizier, Capitan Pacha, &c. have elegant kioſques, or pleaſure-houſes, for their ſummer reſidence. Throughout the whole extent of the canal the higheſt ſtate of cultivation prevails, its ſhores being covered with vineyards, gardens, and orchards, containing a great diverſity of the fineſt fruits. Were the Turks poſſeſſed of a taſte at all proportionate to the advantages which this ſituation affords, and

at the ſame time placed under a government ſimilar to our own, the banks of the Boſphorus would become one of the moſt beautiful ſpots in the world. They at preſent loſe all the beauties of the perſpective from the eminences, their villages being built cloſe to the canal ſide, with ſtages or landing places projecting over the water. There the inhabitants aſſemble, and remain for ſeveral hours together, ſmoking their pipes, and enjoying the cool refreſhing breeze.

Upon the Boſphorus a great number of boats are conſtantly in motion: they are neat and prettily decorated. The boatmen being very expert, they are rowed with great ſwiftneſs and addreſs.

To return to Conſtantinople. Its population, which has been almoſt always over-rated, certainly does not exceed four hundred thouſand ſouls; and a great part of this population is abſorbed by the ſuburbs; no Frank, or Chriſtian, being allowed to reſide in the city, properly ſo called. The Franks inhabit Galata and Pera, in the latter of which ſuburbs are the houſes of all the foreign miniſters, who frequently give balls, concerts, and other entertainments to the Frank inhabitants. Theſe entertainments are fully attended, more particularly by the Greeks, who are very fond of dancing. During the carnival there are maſquerades, in which many of the characters are well ſupported,

The harbour of Conſtantinople is ſafe and commodious for ſhipping. The Turks pay great attention to the external decoration of their ſhips of war. Yellow is the predominating colour with which the ſides of their ſhips are painted. Their merchant veſſels, which almoſt excluſively navigate the Black Sea, are named caicks. Great

numbers of theſe veſſels are loſt through the ignorance and ſtupidity of the Turkiſh pilots, who ſcarcely ever venture out of ſight of the land; and who, when they do, are almoſt ſure to encounter ſome accident. The crews, both of the men of war and merchantmen, are for the greater part compoſed of Greek ſailors.

The economy and arrangement of the interior of the Turkiſh houſes are deſerving of notice. The apartments are, in general, gaudily ornamented, the ceilings being of different colours. In each of them a part is ſet aſide for a raiſed platform, which is elevated about a foot from the floor, and is in width from five to ſix feet. On this platform mattreſſes covered with cloth, or linen, are laid, and cuſhions placed from one extremity to the other, ſo as to give the whole the appearance of one continued platform. On the floor a handſome mat is ſpread. The windows are latticed, but not glazed. Neither tables nor chairs conſtitute any part of the furniture, and indeed they would be ſuperfluous, the Turks conſtantly ſitting with their legs under them like taylors. When a Frank is introduced to a Turk of diſtinction, the latter does not riſe to receive him; but his viſiter advances towards him, and bows, with his right hand placed on his breaſt, this being the cuſtomary mode of ſalutation for Chriſtians in their intercourſe with the Mahomedans. The Turk now waves his hand to his gueſt to ſit down on the ſopha, and the converſation is carried on through the medium of a dragoman, or interpreter. The uncovering of the head would appear as abſurd to a Turk, as it would ſeem ridiculous elſewhere, if any one, in ſaluting another, was to take off his wig. The Turks, who are great ſmokers, are ſeldom without a pipe in the mouth.

In the ſtreets of Conſtantinople there is an incredible number of dogs, which appear to be all of the ſame race, nearly reſembling our ſhepherd's dog. They are a great nuiſance. The howlings of theſe hungry and half-ſtarved animals during the night are truly hideous. As they have no maſters to acknowledge them, and to adminiſter to their wants, they have to ſeek their precarious ſubſiſtence abroad, which they rake up from among the filth thrown out from the houſes. So defective, indeed, is the police in point of cleanlineſs, that theſe dogs, and the vultures, are the only ſcavengers in Conſtantinople. In the cemeteries, great numbers of doves, which the Turks do not attempt to moleſt, inhabit the cypreſs groves; and, indeed, ſwarm wherever theſe trees are planted.

CHAPTER III.

REMOVAL TO BUYUKDERE—DESCRIPTION OF THAT VILLAGE—FAVOURITE AMUSEMENTS OF THE GRAND SEIGNOR—BARRACKS APPOINTED FOR THE MISSION AT LEVANT CHIFLICK—DESCRIPTION OF THAT PLACE—DYSENTERY PREVALENT AMONG THE SOLDIERS OF THE MISSION—INTRODUCTION TO THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE SUBLIME PORTE—EXCESSIVE HEAT—DESCRIPTION OF THE TURKISH HORSES, AND THE MODE OF TREATING THEM—MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS ON THE NATURAL HISTORY, &c. OF THE COUNTRY—FROGS AND GRASSHOPPERS—EVENING WALKS AT BUYUKDERE, AND AMUSEMENTS OF THE GREEKS—DRESS AND MANNERS OF THE TURKISH WOMEN; OF THE GREEKS—ABUNDANCE AND CHEAPNESS OF PROVISIONS AT BUYUKDERE—OXEN AND BUFFALOES—HARVEST IN TURKEY—OPPRESSIONS EXERCISED BY THE MAHOMMEDANS ON THE CHRISTIANS—GRAND SEIGNOR VISITS CHIFLICK, AND DISTRIBUTES SMALL MONEY TO THE ENGLISH SOLDIERS—TURKS TAUGHT TO PRACTISE WITH RED HOT SHOT—DESCRIPTION OF KAITHANA, THE PLACE APPOINTED FOR ARTILLERY EXPERIMENTS—ON BOARD THE CHARON FIND TWO ENGLISHMEN REDEEMED FROM SLAVERY—LIBERAL CONDUCT OF A FRENCH OFFICER—GREEK REJOICINGS ON ST. JOHN'S DAY—ENTERTAINMENT AT THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S—VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE—ACCOUNT OF THE BAZARS—FURTHER REMARKS ON THE CITY—THE SERAGLIO—THE MINT—MOSQUE OF SANTA-SOPHIA—GREEK AMUSEMENTS—VISIT ON BOARD THE SULTAN SELIM—SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS ARRIVE FROM ACRE—CONFERENCES WITH THE TURKISH SECRETARY OF WAR ON THIS SUBJECT—ORDER TO ATTEND THE GRAND SEIGNOR.

ON the 18th of June I removed my baggage, medicines, &c. to Buyukdere, where I took up my reſidence in a houſe provided for us cloſe to the ſea ſhore.

The village of Buyukdere is very pleaſingly ſituated on the European ſide of the Boſphorus, not far from the entrance of the Black Sea, and is diſtant from Conſtantinople about twelve miles. As its name implies, it ſtands on a large level ſurface, buyuk in the Turkiſh ſignifying *great*, and deré *a valley*. It commands a moſt delightful and romantic view. In its front is a beautiful ſtrand, and behind it ſeveral heights or promontories, the ſcenery of which is pictureſque in the extreme. On account of the agreeableneſs of its ſituation, Buyukdere has been choſen as the reſidence of ſeveral members of the diplomatic corps, whoſe palaces are ſituated on the eaſtern ſide of the plain. To the weſt of the village there is an extenſive meadow, in the centre of which is a groupe of very large plane trees. To this ſpot the Grand Seignor frequently retires in the ſummer ſeaſon, and is entertained by companies of rope-dancers, mountebanks, &c. Theſe paſtimes, in the courſe of which the moſt indecent buffoonery is occaſionally introduced, are highly agreeable to him. The caſtle of Buyukdere ſtands on a lofty mountain, its poſition being not unlike that of Dover-caſtle. It was built in the fifteenth century by the order of Sultan Mahomed, by whom the city of Conſtantinople was taken by ſtorm, the emperor Conſtantine falling in the attack by the hands of two Turks.

In company with General Koehler and the other officers, on the 19th, I dined with the Ruſſian ambaſſador at his palace at Buyukdere, where we were ſumptuouſly entertained. In the morning the general and myſelf went to Levant Chiflick to inſpect the barracks, which were deſtined to receive our detachment. This place

is diſtant about ſeven miles from Buyukdere, and nearly midway between it and Pera. A capitan pacha having formerly reſided there, has beſtowed on it its name, levant ſignifying *a ſailor*, and chiflick *a farm*. Several of the country reſidences belonging to the Turkiſh grandees are alſo denominated chiflick, or *the farm*. Our ride was very agreeable. The country in the vicinity of Levant Chiflick is open and hilly, conſiſting principally of waſte lands covered by fern and heath. There are, however, ſeveral ſpots laid out in gardens and vineyards. The ſoil, which is in ſome parts argillaceous, in others ſandy with a mixture of ſlate, is in general poor; but in the valleys, which are beſt cultivated, tolerable crops of hay are produced. The quantity grown being however inſufficient for the ſupport of the cattle in winter, they then fall off, and become poor and lean. During the ſummer ſeaſon they are kept in good condition by the feed on the waſte lands.

On the 20th, twenty men belonging to the miſſion, and ſeveral women, were ſent to the above barracks.

On the 21ſt, I went on board the New Adventure tranſport, lying in the harbour of Conſtantinople. In the afternoon I returned to Buyukdere by water. In the courſe of this day we had much thunder, lightning, and rain.

On the 22d, I rode to Levant Chiflick. The Turkiſh horſes are in general ſmall, from eleven to twelve and thirteen hands high, but they are ſure footed. The Turkiſh ſaddle is ſomewhat inconvenient to Europeans; and as ſpurs are not employed, the rider is obliged to have recourſe to his ſtirrups when he wiſhes the animal

on which he is mounted to quicken his pace. It was with much anxiety that I found the numbers on the ſick liſt to have encreaſed, the prevailing complaint being dyſentery.

On the 23d, the remainder of the detachment, with ſeveral of the officers, were ſent to the barracks at Levant Chiflick, which I viſited for the purpoſe of arranging my quarters, &c. for my occaſional attendance. In theſe barracks we found a Turkiſh corps training to a more regular ſyſtem of military tactics than they had hitherto been accuſtomed to. The other officers and myſelf were ſtill to remain with the general at Buyukdere.

This day the military officers and the other gentlemen belonging to the miſſion, who had not already gone through that ceremony, that is, thoſe among us who had reached Conſtantinople by ſea, were introduced to the Kiamakan, Capitan Pacha, &c. We were received with the cuſtomary Turkiſh compliments, and were treated with coffee, ſherbet, pipes and tobacco, and perfumes.

I dined this afternoon with Mr. Abbot, an Engliſh merchant, and treaſurer to the Levant company, who had been ſettled in Turkey forty-five years. He gave me ſome very uſeful information relative to the plague, and informed me that there were at that time two caſes of this diſeaſe at Pera.

On the 24th and 25th, I paid my cuſtomary viſits to the barracks at Levant Chiflick. During the night of the 24th, Mrs. Wilkinſon, wife to a corporal of the royal artillery, fell a victim to a dyſenteric complaint. On that day we had very heavy ſhowers of rain, with much thunder and lightning. The heat was exceſſive, the thermometer at ſix in the evening being at eighty-four in the ſhade, and

the barometer at thirty. In the mean time the number of ſick, labouring chiefly under dyſenteric complaints, was much encreaſed.

On the 26th, on my return from the barracks, I dined with the general.

On the 27th, I rode to the barracks on a ſmall grey horſe of the country breed, which I had procured for the purpoſe. The mode of ſhoeing horſes in Turkey differs eſſentially from ours. The whole of the foot is covered by a thin plate of iron, the centre excepted, in which there is a ſmall perforation about the ſize of an Engliſh halfpenny. I did not obſerve that lameneſs was prevalent among theſe horſes, who require much management. After one of them has been ridden, it is the cuſtom to walk him in the open air for an hour or two, previouſly to his being put into the ſtable. The Turkiſh horſes are fed, while in the ſtable, upon barley and chaff (or barley alone), and that ſparingly, once or at moſt twice daily; once a day they have water; they litter them in their own dung, which is firſt dried in the ſun. The Turks are excellent grooms; the ſkins of the horſes are kept very clean and ſhining, as they frequently waſh them all over with ſoap and water. In ſtables, and when not ridden, the horſes are always fettered or tethered with cords, in order to prevent their lying down, and to keep them quiet, as the principal or beſt horſes are ſtallions. The ſaddle is ſcarcely ever totally removed from the horſe's back, except to clean him, even when in ſtable, and they are otherwiſe kept very warm, with thick clothes, and hoods, &c.

I ſhall now make a ſhort digreſſion from my journal to deſcribe ſeveral particulars relative to the country in which I reſided. The

frogs in Turkey are very large; and it is impoſſible to deſcribe the noiſe they make, which muſt be heard to form a competent idea of it. The graſshoppers are alſo of a large ſize, and extremely noiſy. In my rides to Chiflick my ears were perpetually dinned by the croaking of the former, and the diſcordant notes of the latter of theſe creatures.

Our evening walks on the ſtrand in front of Buyukdere were very pleaſant and cheerful. This ſpot has a ſtrong reſemblance to the beach at Weymouth. The Greeks, and indeed moſt of the inhabitants, aſſemble in the evening to walk, or to amuſe themſelves in boats, which are rowed up and down in front of the village. Muſic and ſinging conſtitute a part of theſe aquatic amuſements, and, without being of the moſt exquiſite kind, ſerve to diverſify and enliven the ſcene.

Buyukdere may with ſome propriety be compared to the tower of Babel: individuals belonging to almoſt every nation reſiding there, a ſtrange mixture of languages muſt conſequently enſue. The dreſſes of the inhabitants are as varied as are the languages. The Turkiſh women are fair; they cover the face, the eyes and a part of the noſe excepted, with a piece of white muſlin: another piece of muſlin envelops the head. This part of their dreſs is ſtyled *mahramàh*. In ſtature they are rather low, and corpulent, the latter condition being much admired among themſelves: they are uſually clad in a long green garment, which hangs very low behind, with a ſquare cape, reſembling on the whole a riding dreſs, and it is called *feredgè*. They wear yellow boots with ſlippers over them, but the latter they take off on entering a houſe. They ſtain their finger-

nails of a red colour, or, more properly ſpeaking, of a very deep orange, with the dried leaves, diluted with water, of the henna, or Egyptian privet (*Lawſonia inermis*, Lin.), a large ſhrub, which is much cultivated both in Turkey and in Egypt for this purpoſe.

The Turkiſh females always walk abroad by themſelves; in fine weather they reſort to ſome favourite ſpot without the towns, occupy the banks, or ſeat themſelves on the tomb-ſtones in their cemeteries, where they ſit quietly for hours together. They appear to lead a moſt indolent life; their recreations and exerciſes being extremely limited.

The Greek women have the face, which is beautiful and of an oval form, uncovered. Their eyes are black, as are alſo their eyebrows, to which, as well as to their eyelids, they pay a particular attention, rubbing them over, to beſtow on them a deeper hue, with a leaden ore reduced to an impalpable powder, blended with an unctuous matter to give it conſiſtence. Their complexion is generally pale. They wear their hair, which is of a great length, and of a deep ſhining black, in treſſes, and ſometimes turned back in a fanciful way on the head. In other inſtances it hangs looſely down the back, extending to the hips. They are commonly dreſſed in a pelice of ſilk, ſatin, or ſome other material: they are coſtly in their attire, in the choice of which they are not attached to any particular colour. On the head they wear a ſmall cap. The dreſs of the men nearly reſembles that of the Turks; but they are not allowed to wear the kowouk, or turban of white muſlin, for which they are obliged to ſubſtitute the calpac, or blue turban, and none of the Greeks can wear yellow boots or ſlippers, except thoſe who are in the ſervice of the foreign miniſters, &c.

A Greek Lady.

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The Greek women marry at about the age of fifteen: they are ſhort lived. At twenty-five they wrinkle and decay, bearing the appearance altogether of old women. They have fine children, who, however, partake of the palid complexion of the mothers. It is unqueſtionably to the too frequent uſe of the warm bath, to which the Greek women are ſo much habituated, that their very relaxed and debilitated ſtate is to be aſcribed; and this abuſe, added to their natural indolence and their inaction, as certainly tends to ſhorten their lives.

In Plate I. will be found a faithful repreſentation of a Greek woman.

During courtſhip, the Greek lover ſerenades his miſtreſs either in front of her houſe, or from the water. On theſe occaſions he recites, in a pathetic ſong, the warmth and ſincerity of his paſſion, &c. Theſe nocturnal ſerenades, which are devoted to love, are ſo frequent at Buyukdere, as to break in on the repoſe of its inhabitants; and a perſon of a lively fancy might be led to ſuppoſe that the deity of love had made it his favourite reſidence, from the beauty and amenity of this enchanting ſpot.

I have already obſerved that Buyukdere is the ſummer reſidence of ſeveral of the ambaſſadors: it is alſo that of many perſons of property and diſtinction, who reſide at Pera during the winter ſeaſon. Nearly oppoſite to this village, on the bank of the Boſphorus, is a fountain overhung with beautiful clumps of trees, much frequented on moonlight evenings by the Greeks, Armenians, and others. This, however, happens at a particular ſeaſon only of the year, when the clear tranſparency of the moon's light, illuminating the foliage which

ſurrounds them, as well as the diſtant objects, invites the company to ſpend late hours in the enjoyment of ſo charming a ſcene.

At Buyukdere mutton, beef and bread are plentiful, and ſold at a very reaſonable price; as are alſo poultry of every deſcription. Eggs are in great plenty; but the cheeſe and butter are very indifferent. The wines, both red and white, made at Buyukdere, are very cheap, the *oke* (which weighs two pounds ten ounces, or ſomewhat more than an Engliſh bottle) being ſold at from eight to ten paras, that is, from four pence to five pence Engliſh money. The vegetables, which are pretty nearly of the ſame kinds as in England, namely, broad beans, French beans, peas, cabbages, cucumbers, gourds, water melons, &c. are in great abundance. The fruits, which are no leſs ſo, conſiſt of peaches, apricots, pears, apples (which, however, are all very inſipid), figs, cherries, pomegranates, red currants, wood ſtrawberries, and grapes. Beſides theſe, there is a profuſion of walnuts, filberds, and hazle nuts. As there is no procuring malt liquor here, the principal beverage is wine and water. The milk is good and tolerably cheap. The oxen are ſmall, and are for the greater part of a light grey colour; they are employed, in common with the buffalo, an animal very unſeemly to the view, in ploughing, for draught, &c. Here, as well as at Conſtantinople, Pera, and indeed in all this part of Turkey, the dogs are very numerous. They do not appear to belong to any particular maſters, are very ferocious, and occaſionally very troubleſome.

A very agreeable diſh called *yourt*, of which the natives are very fond, is made here, and brought in with the deſſert. It is prepared by allowing a certain portion of milk to become ſour, and throwing

into new milk as much of this acidulated fluid as will curdle it in a ſlight degree. It is then eaten with ſugar, is very palatable, and, mixed with ſtrawberries, becomes a good ſubſtitute for cream. The milk ſold here is generally a mixture, being drawn from goats, ſheep, cows, and buffaloes.

To reſume my narrative. On the 28th and 29th of June, I viſited the barracks at Levant Chiflick. The heat was leſs oppreſſive, the thermometer being at ſeventy-five. The harveſt was now begun, and I ſaw, during my rides, the Turks buſied in mowing their corn. They had a tolerable crop of bearded wheat (in all Turkey the wheat is bearded), which was of a good quality. Inſtead of threſhing it, it is their practice to harneſs horſes and oxen to a ſmall car, the bottom of which is ſtudded with portions of flint to cut and bruiſe the ſtraw, the grain being diſengaged by the trampling of the feet of the animals, who move in a circular direction, as if in a mill.

The 30th, on my return from the barracks, I dined and ſpent a very agreeable afternoon with Mr. Thornton, an Engliſh merchant at Buyukdere. His details relative to the oppreſſion of the ryahs, under which common denomination are comprehended Greeks, Armenians, and indeed every deſcription of Franks or Chriſtians ſubject to the Turks, were melancholy in the extreme. They are liable to an annual capitation, or poll tax, varying according to their degrees and circumſtances, from a guinea and a half to ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence Engliſh money, on the payment of which a certificate is granted them; and this tribute, exacted from them by right of conqueſt, and conſidered as *the redemption of their heads*, for-

feited in perpetuity by their ſubjugated anceſtors, leads to many villanous practices on the part of the Turks. It frequently occurs, for inſtance, that a Turk, on meeting a ryah, without ſcruple or ceremony, and without any regard to the engagements the latter may have, takes him aſide to aſcertain whether he is provided with a certificate, and, if this happens to be the caſe, to enquire into its authenticity, which he is certain to diſpute, or to throw ſome difficulty or other in the way. Thus, whether the unfortunate ryah has or has not his certificate about him, he is obliged to make a pecuniary ſacrifice, to rid himſelf of his oppreſſor's importunities. In other inſtances a ryah, who is in poſſeſſion of a houſe, has his right to it diſputed by a Turk, by whom falſe witneſſes are ſuborned; and as the oath of the ryah is not valid in a court of juſtice, when oppoſed to that of a Turk, he is obliged, if the cauſe is brought to trial, to bribe his judge. He is thus, if he ſhould come off victorioufly, condemned to heavy expences. To theſe, and many other ſimilar vexations and oppreſſions, the wretched Franks, or Chriſtians, are inceſſantly expoſed.

When their population is conſidered, it may at firſt view appear extraordinary that they do not endeavour to throw off ſo odious and oppreſſive a yoke, more eſpecially as the Greeks, by far the moſt numerous among them, in reality poſſeſs, as individuals, conſiderable energy and courage. The ſeverity, however, of the examples which have been made in their unſucceſsful ſtruggles to regain their independence, appears in a great meaſure to have damped their ardour, and broken their ſpirit. It muſt be recollected, that during the late war between the Ruſſians and Turks, the Greeks made ſeveral efforts

which, through want of a proper concert with the former of theſe powers, were ineffectual. On a future occaſion they may perhaps ſucceed better. When they rate their numbers as equal to thoſe of the Turks, they certainly exaggerate. They are, however, very numerous, in the European provinces particularly, and poſſeſs many of the eminent qualities which have immortalized their anceſtors. Among the ryahs in general great induſtry prevails.

On the morning of the 1ſt of July, I had a high gratification. Shortly after my arrival at Levant Chiflick, the Grand Seignor and all his principal officers came thither to ſpend the day. They were mounted, and their fine horſes being very elegantly capariſoned, nothing could exceed the grandeur of the ſpectacle. Their arrival was announced by the firing of guns; and the whole of the troops were under arms; their muſic, conſiſting of drums, a kind of hautboys, timbrels, and horns, was by no means diſagreeable. Our men, who were called on, fired ſeveral rounds, and were complimented by preſents of ſmall gold coins of the ſize of a para, and in value a piaſtre and a half. Each of them received about two guineas. Between four and five in the afternoon, the Grand Seignor and his retinue left Chiflick, which is ſaid to be the only place in the environs of Conſtantinople to which he goes on horſeback.

On the 2d, I paid my cuſtomary viſit to the above place, where I had the ſatisfaction to find the ſick in a fair way of recovery.

On the 3d, by the order of General Koehler, and at the particular requeſt of the Capitan Pacha, a furnace was erected at Kaithana, for the heating of ſhot. A ſucceſsful practice was carried on with the red hot ſhot, to the great ſatisfaction of the Capitan Pacha, who

expreſſed a wiſh to ſee the whole of the miſſion on the following day.

Kaithana is a valley very pleaſantly ſituated at the extremity of the harbour, and diſtant from Buyukdere about ten miles. It has been made choice of by the Turks for their artillery experiments, to which its even ſurface is well adapted. The veſtiges of a building ſaid to have been formerly a palace of the Grand Seignor are to be ſeen here; and near to them is a beautiful kioſque* for the Sultan's uſe. A fine meandring ſtream runs through the valley. In the evening I returned to Buyukdere.

On the 4th, we repaired, agreeably to our appointment, to the reſidence of the Capitan Pacha, with whom we made ſome ſtay, and were entertained with coffee, and other refreſhments. Previouſly to our taking leave, he made each of us a ſmall preſent, a gown piece, for inſtance, or ſome ſuch trifle. The general was preſented with a handſome ſnuff-box, ſet round with brilliants, as was alſo Mrs. Koehler.

* A kioſque is a pavilion, or pleaſure-houſe, of one ſtory, for ſummer reſidence. Its form is ſometimes ſquare, and at others round; and it is uſually built of wood, painted and decorated both withinſide and without, in the Turkiſh ſtyle. It has ſeveral openings, with ſhutters or latticed work, anſwering the purpoſe of windows.

The kioſque is generally raiſed ſome feet from the ground, and is furniſhed withinſide, after the Turkiſh faſhion, with ſofas, or raiſed platforms, covered with cloth, and provided with cuſhions. The floor is covered with handſome mats fabricated in Egypt, a conſiderable manufactory of which is carried on at Menouf in Lower Egypt.

In the conſtruction of theſe kioſques, the Turks uſually make choice of an elevated ground. It is alſo their practice to place them near a river, or ſtream of water, ſituations of which they are paſſionately fond. They there indulge themſelves in ſmoking for ſeveral hours together.

Small kioſques are frequently erected on the poops of Turkiſh merchant veſſels, particularly of thoſe which navigate the Black Sea. Beneath the ſhade of theſe, the crews ſmoke their pipes.

After this viſit of ceremony, we went on board the Charon, Captain M'Keller, where we were not a little gratified by the ſight of two of our countrymen, who had been kept in ſlavery during two months in the vicinity of Conſtantinople, with a perfect ignorance of the cauſe of their detention. They had been liberated by the humane interceſſion of Captain M'Keller with the Capitan Pacha. A French officer had kindly written to Captain M'Keller in their behalf, and had tranſmitted to him a letter from theſe unfortunate men.

On the 5th, General Koehler left Conſtantinople for the purpoſe of joining Lieutenant-colonel Holloway and Major Hope, in the Dardanelles. This being St. John's day, the Greeks kept it with much parade. Oppoſite Buyukdere the river was crouded with boats filled with muſicians, who played and ſung during the whole of the day. In the evening, bonfires were kindled, and piſtols diſcharged in the air: it was on the whole a ſcene of great riot and confuſion.

On this occaſion the Greek women were all of them very handſomely attired, the meaneſt among them, even the fiſhermens' wives, being clad in elegant dreſſes of ſilk or velvet, with pelices, lined with ermine of conſiderable value. This finery, of which they are extremely fond, is generally reſerved for the holidays.

Having been indiſpoſed for ſeveral days, I did not repeat my viſits to Levant Chiflick until the 8th. On the 10th, however, I was ſo well recovered as to accept the invitation which we received from Monſieur Tomara, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, to be preſent at the celebration of the birth day of the Emperor of Ruſſia.

In the evening we repaired to his palace, where we found a very

large party aſſembled, all the foreign miniſters, in their gala dreſſes, and decorated with their reſpective orders, being preſent, with their ladies and ſuites. The company, which conſiſted of individuals of almoſt every nation, in the different coſtumes by which each is appropriately diſtinguiſhed, did not break up until between one and two in the morning. The dances were continued until a late hour, the Greek women being paſſionately fond of that exerciſe. In the courſe of the evening refreſhments, conſiſting of ſweetmeats, ice creams, cakes, &c. were ſerved; and at midnight there was a cold collation, with wines and other liquors. The entertainment paſſed off very agreeably.

On the 11th, I rode to Levant Chiflick; and on the 12th, to Conſtantinople. I embraced this opportunity of paying a viſit to the bazars, that is, the places ſet aſide for the ſale of different articles of merchandize, each trade, or in other caſes the dealers belonging to the different nations ſubject to the Turkiſh domination, being arranged under a covered archway, ſomewhat ſimilar to our Exeter exchange. Beneath theſe archways, or cloiſters, which are of ſtone or wood, each tradeſman, or dealer, has his ſhop in front, and behind it a warehouſe for his goods. This arrangement is extremely convenient both for the ſeller and the purchaſer; at the ſame time that the bazars, admitting a free circulation of the air, are very cool in ſummer, and conſequently well adapted to the climate. The commodities ſold in them are by no means contemptible. There is here a more regular market police (if the phraſe may be admitted) than might be expected in this country. There are officers who take care to examine the weights and meaſures of thoſe who ſell

goods; and theſe officers daily go their rounds through the different bazars: woe be unto him who ſells with light weights! he is made an immediate example: he either ſuffers on the ſpot the baſtinado (which the reader need ſcarcely be informed is a heavy cudgel applied violently to the ſoles of the feet), or is condemned to the payment of a fine. The weights are of courſe deſtroyed.

If any fraud is to be apprehended, it is more eſpecially among thoſe whom the Turks rank as unbelievers, and particularly among the Jews, who maintain here the character with which they are too generally charged; they are prone to extortion, and in truth to deal with them requires much circumſpection. From what I was able to obſerve in the bazars, I am inclined to think that the Turks are fair dealers. In ſpeaking of the manner in which fraudulent tradeſpeople are treated, it may not be improper to mention, that a peculiar puniſhment is inflicted in this country upon bakers who tranſgreſs the law, either by ſelling bread of light weight or of bad quality: they have their ears nailed to their own door poſt for public view. In arbitrary governments the police ought to be good, for the puniſhments are always ſanguinary and cruel.

In the courſe of my perambulation, I went into a ſhop, where I took a draught of ſherbet cooled with ice. This liquor is made in various ways, with or without the acid: it is very cooling and refreſhing, and is ſold at the very moderate price of a para* the cup.

I was now confirmed in the obſervation I had made on my firſt arrival, that the ſtreets of Conſtantinople are, without exception, nar-

* A para is nearly equal to a halfpenny; forty paras make one piaſtre, and one piaſtre is worth one ſhilling and ſixpence of our money.

row, ill paved, and dirty. Almoſt all the houſes are built with windows projecting to the ſtreets, which nearly touch thoſe of their oppoſite neighbours; this cuſtom greatly obſtructs the free circulation of air through the ſtreets. The roofs of the houſes are miſerably ill covered; they are formed of a reddiſh tile, looſely put on without any faſtening; occaſionally looſe ſtones are laid on here and there, but a cat running over the top of a houſe will frequently untile it; conſequently they are wretchedly conſtructed for rainy or tempeſtuous weather. The external appearance of the houſes is at the ſame time heavy and diſmal, all the ornaments being reſerved for the interior. I entered the outer court of the Seraglio, beyond which ſtrangers are not allowed to paſs, and had a ſight of the mint, where the workmen were buſily employed. It is ſituated within the encloſure. The ſilver coin has been debaſed to a very extraordinary degree, the ſilver it contains having been progreſſively reduced to about thirty parts in an hundred. This adulteration is ſaid to have been introduced in aid of the public revenue; and as the coin ſtill retains its ancient *nominal* value, the conſequence has been, that the counterfeit money of the forgers is become of greater value than that iſſued from the public treaſury, notwithſtanding the dealers in this illicit traffic turn their ſpeculation to a very good account.

From the mint I walked to the vicinity of the moſque of Santa Sophia, which is certainly a very maſſive building, but which, conſidered in an architectural point of view, is, in my opinion, very inferior to our St. Paul's. With the exception of the dome, and of the four minarets which are detached, there is nothing very ſingular or ſtriking in the pile.

I proceeded thence to the atmeydan, the place or field of horſes, or, as it was anciently called, the hippodrome, a very extenſive open ſpace or circus, ſet aſide for athletic exerciſes and public ſpectacles. Here the Turks exhibit a kind of military ſport, called the *djarid*. The combatants are mounted, and armed with a ſtick or wand of a conſiderable length, which is darted with great force by the aſſailant, and as ſkilfully avoided by his antagoniſt. This exerciſe is very much in vogue among the Turks of condition. In the middle of this ſpace ſtands an antique column or obeliſk, of a ſingle block of granite, the ſides of which are filled with various Egyptian figures and hieroglyphics. One of our party undertook to meaſure it, which he accompliſhed by a calculation drawn from a compariſon between the ſhadow of a ſtick and that of the column, the height of which was found to be about ſixty feet. The baſe is about ſeven feet in height, and is curiouſly ſculptured in bas-relief with a great variety of human heads. At the extremity of the ſquare there are the remains of a pillar, formed by the twiſting of three brazen ſerpents. Formerly their heads made the capital of the pillar. Mahomet the ſecond, when he took Conſtantinople, beat off the jaw of one of theſe heads.

Paſſing through a ſtreet, we came to another large and elevated antique column, called the Burnt Pillar, which, amidſt the conflagrations that have ſo frequently occurred, and have unfortunately ſo much ravaged the city of Conſtantinople, has ſtood its ground. It has, however, a very dingy hue, and a conſiderable number of fiſſures, occaſioned by the different fires which have taken place in its vicinity, inſomuch that it is now encircled by iron hoops to keep it together.

After our excurſion, we dined on board the New Adventure tranſport; and in the afternoon went on board the Charon to take leave, ſhe being on the eve of ſailing from Conſtantinople for Gibraltar. I did not reach Buyukdere until midnight. The weather had been extremely ſultry during the day, the thermometer being at eighty-eight in the ſhade.

On the 13th I rode to Levant Chiflick. On my return, I heard the Charon ſalute the Grand Seignor in paſſing the Seraglio point.

On the evening of the 14th I went to a kioſque in Buyukdere, where the Greeks were aſſembled to ſing, dance, and partake of other amuſements. I joined the promenade afterwards in the meadow, in which there was a very numerous aſſemblage of Greeks, Turks, and others. It being Sunday, the inhabitants of all the neighbouring villages were collected; and the groups which were formed, by the variety of their coſtumes, and the characteriſtic traits peculiar to each nation, had a very pleaſing, and to me a very novel effect. While the Greeks diſplayed all the gaiety and *nonchalance* which belong to their character, the Turks, with much gravity, had recourſe to their conſtant companion the pipe, and in the intervals of ſmoking took coffee.

On the 15th I rode to Levant Chiflick, where I viſited the Aga and ſeveral other Turks who were indiſpoſed. On the preceding day we had made an appointment with Mr. Spurring, the Engliſh ſhip-builder at Conſtantinople, to viſit the Sultan Selim, the ſhip which bore the flag of the Capitan Pacha. We were the more anxious to do this, as the Turkiſh fleet was to ſail in the courſe of a few days for the Dardanelles. We went on board accordingly, and found her to be a re-

markably fine veſſel: we were told, however, that her timbers were not proportioned to her ſize, and that ſhe would work very ill in tempeſtuous weather, and in a rough ſea. The Sultan Selim mounts one hundred and twenty forty-two pounders, beſides other guns of a ſmaller caliber. The Capitan Pacha's cabin was fitted up in a very elegant ſtyle. At the ſides were ſuſpended a conſiderable number of rich and beautiful ſabres, piſtols, and muſkets, which, being ſet with a profuſion of diamonds, and curiouſly inlaid with gold, made a very glittering and ſhowy appearance. The furniture and other decorations of the cabin were in a correſponding ſtyle of magnificence. Several Engliſh prints, repreſenting our celebrated naval victories, were hung up.

We were entertained by the captain of the ſhip, a great favourite of the Capitan Pacha, with ſweetmeats, liqueurs, coffee, &c. He accompanied us in our viſit to the different parts of the veſſel, which was very clean, and kept in good order. She had on board fourteen hundred men, among whom that ſtrict diſcipline by which the Engliſh men of war are diſtinguiſhed did not appear to be kept up. The place ſet apart for the ſick was very ill calculated for that purpoſe; and but little attention ſeemed to be paid to this part of the Turkiſh economy, than which nothing can be more momentous on ſhipboard. To the diſregard with which the ſick were treated, may be added, as a proof of the barbariſm of this people, the little encouragement beſtowed on thoſe who had the charge of them. The ſurgeon of the Sultan Selim aſſured me, that his annual ſalary amounted to twelve guineas only of our money, inſomuch that his chief dependence, and that a very precarious one, was on preſents. With ſo

inadequate a remuneration for his ſervices, whatever might have been his talents, little was to be expected from his zeal. After this viſit to the Sultan Selim, I dined on board the New Adventure tranſport, and returned to Buyukdere in the evening.

On the 16th and 17th nothing particular occurred. I rode, as uſual, to Levant Chiflick. On my reaching that place, on the morning of the 18th, I was introduced to the Kai ma kan, and Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi, who had come thither for the purpoſe of a general inſpection and exerciſe of the Turkiſh troops. Our men fired ſeveral rounds, and received a preſent of an hundred ſheep and three hundred piaſtres. The parade being broken up, I returned to Buyukdere.

The 19th and 20th were without any intereſting occurrence. On the 21ſt, in the afternoon, a party being made, we croſſed the river from Buyukdere to Aſia, and walked to the ſummit of the Giant's Hill, a very high mountain, from which we had a delightful view of the different windings of the Boſphorus, and alſo of the Black Sea.

On my arrival at Chiflick on the 22d, I was informed that a conſiderable number of ſick and wounded Turkiſh ſoldiers, from Acre, in Syria, were hourly expected there. I agreed to ſee them on the following day.

On the 23d, after having viſited the above mentioned ſick and wounded Turkiſh ſoldiers, I returned, in the evening, to Buyukdere.

On the 24th I went to Conſtantinople, where I had an interview with his Excellency Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi, the Turkiſh ſecretary at war, on the ſubject of the Turkiſh ſick and wounded in Levant Chiflick, and returned to Buyukdere in the evening.

On the 25th I reached Chiflick early in the morning, and had a

long converſation with Hadgi Ibraham Effendi, and the Aga, or Commandant, on the buſineſs above referred to. It was agreed that I ſhould make all the neceſſary regulations for the ſick and wounded Turks; that I ſhould direct the fitting up of the hoſpital bedſteads, &c.; and that I ſhould be aided in my daily attendance by a Turkiſh ſurgeon. On the following day I met by appointment, at Levant Chiflick, the Grand Seignor's ſurgeon, the ſurgeon in chief to the army, and two other army ſurgeons, the latter of whom were appointed to aſſiſt me. I was informed by them that the Grand Seignor had given to each of the ſoldiers returned from Syria twenty-four piaſtres, and a ſchillink of ſilver to wear in his turban.

I paſs over my immediate operations at Levant Chiflick, as not being of general intereſt, with the brief obſervation, that many of the Turkiſh ſoldiers being badly wounded, I was very fully and ſeriouſly employed, and proceed to the 30th, when I was called up at midnight, and a note delivered to me from Major Fletcher, to inform me that the Grand Seignor, who was to be at Kaithanah the following morning, to ſee the experiments which were to be made with red-hot ſhot, the artillery practice, &c. was deſirous that all the perſons belonging to the Britiſh military miſſion ſhould be preſent on the occaſion.

CHAPTER IV.

VISIT TO LEVANT CHIFLICK, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ORDERS OF THE GRAND SEIGNOR—PRACTICE WITH RED-HOT SHOT—PRESENTS DISTRIBUTED TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN—ORDERS TO ATTEND THE GRAND SEIGNOR AGAIN—INTERVIEW WITH HIM—CONSULTED BY THE AGA——GRAND PROCESSION ON THE OPENING OF THE FESTIVAL OF THE BEYRAM COURBAM—TURKISH ENTERTAINMENT—REMARKS ON THE PRODUCTIONS OF THE SEASON IN TURKEY, ON THE DISEASES OF THE COUNTRY, AND THE STATE OF MEDICAL SCIENCE THERE—PROCESSION AND FESTIVAL OF THE DERVISES—REMARKS ON THE CLIMATE AND WEATHER—VILLAGE AND AQUEDUCTS OF BELGRADE—CHARACTER OF THE TURKISH VILLAGES—VISIT TO THE ASIATIC SHORE—ORDER FOR REMOVAL OF THE TROOPS—FIRE NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE—DESCRIPTION OF SANTA SOPHIA—GREEK MARRIAGE—REMARKS ON THE TURKISH FORTRESSES—EMBARKATION OF THE TROOPS.

IN compliance with the intimation we had received, we breakfaſted at half paſt three in the morning, and proceeded without delay to Levant Chiflick, where we joined our detachment. About eight o'clock we arrived at Kaithanah, and the Grand Seignor, his principal officers and ſuite, made their appearance ſhortly after.

During the artillery practice, the experiments with red-hot ſhot, &c. the Grand Seignor was ſeated in the beautiful kioſque, or pleaſure-houſe, which I have already noticed. He paid a particular attention to every thing which paſſed; and when the whole was concluded, made each of us a trifling preſent. Theſe preſents were de-

livered to us by one of his ſuite, who tendered them to us reſpectively as we paſſed, one by one, according to our rank, in front of the Grand Seignor. Each of us having received the preſent deſtined for him, bowed, and was deſired to retire. This ceremony having been concluded, the non-commiſſioned officers were brought up to receive preſents for themſelves and the privates.

On the 31ſt, on my arrival at Chiflick, early in the morning, I met the Grand Seignor's ſurgeon, with whom I viſited the wounded Turks. Several of them were already in a ſtate of recovery. In our own infirmary I found four caſes of intermittent fever. The men who laboured under this complaint, had been ſent to Kaithanah ſome weeks before to aſſiſt in the erection of the furnace for the heating of ſhot; and having been detained there for ſeveral days, were expoſed to marſh miaſma, which is well known to be a moſt powerful agent in the production of intermittents.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt, General Koehler, Lieutenant-colonel Hollòway, and Major Hope, returned to Buyukdere from the Dardanelles.

On my reaching Chiflick to viſit the ſick and wounded, I received a meſſage requeſting me to wait, as the Grand Seignor was on his way thither, and might wiſh to make ſome enquiries of me relative to the ſtate of the wounded Turks, and the arrangements made for them. He arrived about noon, attended by his principal miniſters, his officers of ſtate, and a very numerous retinue, all richly dreſſed, and ſuperbly mounted. His arrival was announced by diſcharges of artillery, and other public demonſtrations of joy. It being a grand field day, the Turkiſh ſoldiers went through their manœuvres and exerciſes, after which each of them was marched to the front of the

Aga's houſe, where the Grand Seignor was ſeated, and received a preſent of five piaſtres. I was now pointed out to the Sultan, and having paid my reſpects to him, received from him a trifling preſent, accompanied by a meſſage to requeſt of me to have the goodneſs to take all poſſible care of the wounded, for which ſervice I ſhould not fail to be properly remunerated. The Aga being indiſpoſed, conſulted me as to the nature of his ailments. I found him feveriſh, preſcribed for him, and promiſed to ſee him, provided it ſhould be neceſſary, at his reſidence at Biſhictaſh, on the bank of the Boſphorus, near Pera.

On the 2d, I went to Chiflick, where I viſited the ſick and wounded Turks, and afterwards rode to Biſhictaſh to ſee the Aga, who was ſtill indiſpoſed.

On the 3d and 4th, I repeated my viſits to the above places, and found the Aga, as well as the greater part of the wounded Turks, in a fair way of recovery.

On the 5th, on my arrival at Chiflick, I ſaw his excellency, with whom I had a converſation relative to the wounded Turks. They were all of them doing very well, and in particular two, from the thigh of one of whom I had a few days before extracted a ball, and from the hip of the other a ſplinter of gun metal. It may ſtrike my readers with ſurpriſe that the wounded men having been brought from ſo conſiderable a diſtance as Acre, theſe operations ſhould ſtill have been left to be performed.

On the 13th, on my reaching Chiflick, I found there the ſurgeon to the Grand Seignor, by whom I was informed, that early in the morning of the following day the Grand Seignor would go in proceſſion from the Seraglio to the moſque of Sultan Achmet, to celebrate

the opening of the Beyram Courbam, or month of ſacrifice, the ſecond paſchal feaſt. He invited me to Conſtantinople to be preſent at this ceremony.

The feſtival of the Beyram, which ſucceeds the Turkiſh ramazan, or lent, is the ſeaſon of pleaſures and feſtivities of every deſcription. He muſt be poor indeed, who has not new clothes provided for the occaſion; and among the better ſort of people rich dreſſes are given and received as preſents. The ſtreets and public places are filled with groups, whoſe amuſements and paſtimes are varied according to the nation to which they belong. It may ſtrictly be denominated a paſchal feaſt, ſince, at its opening, ſheep are ſacrificed by the Grand Seignor, and by all the diſtinguiſhed and opulent Turks. The animals thus immolated, have their horns gilt, and their wool nicely combed. It is ſo contrived as that theſe offerings ſhould be made at the preciſe hour when ſimilar ſacrifices take place at Mecca.

At three o'clock in the morning of the 14th, I ſet out from Chiflick, where I had ſpent the preceding night, and was, on my arrival at Pera, joined by Captains Lacy and Leake. We reached Conſtantinople at five o'clock, and proceeded to the houſe of a ſurgeon, from whoſe ſhop we were to be gratified by a ſight of the proceſſion, as it paſſed. In this houſe we breakfaſted, and were entertained in the following manner. Pipes and coffee were firſt ſerved, and were followed by a very agreeable and palatable preparation of milk, called caimac, which was accompanied by hot ſugared cakes, and melons. Our repaſt was concluded by a ſecond ſervice of coffee; and during our ſtay, ſherbet and pipes were brought to us at intervals.

About eight o'clock the proceſſion commenced; but the Grand

Seignor did not make his appearance until half-paſt nine. The dreſſes of all thoſe who compoſed the proceſſion were ſplendid and coſtly. The fine horſes on which they were mounted, and more eſpecially thoſe of the eunuchs and principal officers of ſtate, were moſt gorgeouſly capariſoned, the houſings of many of them being of gold embroidery, ſtudded with precious ſtones, by which a very brilliant effect was produced. In the turban of the Grand Seignor was a beautiful aigrette of very great value, the diamonds of which it was compoſed being of uncommon magnitude. Several of his horſes, on which his ſhield and various trophies were carried, were led in the proceſſion; and being very richly capariſoned, and ornamented with a profuſion of diamonds, rubies, and other precious ſtones, gave a brilliancy and magnificence to the ſcene, which far exceeded any idea I could previouſly have formed of it.

During the proceſſion, a Turkiſh officer was conſtantly employed in throwing on the heads of the populace handfuls of new paras. The conteſt which enſued, to pick them up, afforded to the Turkiſh ſpectators no little amuſement.

The Grand Seignor, who was very ſuperbly mounted, was followed by his ſword-bearer, carrying his ſabre, the hilt of which was profuſely ſtudded with diamonds. Next came ſeveral officers of his ſeraglio richly dreſſed, bearing on cuſhions his turbans, ornamented with diamonds and other gems. The ſtreets were lined on each ſide with janiſſaries, whoſe dreſs-caps appeared to me both ridiculous and unbecoming. As the Sultan paſſed along, he from time to time bowed with great affability to the people, all of whom proſtrated themſelves on his approach.

The kiſlah aga, or chief of the eunuchs, officiated at the moſque, and wore on his return a valuable pelice and a rich caftan, with which the Grand Seignor had preſented him. Several other caftans, of qualities ſuited to the rank of thoſe for whom they were deſtined, were diſtributed by the Sultan on this occaſion.

The proceſſion was conducted with great decorum, and throughout the whole of it the beſt order obſerved. It would be impoſſible for me to attempt to deſcribe all the ſtriking appearances it exhibited, or to enter into a detail of the great variety and extreme ſingularity of the magnificent coſtumes which were diſplayed. To be brief—it afforded to us ſtrangers a ſpectacle truly novel and intereſting, and fully repaid us for the trouble we had taken to be comprehended among the number of the ſpectators. By eleven o'clock the ſtreets were cleared.

Selim III. the preſent Sultan, is extremely popular with his ſubjects, and by no means deſtitute of the talents and abilities which a ſovereign ought to poſſeſs. He is deſcended from the houſe of Oſman, by whom the fifth dynaſty of the caliphs was eſtabliſhed in the thirteenth century. Having received a more liberal education than has uſually been beſtowed in Turkey on thoſe to whoſe lot the ſucceſſion has fallen, Sultan Selim poſſeſſes a well cultivated mind, and has made himſelf acquainted with the policy of the more refined ſtates of Europe. It is, therefore, not ſurpriſing, that he has introduced ſo many ſalutary innovations into his empire; and, from a conviction of their manifeſt ſuperiority, has become ſo ſtrenuous a partizan of the tactics and military diſcipline of England and France. In my ſubſequent details relative to the Grand Viſier and the Capitan Pacha,

I ſhall have occaſion to notice, in a particular manner, the improvements he has introduced in his army and marine. He is of a courteous and affable character; and his phyſiognomy is fine and full of expreſſion. His figure is well proportioned, and his aſpect commanding. His portrait is faithfully given in Plate II.

My companions and myſelf were invited, after the proceſſion, to dine with the Grand Seignor's ſurgeon, at whoſe houſe we were very well entertained in the Turkiſh ſtile; and notwithſtanding we were, in eating, compelled to adopt the mode practiſed by the Turks, that is, that we were unprovided with either knife, fork, or plate, we contrived to make a good dinner. The following is a conciſe deſcription of theſe repaſts. A cloth having been laid on the floor, a ſmall table with the legs turned uppermoſt is placed on it, and on this again is laid a large circular waiter of tinned copper, round which the company ſeat themſelves. Before each of the gueſts, bread in the form of a flat pancake, and two ſpoons are placed. The diſhes are ſerved up ſingly, one after the other; and if filled with ſoup or liquid food, the ſpoons are reſorted to. If, on the other hand, they contain ſolids, the gueſts help themſelves with the thumb and finger. However repugnant this cuſtom muſt have been to the feelings and ideas of Engliſhmen, a keen appetite, and the ſavourineſs of the diſhes, in ſome meaſure reconciled us to it; and cuſtom, which ſways us ſo powerfully, enabled us, in the ſequel, entirely to get the better of our ſqueamiſhneſs. The meats are in general cut ſmall for the convenience of thoſe who are to partake of them; but on the preſent occaſion whole ducks were ſerved. Theſe the donor of the feaſt pulled in pieces with his fingers, and diſtributed the portions to his gueſts.

The Grand Seignior.

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Pipes and coffee were brought in after dinner, and we at length took our leave.

On the 15th, in the morning, I accompanied General Koehler to Pera, and from thence to Conſtantinople, where we had an interview of nearly two hours with his Excellency Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi, with whom the general had ſome particular buſineſs to tranſact. In the courſe of this viſit, a ſilver ſalver, containing conſerve of roſes, and other ſweetmeats, was handed round, in addition to the uſual refreſhments of pipes and coffee. When we were about to take leave, each of us was preſented with two finely wrought muſlin handkerchiefs. I ought not to omit here the concluding part of the ceremony. After we had taken a draught of ſherbet, which was preſented to us, our hands were ſprinkled with roſe water, and a ſilver veſſel brought in, containing odoriferous gums in an inflamed ſtate. The aſcending vapours of theſe gums are by the Turks received on their beards; but as we were deſtitute of that ornament, we contented ourſelves with ſmelling to them, and receiving them in our hands, which we rubbed together to retain the odour. We then bowed and retired.

Much rain fell this day, accompanied with loud claps of thunder, and very vivid flaſhes of lightning. The ſtorm continued throughout the evening.

On my arrival at Chiflick, on the morning of the 16th, I found that ſeveral of the wounded Turks who had been under my care, being now perfectly cured, were to ſet off the next morning for Alexandria, with a detachment of two hundred and fifty Turkiſh ſoldiers.

On the 17th, the Turkiſh ſurgeons who had lent me their aſſiſtance there, having embarked the preceding evening with the detachment,

I had no other than my own exertions to depend upon. In returning to Buyukdere, I obſerved that the country exhibited a new and very pleaſing aſpect ſince the fall of the late heavy ſhowers, which had come very ſeaſonably to enable the country people to plough and the till their lands. Grapes were now in ſeaſon, as were alſo melons: latter were of two kinds, the muſk melon, and the water melon, and were both cheap and in plenty.

The grapes, which were extremely large, and fine, were ſold at three and four paras the oke.

Among the prevailing diſeaſes in Turkey, the rickets are very common in children, and blindneſs in adults.

The lame and deformed objects who conſtantly obtrude themſelves on the view, are in ſuch numbers as to excite aſtoniſhment.

Pulmonary complaints, as far as I had occaſion to obſerve, are by no means prevalent in this country; the catarrhal and aſthmatic affections prevail moſt among elderly people.

The Turks are certainly not ſubject to the multitude of diſeaſes which infeſt ſome other nations. Sores and wounds are managed and healed with more facility; much may be aſcribed to their temperance. Fontanelles, or iſſues, are in common uſe; and ſomewhat leſſen the evils reſulting from the indolent, and inactive life which the Turks in general lead. Cutaneous affections, herpetic and tettery eruptions are common, particularly upon the head: dyſpepſia, and other ſtomach complaints, prevail very generally. Their greaſy food, inactive life, their exceſſes in the uſe of ſmoking tobacco, and opium, may give riſe to theſe diſorders. Hernias are common. Beſides plague, they are occaſionally ſubject to malignant and bilious remittent and intermittent fevers in autumn.

In Conſtantinople, Pera, and the ſuburbs, there are, it is ſaid, nearly five thouſand persons who profeſs the different branches of the medical art. They are natives of almoſt every nation, but conſiſt more particularly of Turks, Greeks, Armenians, and Italians, and are for the greater part utterly ignorant of the principles either of medicine or of ſurgery. There are, however, ſome exceptions to this obſervation, and among them a Mr. Ruiné, an Italian, whom I accidentally met with a few days before the period of which I am now treating. He occaſionally attends the Grand Seignor, when indiſpoſed, as well as the Harem, and many of the principal officers of ſtate. For theſe ſervices he has no ſalary, but is paid for his viſits. His practice is extremely lucrative. The perſon who at preſent holds the appointment of phyſician to the Sultan, is a Turk, who, notwithſtanding he is entirely unacquainted with medicine, receives an annual ſtipend of nearly five thouſand pounds ſterling. Almoſt every individual in Turkey has a noſtrum for ſome diſeaſe or other.

On the 18th, in the afternoon, in company with ſome of our officers, we croſſed over to the Aſiatic ſide of the river to ſee the proceſſion of the derviſes, it being the birth-day of the founder of that ſect. We were unfortunately too late to be preſent at this ceremony, which, as we afterwards heard, was very numerouſly attended. We had, however, a very agreeable walk in the delightful valley in which the aſſembly was held. The Janiſſary by whom we were accompanied for our protection, in his eagerneſs to get our boat ready, was puſhed into the water, and otherwiſe maltreated, by a boatman belonging to the Sultana Valida, or Queen Mother, who had come privately to witneſs the above ceremony. This inſult

being in a manner conſidered as offered to ourſelves, a repreſentation of the particulars of the affray was made by General Koehler, to whom an apology was afterwards ſent.

On the 21ſt, the heat of the weather was very oppreſſive, the thermometer being, at eight o'clock in the morning, at 115 in the ſun.

On my arrival at Chiflick on the 22d, I found one of the men belonging to the Britiſh miſſion dangerouſly ill with a fever.

On the 26th, it being the fête of the aſſumption of the bleſſed Virgin, which the Greeks celebrate with much pomp, in the evening great numbers of them were aſſembled in the meadow, and in their holiday dreſſes.

On the 27th, another of our men was ſeized dangerouſly ill with a fever.

The reader will perhaps find the frequent mention of the changes of the weather ſomewhat tedious, but nothing ſerves ſo well to give an idea of the climate and ſituation. In the courſe of this afternoon there was much thunder and lightning, and throughout the whole of the day very heavy and ſudden ſhowers of rain fell.

On the 28th much rain had fallen during the night; and on the 29th the rains continued to fall with unabated violence.

I dined at Buyukdere, in company with all the officers belonging to the miſſion, and with Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan envoy, who gave us a very polite reception, and entertained us with great hoſpitality. The evening was very cool and pleaſant, and it was to be preſumed that as the rains had now fallen in great abundance, they would be ſucceeded by fine weather. During the months of Sep-

tember and October the weather is in general very pleaſant and agreeable in Turkey; and this ſeaſon the natives call the little or ſecond ſummer.

On my arrival at Chiflick, on the morning of the 30th, I found that a military artificer, Greenhalch, had expired in the courſe of the preceding afternoon.

On the 1ſt of September the officers of the miſſion dined with General Koehler, and met there Count Ludolf, the Neapolitan envoy; and in the evening went to the palace of the Ruſſian miniſter, Monſieur Tomara, where there was a ball. It being Sunday, ſome repugnance was felt at being preſent at theſe entertainments: it was, however, prudent to conform to the eſtabliſhed uſages.

On the 4th I viſited Chiflick, and found that Kannaird, a military artificer, had departed this life in the courſe of the preceding afternoon.

On my reaching Chiflick on the 5th, I was called to the child of a private belonging to the royal artillery, whoſe ſkull had been fractured by a fall from a window. It ſurvived this accident a few hours only.

A party having been formed on the 7th, we made an excurſion to the village of Belgrade, diſtant from Conſtantinople twelve or fourteen miles, and to the aqueducts in its vicinity. Among theſe we ſaw that which was erected in the reign of Juſtinian, and under his immediate direction. We viſited the interior of this aqueduct, a large magnificent ſtructure, in a very fine ſtyle of architecture, and paſſed through the different galleries or paſſages. Our promenade ended there; and we returned to the woods near the village of Bel-

grade, where, our proviſions having been ſpread on the green ſod, which ſerved us for a table, we dined beneath the cool and refreſhing ſhade of a cluſter of lofty trees.

The country in the vicinity of Belgrade abounds in groves and fine woodland ſcenery. To us, who had remained ſo long in the environs of Conſtantinople, it preſented a ſcene of equal novelty and intereſt. It was our firſt viſit to this enchanting ſpot; and brought to our recollection all the encomiums which Lady Mary Wortley Montague has beſtowed on it in her Letters. If it is not preciſely the paradiſe ſhe has deſcribed, it is unqueſtionably one of the moſt beautiful ſpots in that part of the world. We paſſed through two ſmall villages, which were of the ſame deſcription with thoſe I had hitherto ſeen in Turkey; that is, the houſes and the inhabitants were alike in a wretched ſtate. To render the face of the country more agreeable and pictureſque, a few ſcattered hamlets were wanting: the aqueducts, however, by interſecting the villages, gave to the ſcenery a conſiderable degree of intereſt.

On the 8th, the officers of the miſſion dined with the Ruſſian ambaſſador, where we were as uſual ſumptuouſly entertained.

On the 12th I made an engagement with the officers belonging to a Ruſſian man of war lying in the harbour, to accompany them to the Aſiatic ſhore on the following morning.

On the 13th, at ten in the morning, we croſſed over to Aſia. The day was delightful; and we made a very agreeable excurſion into the country. On our return, carpets were ſpread in the ſhade, and a cold collation ſerved. The Ruſſian ſailors entertained us with ſeveral ſongs, which the ſurgeon accompanied on a kind of harp.

Nothing deſerving of notice occurred until the 20th, when the Magnet, an Engliſh merchantman, which had been long expected, anchored off the Seraglio Point. This day General Koehler ſhifted his reſidence from Buyukdere to Galata. On my reaching Chiflick, on the 22d, I found Smith, an artificer, labouring under an attack of malignant fever.

The ſucceeding days were marked by no particular occurrence until the 28th, when, on my viſit to Chiflick barracks, I found that Smith, the artificer, the ſymptoms of whoſe fever had daily aſſumed a ſtronger degree of malignity, had died in the courſe of the preceding evening. His body was already in a high ſtate of putrefaction; and the ſame fever having broken out among the inhabitants of Chiflick, I wrote to General Koehler, to adviſe that our people ſhould be immediately removed. From the general I learned in return, that the detachment was to be embarked on board the tranſport then lying off Tophana, and to proceed in her to the Dardanelles, as ſoon as the ſteps preparatory to the expedition ſhould have been taken.

On my return from Chiflick, on the 29th, I rode towards an ancient tower, which Europeans have denominated the tower of Ovid, and which is conjectured to have been originally a ſignal tower, from which the inhabitants were warned of the approach of the veſſels of the Coſſacks, whoſe piracies on the coaſts of the Euxine Sea, near which this tower ſtands, were formerly ſo much dreaded.

On the 1ſt of October, in the evening, a large fire broke out in a village near Conſtantinople, ſituated above the arſenal. It was a

truly grand and awful ſpectacle; but the whole of the damage was confined to the deſtruction of ſome houſes.

In the morning after this event, I went to Conſtantinople, where I viſited the moſque of Santa Sophia, and the mad-houſe, ſituated at the extremity of the Hippodrome, or Atmeydan.

Santa Sophia, as has been already mentioned, was formerly a chriſtian church, and built by the Emperor Juſtin. It was converted by the Turks into a moſque, ſtill however retaining its original name. This building, which always attracts the attention of travellers, is a hundred and fourteen paces in length, and eighty in breadth: the dome, which covers the centre of the building, is in the form of a half globe, rather depreſſed, and is altogether ſingular in its ſtyle of architecture.

Within ſide the moſque there is a porch that ranges round its ſides, which ſupports another gallery thirty paces broad, both vaulted over, and ſupported by a great number of beautiful pillars, many of which are of verd antique. Theſe columns uphold the building. You arrive at the upper gallery by means of an eaſy winding, but paved aſcent (or ſtair caſe), up which horſes can eaſily aſcend. At one end of this gallery there is an encloſed place, with a gilt grating or lattice work, for the Sultan's uſe, when he viſits this moſque.

On the outſide there are four tall minarets, or ſteeples, and fountains where the Turks perform their ablutions always previous to prayer. Many ſmall lamps, oſtrich eggs, &c. are ſuſpended as ornaments in the centre of the moſque, the part which the pious principally occupy when at prayer. The floor is covered with mats. To

enter this, as well as all other moſques, it is neceſſary to be provided with clean ſlippers to pull on over the boots or ſhoes of Chriſtians, as the Turks will not allow them to enter without obſerving this ceremony.

To procure admittance, however, within the moſques, a Frank muſt be furniſhed with a firman, or written authority from the Turkiſh government; but the Muſſulman after all makes him pay handſomely for the gratification of his curioſity.

After having amuſed myſelf by walking through the different bazars, I returned to Buyukdere in the evening.

On the 3d, in the morning, I called on Mr. Spencer Smith, the Britiſh miniſter, who had juſt received the melancholy tidings of the death of Major Fead, of the royal artillery. On the 13th of the laſt month, being on board Le Tigre, commanded by Sir Sydney Smith, he fell a victim to an attack of malignant fever, in the prime of life. He was an active and zealous officer.

On the 4th, in taking my cuſtomary ride to Chiflick, I obſerved that the vintage was begun. The inhabitants were all buſied in their vineyards, in gathering the grapes, which, having been picked from the ſtalks, were thrown into barrels, and theſe laid acroſs the backs of horſes to be conveyed home.

Our final orders having been received on the 5th, to proceed to Galata on the following Monday, the 9th, we were buſily employed during the whole of the day in the neceſſary preparations for our removal.

On the 6th, in the evening, I was preſent at another feſtivity, that of the marriage of the daughter of a Mr. Hidey, a Greek mer-

chant. The young girls of that nation, who were aſſembled to celebrate the nuptials, were decked in their gaudieſt apparel, and the evening was ſpent in dancing and other amuſements.

On the morning of the 7th, the officers belonging to the Britiſh miſſion left Buyukdere.

On the 8th, in the morning, I proceeded up the Boſphorus in a boat as far as its junction with the Euxine Sea, and landed at the moſt diſtant village on the European ſide, where the inhabitants were buſily engaged in ſalting a kind of mackerel of a very large ſize. Near to this village, upon the ſhore, there is a very capacious lanthorn erected, by the light of which by night veſſels are directed into the Boſphorus from the Black Sea; ſo named, I imagine, from the black clouds and ſtormy weather which frequently come over this ſea. There is a rock ſtanding in the water, and contiguous to this village, upon which formerly (it is ſaid) a pillar of marble ſtood, vulgarly called the pillar of Pompey.

For ſome time paſt the weather had been cold and rainy, the thermometer having been ſo low as 55.

On the 10th, a model of the upper caſtle at Sultania, or Chennecally, on the Aſiatic ſide of the Dardanelles, made under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel Holloway, with the improvements ſuggeſted by him, was preſented to his Excellency Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi, ſecretary at war, for the Grand Seignor. I ſhould have obſerved, that thoſe Mahometans who perform the pilgrimage to Mecca, are ever after called hadgi's, or pilgrims, and much reſpect is paid them by the Turks.

It may not be improper in this place to ſay a few words relative

to the Turkiſh fortifications in general. For the greater part, they conſiſt of old turreted caſtles, ſituated on eminences, and ſurrounded by high walls. Little or no attention is paid to the keeping of them in repair; and, as it is very much to be doubted whether they would be of any efficacy in caſe of a foreign attack and invaſion, they ought, rigorouſly ſpeaking, to be conſidered merely as ſo many citadels, to awe the inhabitants, and to ſerve, in caſes of inteſtine commotion, as a ſhelter for the weaker party.

The pachas of the different provinces, at whoſe charge theſe works ought to be ſupported and kept in repair, being quite uncertain how long they may be maintained in the enjoyment of their reſpective governments, make it their ſole ſtudy to enrich themſelves as promptly as they can. Indeed, the avarice and indolence by which the Turks in general are ſo ſtrongly characterized, and which effectually exclude all improvement, prevent them from beſtowing either pains or expenſe on their fortifications. To theſe conſiderations may be added the fataliſm they profeſs. They declare themſelves ſenſible of the approaching decay of their empire; but have at the ſame time received an aſſurance from the koran, that it is to riſe again in greater ſplendor than ever. The ſupine and torpid ſtate in which they are thus immerſed, can only be equalled by the patience and reſignation which, under all misfortunes, they derive from the ſame ſource. In each adverſe trial they expreſs themſelves by ſaying —" it is the will of Heaven."

On the ſubject of fortifications, they have an ancient proverb which ſays, that " it belongs to infidels to build, and to muſſulmen

" to take them." This, like all other proverbial ſayings, had once a ground for its ſupport, but by no means applies to the preſent condition of the Turkiſh empire, and to its relative ſituation with the neighbouring chriſtian powers.

On the 12th, in the morning, our artificers embarked on board the tranſport; and on that day a Ruſſian fleet bound to Naples, with troops on board, deſtined to form the body guard of his Neapolitan majeſty, anchored in the harbour. On board this fleet were two Engliſhmen, one a ſurgeon, the other a lieutenant, who had been ſome years in the ſervice of Ruſſia.

On the 13th, on my return from Chiflick and Galata, and after having paid a viſit to the imperial palace, I went on board the tranſport to ſee the convaleſcents. Orders were given for the detachment of artillery to quit Chiflick on the following day, and to march to Buyukdere. In the evening the officers of the miſſion were preſent at a ball and ſupper given at the Ruſſian palace, in compliment to the general of that nation, who commanded the troops deſtined for Naples.

On the 15th the detachment arrived at Buyukdere from Chiflick; and on the 16th I rode to Belgrade, and returned to Buyukdere: for ſeveral days paſt much rain had fallen. I brought home with me ſome of the air of Belgrade to examine. The ſituation of that place is delightfully rural, but ſubject to intermittent complaints, occaſioned by the marſh miaſma, exhaled from a valley in its vicinity. The houſe of the Britiſh miniſter ſtands on a higher ground than the other buildings, and is conſequently the moſt agreeable, as well as the moſt ſalubrious reſidence in the village.

On the 17th, orders were received at Buyukdere to embark the whole of the detachment on the following Sunday for the Dardanelles.

On the 19th, in the evening, we had a ſtorm of thunder and lightning, attended by occaſional ſhowers.

On the 21ſt, in the morning, I left Buyukdere with the detachment, which was, without loſs of time, embarked on board the tranſport.

The wind being foul, ſo as to detain the tranſport in the harbour, I had ſufficient leiſure, during the two ſucceeding days, to viſit all my friends and connections, and to take leave.

CHAPTER V.

DEPARTURE FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—VOYAGE TO CHENNECALLY—SESTOS AND ABYDOS—TOWER OF LEANDER—ARRIVAL AT CHENNECALLY JOIN THE CAPITAN PACHA'S FLEET—VISIT OF THE OFFICERS ON BOARD THE SULTAN SELIM—CHARACTER OF THE CAPITAN PACHA—PRESENT STATE OF THE TURKISH MARINE—DISHONESTY OF A TURKISH MARINE—VISIT TO THE ANCIENT SIGÆAN—RECOVERY OF SOME CURIOUS REMAINS OF ANTIQUITY—DESCRIPTION OF THE PLAIN OF TROY, AND THE TOMBS OF ACHILLES, PATROCLUS, AND AJAX—MOUNT IDA—DESCRIPTION OF CHENNECALLY—CASTLES OF THE DARDANELLES—ABYDOS—DECAPITATION OF A TURKISH ADMIRAL—DARDANIA—ORDERS RECEIVED TO RETURN TO CONSTANTINOPLE—ARRIVAL THERE.

ON the 23d, the wind having become fair, we ſailed from the harbour of Conſtantinople. In paſſing the Seraglio-point, we fired a royal ſalute, and came to anchor in the evening off Selyvrie, a little beyond Buyukcheckmegi, the pilot being apprehenſive that we ſhould otherwiſe reach the narrows before day-light, and that the ſafety of the veſſel would thus be endangered. Early the next morning we weighed anchor, and ſteered towards our deſtination. During the three following days we were becalmed between the iſlands of Marmora and Gallipoli. In this interval a gunner belonging to the detachment fell a victim to a dyſenteric complaint.

On the 28th we anchored in the Dardanelles, oppoſite Mito, in the bay of Nagara. We were cloſe in with the Aſiatic ſhore, within half a mile of the ancient city of Abydos, and about two miles diſ-

tant from the caſtles of Chennecally, to which we were bound. The ſtation we had taken up was truly claſſical, being very near the ſpot where Leander, if the poets may be credited, ſwam acroſs the Helleſpont to Seſtos, to procure an interview with his beloved Hero. On the ancient medals of his native city Abydos, he is ſeen in the act of ſwimming, and endeavouring to reach the tower, on which, in commemoration of this event, Hero afterwards placed a torch. The veſtiges of what is ſaid to have been the tower, which in later times was employed as a light-houſe, are to be ſeen ſtanding on a rock at the ſea ſide.

About two hours after we had dropped our anchor, the ſhip drove, and we were in danger of being carried over to the oppoſite ſhore. To prevent this we were under the neceſſity of cutting our cable, and of making ſail. We anchored ſoon after withinſide the Capitan Pacha's fleet, and about two miles below the town of Chennecally.

On our coming to anchor, we ſaluted the Capitan Pacha with ſeventeen guns. Our ſalute having been returned, he came alongſide the tranſport in a very beautiful barge, manned by a conſiderable number of rowers, and invited General Koehler on board his ſhip. The invitation was accepted; and in the interview which took place it was ſettled that on the following day all the officers belonging to the miſſion ſhould be preſented to the Capitan Pacha.

In the morning of the 29th, the general and officers went on board the flag-ſhip, the Sultan Selim, of one hundred and thirty guns. They were there preſented to the Capitan Pacha, by whom they were received with the utmoſt attention and politeneſs; they were then entertained with pipes, coffee, and a variety of refreſh-

ments, and were treated, in addition to the uſual ceremony, with tea *à l'Anglaiſe*, out of an elegant and ſuperb tea equipage. The Capitan Pacha did them the honour to accompany them to every part of his ſhip, which they inſpected minutely, and ordered his crew to go through the exerciſe of the middle deck guns. This was done by the word of command, and the manœuvres executed with the greateſt preciſion and regularity. On his being complimented on the excellent order and good diſcipline obſerved on board his ſhip, he handſomely declared, that all the merit was due to Captain Samuel Hood, of the Saturn, who commanded the ſtation off Alexandria, previouſly to the arrival of Sir Sydney Smith. On many ſubſequent occaſions he has expreſſed his obligations to that very meritorious and intelligent officer, for the eſſential improvements which, through him, he has been enabled to introduce into his fleet.

Kuchuk Huſſein, the preſent Capitan Pacha, or High Admiral, was originally a Georgian ſlave, and being a great favourite of the Sultan, with whom he ſpent his childiſh years, was elevated to his preſent office and dignity without having ſerved in any ſubordinate ſtation in the Turkiſh marine, in the amelioration of which, however, he has diſplayed great zeal and ability.

It may be recollected, that at the end of the conteſt between the Ruſſians and Turks, the marine of the latter was in a very wretched condition. Kuchuk Huſſein has ſince exerted himſelf, and not wholly without effect, to place it on a more reſpectable footing. Being diveſted of the prejudices by which the Turks in general are ſo powerfully actuated, he has, in concert with the Grand Seignor, introduced every innovation which could lead to improvement, and

The Capitan Bachi
in his Dress worn on public Occasions

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profited by every information he could collect relative to the more advanced ſtate of naval ſcience in the great maritime ſtates of Europe.

In Plate III. is to be ſeen a portrait of a Capitan Pacha, one of his predeceſſors, habited in the robes of ceremony in which he appears on all public occaſions.

It is ſomewhat ſingular that, notwithſtanding the Grand Seignor poſſeſſes more ports and havens than any other European power, and is maſter of the Black Sea, the coaſts of which ſupply him with materials for the conſtruction of his ſhips of war, and although his capital is eſtabliſhed on one of the fineſt harbours in the univerſe, ſtill his navy has for a ſeries of years made but a very inſignificant figure in the hiſtory of maritime nations. There was a time, indeed, when it vied with the navies of Spain, of Venice, and of ſeveral other powers, then deemed of conſiderable importance by ſea; but it has not kept pace with the progreſſive improvements other countries have made. Under the preſent Capitan Pacha it is now aſſuming a much more promiſing aſpect. In addition to the more advantageous ſyſtem of naval tactics he is gradually introducing, ſeveral experienced ſhip-builders from England, France, and Sweden, have been invited to the Turkiſh dock-yards, where they have recently built ſeveral fine ſhips of the line, together with frigates and ſmaller veſſels. Thus, was there not a probability that other cauſes may operate to the decline of the empire, there would be a proſpect that the Ottoman navy might be raiſed to that reſpectability to which it ſeems naturally entitled; for it ſhould be recollected that the Grand Seignor is the ſovereign of thoſe nations, by whom the firſt

rudiments of maritime knowledge were taught, namely, the Phenicians, the Rhodians, the Greeks inhabiting the coaſts of the Archipelago, the Cretans, &c. nations from their local ſituation deſtined, it ſhould ſeem, to the ſcience and practice of navigation.

Levanti is the term which the Turks apply to the ſeamen of their own nation, as well as to all the foreigners employed in their marine. It would appear that it is a corruption of the Italian language, being applied by the Italians themſelves to the inhabitants of the coaſts of Greece, and of the Archipelago, whence the greater part of theſe ſeamen are procured. They are in general a very unprincipled and turbulent ſet of men, as was more particularly manifeſted in Conſtantinople, and in the ſuburbs of Pera and Galata, a few days before the ſailing of the Capitan Pacha's fleet.

To return to my narrative. On the 31ſt the officers and detachments landed for the purpoſe of putting into execution the different plans which had been laid before the Grand Seignor, and approved by him; and he had given the neceſſary authority to have them carried into the fulleſt effect.

On the 2d of November, the Phaeton frigate, Captain Morris, arrived in the Dardanelles, having on board his Excellency the Earl of Elgin, his Britannic Majeſty's ambaſſador to the Sublime Porte, with his lady and ſuite. The general and all the officers of the miſſion immediately went on board to pay their reſpects to his Lordſhip, and compliment him on his arrival. The Phaeton ſaluted the Capitan Pacha with nineteen guns, which were returned by an equal number. His Excellency, together with Lady Elgin, Captain Morris, and the principal perſons of the ſuite, paid a viſit to the

Capitan Pacha on board the Sultan Selim. They were ſaluted on their way by both the ſhips; and accepted of the Capitan Pacha's invitation to partake of a Turkiſh ſupper.

On the morning of the 3d, the Phaeton frigate, with the above-mentioned perſons on board, ſailed for Conſtantinople.

On the 5th, a ſerjeant belonging to the military artificers, in preparing money for the payment of the detachment, in the preſence of a well dreſſed galangis, or Turkiſh marine, quitted the room for a moment, and left the money lying on the table. On his return, the galangis had diſappeared with an hundred and twenty piaſtres.* This circumſtance having been made known, and the perſon of the delinquent deſcribed to the Capitan Pacha, the galangis, from a conviction that the inquiry which the Pacha had inſtituted would inevitably lead to his diſcovery, came on the ſecond evening after to the general's houſe, and confeſſed the robbery. The general, with great humanity, yielded to his ſolicitation, to endeavour, by a timely interference, to ſave his life, and applied to the Pacha in his favour. Several days elapſed before this affair was brought to the concluſion which the general wiſhed. During that interval, from his anxiety to prevent the unfortunate culprit from being ſtrangled, he had expreſſed ſome doubts relative to the identity of his perſon. In reply to this, the Pacha very handſomely, and without heſitation, declared his full conviction that the galangis in queſtion had taken the money, as he was certain that an Engliſhman would not tell an untruth.

On the 7th, at eight in the morning, I accompanied the general and officers to Koum Kali, which we reached between ten and eleven

* A piaſtre is equal to about one ſhilling and ſixpence Engliſh.

o'clock. We there paid our reſpects to the Bey, Adam Oglu, governor of the four fortreſſes, and of the diſtrict of the Dardanelles. He gave us a very civil reception, and ſupplied us with horſes to proceed to the village of Giawr-keuy, or Janizari Cape, built on the ſite of the ancient Sigæum, and ſtanding on an eminence which commands the plain of Troy. The purport of our journey thither was to procure a very curious bas-relief, and the celebrated Sigæan inſcription, for Lord Elgin, who had ſeen them, and was deſirous to tranſmit them to England. To accompliſh this, a firman was procured from the Capitan Pacha, who alſo furniſhed a chaous to be the bearer of it. We were not long in coming at theſe valuable antiquities, which we found at the entrance of a ſmall Greek chapel. The Greeks, by whom the village was excluſively inhabited, were extremely averſe to their being taken away. Their reluctance, we were told, aroſe from a ſuperſtitious opinion they entertained, that by touching theſe ſtones agues were cured. We were, however, more fortunate on this occaſion than the Count de Choiſeul Gouffier was ſome years before, in his attempt to remove the marble containing the Sigæan inſcription. He failed, notwithſtanding the firmans of Haſſan Pacha, who had aided him with all his influence over the Greeks: but our chaous, with the Capitan Pacha's firman, effected his purpoſe. The block of marble on which the Sigæan inſcription, ſo frequently mentioned by antiquarians, is cut, conſtituted originally the pillar of an hermetic column. The words of the inſcription itſelf are alternately written backwards and forwards, a peculiarity which denotes it to be of the higheſt antiquity. On the bas-relief we found five figures very finely ſculptured, but the heads of which, with one exception only, were unfortunately

broken off. As this curious remnant of antiquity has, as well as the Sigæan inſcription, been ſince conveyed to England, any further details relative to it would be ſuperfluous.

We next viſited the tumuli, or barrows, which tradition has deſcribed as the tombs of Achilles and Patroclus. At ſome diſtance from them we ſaw another barrow, which is ſtyled the tomb of Ajax.

The plain of Troy, over which we rode, is of very conſiderable extent, being about twelve miles in length, and from five to ſix in breadth. It is fertile, and in a good ſtate of cultivation. A great part of the land is laid out in paſturage, on which numerous herds of cattle browze. The rivers Scamander and Simoeis run meandering through the plain; and near to their confluence ſtands the village of Bourna Baſhi, on the ſite, as is ſuppoſed, of the ancient Ilium. At an inconſiderable diſtance from this village are to be ſeen the veſtiges of an ancient temple dedicated to Apollo. Several other ſmall villages are interſperſed. The Scamander being at preſent but ſcantily ſupplied with water, a part of its bed affords herbage for cattle.

From Giawr-keuy we had a fine and diſtinct view of Mount Ida, and alſo of the tomb from whence Polites, the ſon of Priam, reconnoitred the forces of the Greeks. We were under the neceſſity of deferring till a more convenient opportunity our projected excurſion to Alexandria Troas, or, as it is now ſtyled by the Turks, Eſca Stamboul. We ſlept in a houſe which the Bey had prepared for us.*

* For a more minute deſcription of this highly celebrated ſpot, I refer the reader to the Remarks and Obſervations on the Plain of Troy, publiſhed in 1800, by Captain Franklin, in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company; wherein the author expreſſes himſelf thoroughly ſatisfied with the correctneſs of the poet Homer in his beautiful deſcription of Troy.

On the 8th we paid an early viſit to Adam Oglou, who accompanied us on our return to Chennecally, in compliance with an imperious meſſage he had received from the Capitan Pacha to repair thither. On this occaſion he was extremely dejected, and appeared to labour under ſtrong apprehenſions that his viſit to the Capitan Pacha would be attended by very ſerious conſequences. Indeed he did not ſcruple to confeſs as much to General Koehler, whom he ſolicited to interfere in his behalf. In this the general was ſucceſsful, but not before the Bey had been exceedingly alarmed at the appearances which manifeſted themſelves againſt him. He had previouſly declared to ſeveral of our gentlemen, that he had conſtantly at his command ten thouſand fighting men, and that in the ſpace of three days he could aſſemble an army of forty thouſand. With ſo conſiderable a force in his hands, ſuch is the ſyſtem purſued in Turkey, and ſuch the conſequences to be apprehended from a menacing meſſage received from a miniſter or other perſon high in authority, that Adam Oglou found himſelf placed in a very precarious and hazardous ſituation.

In the afternoon I made an excurſion of ſeveral miles into the interior of the country. Chennecally is ſituated on the Aſiatic ſide of the Dardanelles, in a flat territory, which extends for ſeveral miles, and is terminated by a lofty chain of mountains reaching from Mount Ida. On the eaſt and ſouth-weſt ſides the town is ſurrounded by marſhy grounds, which, being contiguous to it, muſt unqueſtionably ſubject the inhabitants to intermittents. On the caſtern ſide there is a very fine grove of ſycamore trees. About eighteen months before the date of this part of the narrative, the plague extended itſelf to Chennecally, and carried off daily from thirty to forty of the inhabitants.

It is ſaid that the Dardanelles are never infeſted by that diſeaſe, unleſs when it rages with great and uncommon violence at Conſtantinople. A ſtill more ſingular fact has alſo been ſtated, namely, that in the town of Mito, on the European ſide, and oppoſite to Abydos, the inhabitants are not ſuſceptible of the plague; and that the infected perſons, who have occaſionally been brought thither by ſtealth, have all recovered.

The water in Chennecally being brackiſh, and of a taſte diſagreeable to the palate, the inhabitants are under the neceſſity of obtaining their ſupplies from the neighbouring fountains. The ſurrounding plain is in a tolerable ſtate of culture, and abounds in vineyards, in addition to which there is ſome produce of cotton, hemp, and different kinds of grain. Camels and buffaloes are employed for agricultural and other purpoſes. The town is filthy in the extreme, the ſtreets very narrow, and the houſes, which indeed reſemble almoſt all thoſe that are to be met with in the Turkiſh towns and villages, wretchedly bad.

Game is in great plenty at Chennecally, as are alſo turkeys, geeſe, ducks, and fowls. The mutton is of a good quality; and there is a conſtant ſupply of excellent vegetables, as well as of fruits of every kind, when in ſeaſon. We had not as yet been able to aſcertain whether there was any public market for fiſh. The wine made at Chennecally is pleaſant and cheap.

At this place there is a manufactory of earthen ware, and another for the preparation of the ſkins which are converted into the red, yellow, and black Turkey leather, held in ſuch univerſal eſtimation. Near this place the Capitan Pacha brings his fleet to anchor once a

year, to collect, for the Turkish government, the annual tribute from the adjacent districts. He was expected to sail for Constantinople in the course of a few days.

The Dardanelles are principally defended by four castles, on which are mounted a considerable number of guns, many of them of an uncommonly large caliber, having, in some instances, a diameter of not less than thirty inches. In one of these guns a Turk was seen by our party, seated, and in the act of eating his meal. One of the castles is situated at Chennecally, and another on the opposite side of the straits at Kelletbahar. The other two are at the entrance of the Dardanelles, one at Settelbahar, on the European side, and the other at Koum Kali, on the Asiatic side.

At the time when Lieutenant-colonel Holloway and Major Hope were engaged in the survey of the castles and coast, a practice was made by the Turks from the great guns at Chennecally for the purpose of convincing the English officers that their large marble and granite balls, discharged *à ricochet*,* would reach quite across the Dardanelles. They indeed furnished a melancholy proof of this; a family of three individuals, sitting in a field on the opposite side, having been killed by one of the shots.

On the 9th, in the morning, the officers and men belonging to the British military mission assembled on the esplanade, to receive the

* In firing *à ricochet*, the piece is no more than half charged, insomuch that it carries the ball to a certain distance only. In its fall, the latter skips, rolls, and makes rebounds *(ricochets)*, as is the case with pebbles thrown in a horizontal direction on the surface of the water, in skimming which they produce what by boys are called *ducks and drakes*. This practice is employed to sweep and clear a covered way, a rampart, &c. and its invention is ascribed to the celebrated Vauban.

Capitan Pacha, who came thither in ſtate to inſpect the nature and ſituation of the propoſed additional works, which had been traced out for that purpoſe. He was ſaluted by the men of war and caſtles, his Kia Bey, with a numerous retinue, attending on the beach.

The inſpection having been gone through, and the neceſſary explanations made to him, the Pacha paid many compliments to the general and officers, and expreſſed his full and entire approbation of all that was propoſed to be done. The works were accordingly commenced without loſs of time.

On the 11th, much rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, having fallen the preceding evening, and the ſtorm having continued during the whole of the night, we experienced a very great and ſudden change of weather. The wind had ſhifted to the north-eaſt; and as we were without fires, we found the cold, which had come upon us thus unexpectedly, very unpleaſant. In riding out this day, I examined the ſpot on which the ancient Abydos is ſaid to have been ſituated, and found upon it ſcattered fragments of old bricks, ſtones, &c. which furniſh an evident proof that it was the ſite of ſome ancient town. Near to this ſpot a late Capitan Pacha erected a kioſque ornamented by a fine fountain, and alſo a moſque. The kioſque being ſituated at the head of a bay, which, during the winter months, ſerves for the anchorage of the Turkiſh ſhips of war, is a favourite reſidence of the preſent Capitan Pacha.

On the morning of the 12th I rode to a Turkiſh village, diſtant from Chennecally about three miles. It was of the ſame deſcription with the villages I have already noticed. The late heavy falls of rain had ſet the country people to work: while ſome of them were buſied

in pruning their vines, others were employed in the fields in ploughing and in ſowing their barley.

On the 15th the Capitan Pacha, who had moved his fleet to the bay of Nagara, near Abydos, promoted one of his captains to the rank of rear-admiral. We were given to underſtand that this promotion took place in conſequence of a Turkiſh admiral having been decapitated for neglect of duty, in ſuffering Bonaparte to make his eſcape by ſea from Egypt. The newly created admiral was ſaluted on the occaſion by the ſhips of the Turkiſh ſquadron.

On the 18th I received a viſit from Dr. Rhazi, phyſician to the Capitan Pacha, with whom I had made an acquaintance the preceding evening at the houſe of the Ruſſian conſul. On the following day, after having accompanied him to the general's houſe, we viſited together two of the Turkiſh captains who were indiſpoſed. A confirmation of the news of Bonaparte's eſcape from Egypt reached Chennecally this day.

On the 24th I walked to the ſite of the ancient Abydos, which I had more leiſure to inſpect than on my firſt viſit. In addition to the abundance of fragments of bricks, and heaps of ſtones and rubbiſh, which were ſcattered over the entire ſurface of the ground, I noticed a ſmall portion of a wall of a tower of conſiderable thickneſs, the only veſtige of a ruin ſtill ſtanding.

For ſeveral preceding days the weather had been cold, rainy, and tempeſtuous, the thermometer ranging from 42 to 45 degrees. It cleared up on the 25th, when I had a pleaſant morning's ride to the ſpot where the ancient Dardania ſtood. On the ground I found fragments of bricks profuſely ſcattered. Theſe, together with the ſtones

and rubbiſh with which they were blended, were irrefragable proofs of the remote exiſtence of buildings on the ſpot, near to which I obſerved the veſtiges of an ancient fort.

On the 26th I made an excurſion to the mountains, whence I had the ſatisfaction of ſurveying one of the moſt beautiful proſpects imagination can paint. In my rear was Mount Ida; and in front the Dardanelles, together with Imbros, Samothrace, and the Saronic gulf. Tenedos, Lemnos, and the Ægean Sea, were to the left; and to the right Gallipoli, Marmora, and other diſtant objects. The ſun ſhining very bright, the tops of Mount Ida, and of the Samothracian hills, glittered with accumulated maſſes of ſnow.

The Capitan Pacha having this day given an order that ſeveral unſerviceable guns ſhould be broken in pieces, the Topgis Baſhi, or commandant of Turkiſh artillery, took the following method to carry it into execution. A large pile of wood having been laid on the guns, was ſet fire to in the evening, and kept burning until early the next morning, when an account was brought that a Turkiſh gunner had been killed, and the Capitan Pacha's chief gunner wounded, by the burſting of one of the guns in the fire. In accounting for this accident, various opinions were entertained. It was aſcribed by ſome to the circumſtance of a quantity of cold water having been thrown on the heated metal by the Turks employed in the operation; but it appeared to us ſtill more probable that, having neglected to withdraw the charge, an exploſion took place on the gun being heated. Several of the fragments were thrown to a conſiderable diſtance. The poor Topgis Baſhi was ſo much alarmed by the diſaſtrous event which had occurred, that he immediately betook himſelf to flight, as did

alſo his brother, from an apprehenſion of the conſequences of the Capitan Pacha's diſpleaſure.

On the 30th the Phaeton frigate arrived from Conſtantinople with letters which occaſioned the removal of the miſſion to that place, as a ſtep preparatory to its being employed on ſome important ſervice. Orders were in conſequence iſſued by the general that the officers and detachment ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs to embark the following morning on board the tranſport. The wind being northerly, however, there was a proſpect of our being detained at Chennecally for ſome days.

On the 1ſt of December I embarked on board the tranſport with my baggage; and on the following day the officers and detachment embarked. The general was to proceed to Conſtantinople in a Turkiſh boat. In the morning I went over to Mito, on the European ſide, and purchaſed a caſk of wine at ſix paras the oke, ſomewhat leſs than three pence Engliſh per bottle. In the afternoon we ſailed for Conſtantinople, with a fair and ſteady breeze, and paſſed Gallipoli late in the evening. On the 3d we entered the Sea of Marmora with a freſh gale; and on the 4th at noon, the tranſport anchored in Conſtantinople harbour. On our landing we found that the general was not yet arrived, which happened two or three days afterwards. The officers paid a viſit to Lord Elgin, by whom we were invited to dine on the following day.

CHAPTER VI.

RECEPTION AT CONSTANTINOPLE—CASTLE OF THE SEVEN TOWERS—PALACE OF BELISARIUS—APPREHENSION OF THE PLAGUE—EXECUTION OF SEVERAL TURKS FOR ROBBERIES—THE HANS, OR RESIDENCE OF THE TURKISH MERCHANTS—SUDDEN CHANGES OF WEATHER AT CONSTANTINOPLE—FALL OF SNOW—PANORAMA OF CONSTANTINOPLE—FATAL EFFECTS FROM BURNING CHARCOAL—SEVEN LADIES OF THE GRAND VIZIER SUFFOCATED—USE OF THE BATH IN TURKEY—TRAVELLING IN TURKEY—SINGULAR RELIGIOUS CEREMONY—DIFFERENT SECTS OF DERVISES—INTERCEPTED DISPATCHES FROM THE FRENCH ARMY—THE RAMAZAN—SPLENDID ILLUMINATIONS—GREEK MARRIAGE—CEREMONIES ON BOARD A RUSSIAN SHIP OF WAR—FEAST OF BIRAM—THE CHIEF OF THE WHITE EUNUCHS—SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE—VIOLENT CHANGES IN THE TEMPERATURE—SINGULAR PUNISHMENT INFLICTED ON A TURK FOR ASSAULTING AN ENGLISHMAN—FORMIDABLE HORDES OF BANDITTI IN THE VICINITY OF THE METROPOLIS—SINGULAR MODE OF COMMUNICATING THE PLAGUE TO A FRENCH OFFICER—LAUNCH OF A TURKISH SEVENTY-FOUR—LEANDER'S TOWER—TOWN OF SCUTARI—CELEBRATION OF EASTER AMONG THE GREEKS—DARING ROBBERY IN THE OPEN STREET—SEVERE EXECUTION OF JANISSARIES AND SEAMEN—CAPITAN PACHA SAILS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—BEAUTIFUL APPEARANCE OF THE ASIATIC SHORE—FEAST OF THE BIRAM COURBAN—PRAYERS ON BOARD THE TURKISH ADMIRAL'S SHIP—DESCRIPTION OF THE MOSQUES AT CONSTANTINOPLE—EXECUTION OF THE PACHA OF NICOMEDIA—FÊTE GIVEN BY LORD ELGIN ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY—PREPARATIONS FOR THE DEPARTURE OF THE MISSION TO JOIN THE GRAND VIZIER'S ARMY—ANECDOTE OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

ON the 7th of December I went over to Scutari, where I was preſent at the burial of two perſons who were ſaid to have fallen victims to the plague. To denote the cauſe of their death, the bodies were covered by a red cloth.

On the 12th a grand diplomatic dinner, at which ſixty-two perſons were preſent, was given by Lord Elgin. All the officers belonging to the miſſion partook of this ſplendid fête. In the morning I inoculated Maſter Sydney Smith, who had been under preparation for ſome days.

On the morning of the 14th I made a tour through the city of Conſtantinople, in company with Mr. Thornton, the Engliſh merchant, who, upon a variety of occaſions, had manifeſted much friendly attention to his countrymen. The weather was remarkably fine, but at the ſame time cold, it having frozen during the night. We took boat at Galata, and landed within a ſmall diſtance of the ancient caſtle denominated by Europeans the Seven Towers, and by the Turks *Yeddikuli*. Four only of the towers, erected in the ancient wall, are left ſtanding, the others having been thrown down by the great earthquake of 1768.* From this place we proſecuted our walk without the walls of the city, and viſited a Greek church, and alſo a Turkiſh cemetery, whence we had a fine view of the caſtle of the ſeven towers, and of the ſea. In the courſe of our perambulation we ſaw the ruins of the palace of Beliſarius, below which we at length took boat, and arrived at Galata in the afternoon.†

On the 15th I dined with the Daniſh charge d'affaires, Baron Hubſch, and in the evening paid a viſit to the internuncio, who had a public night. Much rain having fallen for ſeveral days ſucceſſively, and the temperature of the air being preciſely ſuch as to favour the

* Within theſe towers ſtate and other priſoners are confined. The reſident French miniſter, charge d'affaires, at Conſtantinople, with ſeveral other perſons of the ſame nation, were ſent hither when the war broke out between France and Turkey, and theſe people were liberated from their confinement when the late peace was ſigned.

† I am inclined to believe that the circumference of the city of Conſtantinople does not exceed fourteen or ſixteen miles, independently of the ſuburbs, which appear nearly as large as the city itſelf.

production of the plague, I felt much uneaſineſs leſt that terrible ſcourge ſhould become prevalent in Conſtantinople before our departure. My apprehenſions were encreaſed on the 17th, by an incident which happened to myſelf. I had ſent my boots to be repaired to a ſhoemaker, at whoſe houſe I afterwards found the plague had broken out. In conſequence of this event my boots were detained; and I learned on inquiry that the infected perſon had been conveyed to the peſt-houſe.

Several Turks who had recently committed robberies were apprehended on the 18th, and executed in a ſummary way. They were hung to door-poſts, on which the bodies were to remain ſuſpended during three days as a public example.

On the 19th I rode through Conſtantinople to the Adrianople gate. I dined afterwards at the German palace, and went thence to the Engliſh palace, where Lord Elgin had a public night.

On the 21ſt, in an excurſion through Conſtantinople, I inſpected the hans, or, as their name implies, public buildings, ſet aſide for the Turkiſh merchants, who have ſmall apartments for their reſidence, and for the lodging and ſale of their goods. At the bottom is a large open ſquare, and above a colonnade or gallery, which inveſts the whole of the building. This gallery conducts to the apartments of the merchants, which are neat and commodious. In Conſtantinople the hans differ eſſentially from thoſe which are met with in travelling through the different parts of Turkey, the latter being in every reſpect inferior. Thoſe of the capital are in general ſpacious ſtructures, which the munificence of the ſultans and Turkiſh grandees have ſupplied, for the advantage of commerce, and for public benefit. Being conſtructed of ſtone, they are proof againſt fire; and in ſeveral of them there are

three ſtages of apartments, in which the merchants who reſort to the capital from every part of the Turkiſh empire, are, as well as the commodities they have brought thither by the caravans, conveniently accommodated.

On the 25th, being Chriſtmas day, all the officers belonging to the miſſion dined with the general. The following day was warm, and remarkably fine, ſimilar to the weather in England in the months of May and June; but on the 27th, the chilling rains again ſet in. Theſe ſudden tranſitions are very frequent in Turkey, and certainly have a ſtrong tendency to the production of diſeaſe. The rains continued to fall at intervals for ſeveral ſucceeding days, and the air became cold and raw, the thermometer having fallen from 54 to 40 degrees, at which it ſtood on the 31ſt. It was moſt probably owing to this very unſettled ſtate of the atmoſphere that, on the day of the new year, I was ſeized with rigors, accompanied by ſymptoms of fever, which confined me for ſome time to my bed. In the interim, as the cold became more intenſe, the weather became more ſettled: during three days there was a conſtant fall of ſnow, and the thermometer ſtood at 16.

On the 4th of January, 1800, the Young James, an Engliſh merchantman, arrived in the harbour of Conſtantinople: ſhe had on board Mr. Barker, junior, the draughtſman, the object of whoſe voyage was to make drawings of the moſt intereſting and ſtriking views of Conſtantinople for his panorama. I muſt add, in juſtice to Mr. Barker, that he has been extremely ſucceſsful in his two views of that place, than which nothing can be more correct.

Nothing material occurred until the 8th, when, finding myſelf tolerably recovered from my late indiſpoſition, I dined with Lord

Elgin, and returned to Galata in the evening, in the midſt of a heavy fall of rain. Owing to the unuſual ſeverity of the weather, and the want of fire-places, the practice of burning charcoal in the apartments to heat them had become very frequent both among the inhabitants and ſtrangers, and was indeed in a manner indiſpenſable. For this purpoſe the charcoal was put into earthen pans, called monguls, from whence it exhaled its mephitic vapours, and muſt have been productive of much miſchief in cloſe and confined apartments, if we could judge from the effects it produced on us, who took every precaution to renew the air. The moſt ſenſible of theſe effects were headach, vertigo, nauſea, and a violent throbbing pain in the temples. We found that fatal conſequences had already reſulted from this practice in the courſe of the preſent ſeaſon, ſeveral perſons, in whoſe rooms charcoal had been burned during the night, having been found dead the next morning. Among theſe we were told of ſeven ladies belonging to the Grand Vizier, who had been found dead in their apartments a few mornings before, and whoſe death was to be aſcribed to no other cauſe. Added to its uſual noxious qualities, the charcoal made in Turkey is extremely bad, and by no means ſufficiently charred.

The natural ſmall-pox had lately been very prevalent in Conſtantinople, and was extremely fatal in its effects. The great mortality it occaſioned was in ſome meaſure to be aſcribed to the mode of treatment, and the methods employed. The heat of the apartments in which the ſick were confined, and in which charcoal and other inflammatory ſubſtances were burned, was equal to that of a hot-houſe; and being extremely oppreſſive to perſons in health, could not fail to have a ſiniſter tendency in caſes of eruptive fever, which

required indeed a treatment altogether different from that which was purſued.*

It was reported, on the 10th, that ſeveral perſons had died of the plague in the quarter in which we reſided. The weather was ſtill cold, rainy, and unpleaſant.

On the 13th, in the evening, a party was made to the bath. From the following account of the proceſſes and operations to which we were ſubjected, it will be ſeen that the employment of the baths in Turkey differs very eſſentially from our ideas of bathing. It is a luxury which contributes at once to the health and enjoyment of the natives of the eaſt, who may, perhaps, the women eſpecially, be accuſed in ſome inſtances of employing it to exceſs, ſo as to induce a general debility of the ſyſtem.

We undreſſed in an outer apartment, or veſtibule, of a ſquare form, and very ſpacious and lofty, in the centre of which was a fountain, round which wooden platforms were raiſed, and on theſe mattreſſes and pillows laid for the convenience of the perſons coming out of the bath. In this outer apartment the thermometer ſtood at 50; and my pulſe beat ſixty ſtrokes in a minute. I had at the time a ſlight headach. Inſtantly on my entering the inner apartment, my body was covered by a ſuffuſion of moiſture. In the centre was a large

* The Earl of Elgin having happily introduced into practice the inoculation of cow-pox at Conſtantinople, the mortality from variolous diſeaſe will in future, I truſt, be conſiderably leſſened.

His Lordship began with the inoculation of his own child: the diſeaſe, on its production, was ſo extremely mild, that ſeveral Chriſtian families ſpeedily followed his Lordſhip's laudable example. This ſucceſs induced the Turks to leſſen their prejudices; and ſeveral inſtances occurred, before I quitted Turkey, in which they had ſubmitted to the vaccine inoculation upon their children with the uſual happy conſequences.

marble ſlab, raiſed about a foot from the ground, on which a coloured napkin was ſpread, and another rolled up in the form of a pillow. My companions and myſelf being now equipped, each of us with a napkin round his middle, were laid down, and our joints kneaded and preſſed by the attendants, one of whom directed his attention to each of the party. During this operation we perſpired very copiouſly, at the ſame time that the heat was by no means diſagreeable. We remained in this apartment twenty minutes, the thermometer ſtanding at 117, and my pulſe having riſen to 120. My headach was entirely ſubdued. We had now a ſecond proceſs to undergo, and were for that purpoſe conducted into another apartment, likewiſe heated by concealed ſtoves, the ſtone pavement of which was ſo hot as to be very unpleaſant to the feet, which were, however, in ſome meaſure defended by a kind of wooden pattens with which we were provided. We were there rubbed over with a glove, or ſtrigil, made of cloth manufactured from camels' hair, the friction from which was far from diſagreeable. In the courſe of this operation, large portions of the cuticle fell off. We were now carefully waſhed with warm water, and the ablutions and frictions continued alternately for the ſpace of ſeveral minutes. The third and laſt proceſs conſiſted in our being well lathered with ſoap from head to foot by the means of a linen mop. The ſuds having been waſhed off, we were nicely enfolded with clean linen, and conducted to the outer apartment, where we had undreſſed ourſelves. Previouſly to our quitting the heated room, I examined the thermometer, which ſtood at 104. The heat of the water employed in the ablutions was 114 degrees, and my pulſe roſe to 128, being at

the ſame time full and firm. We now lay down on the raiſed platforms I have before deſcribed, and on which clean linen was ſpread for us. We were next preſented with coffee and pipes of tobacco; and, finally, our bodies were kneaded and preſſed, with a view to the abſorption of the perſpirable matter, which continued to flow from us very copiouſly for a conſiderable time after we had quitted the bath. It was no longer ſenſible at the expiration of two hours, when we began to dreſs: I experienced, however, at that time ſo great a degree of thirſt, that I was obliged to have recourſe to a draught of water. My pulſe, which was ſtill firm and full, ſubſided to 80; and my headach returned, with a throbbing pain of the temples. In returning home, we took the precaution to be well covered. We paid two piaſtres and a half each at the bath.

In Conſtantinople the number of public baths is very conſiderable. Several of them, for the accommodation of the indigent, have been ſucceſſively founded by the munificence of the Sultans. The private baths are equally numerous, there being ſcarcely a houſe of any reſpectability unprovided with one of them, in which every convenience is to be found. This will not appear extraordinary when it is conſidered that the practice of bathing, independently of its being a luxury ſo well adapted to the climate of Turkey, is, among the Mahometan inſtitutions, the one to which, from motives of cleanlineſs, the moſt ſtrict obſervance is paid.

On the 15th I went on board the Young James, the Engliſh merchantman lately arrived, to viſit a ſeaman who was dangerouſly ill. On the 17th I went from Galata to Conſtantinople, where I ſaw the Grand Seignor and retinue go in proceſſion to the moſque. Prepa-

rations were making by the general and ſeveral of the officers to proceed to Syria by land; and in the interim the tranſport was ordered to be got ready for the conveyance of the remainder of the officers and the detachment, by ſea. It was evident that the overland party would have to encounter a very haraſſing journey, and many difficulties. Inſtead of the inns which elſewhere furniſh ſolace and refreſhment to the wearied traveller, it is true that hans or kanns are to be found in every town, and in the greater part of the villages, for the accommodation of both man and horſe. As, however, no dependance can be placed on finding refreſhments in them, the traveller is under the neceſſity of providing himſelf with whatever may be requiſite to his ſupport. Theſe kanns are ſpacious buildings, having on each ſide a raiſed floor, on which the travellers ſpread their mats, or carpets, to repoſe themſelves, while the centre is occupied by the horſes. They are conſtantly open to receive thoſe who are in need of an aſylum for reſt. In travelling, the Turks are in general furniſhed according to their rank and conſequence, and to the ſervice they have to perform. They are uſually accompanied by a Mikmendar, a Chiaous, a Cavaſhe, or a Tartar, whoſe duty it is to procure proviſions, and provide every thing requiſite to the accompliſhment of the journey. Such, however, is the rapacity of theſe attendants, that, often not content with having every neceſſary ſupplied by the needy and ſuffering inhabitants, they demand what in Turkiſh is called *kere el dars*, which implies ſomething for the uſe of the teeth.

The 18th being her Majeſty's birth-day, I was preſent at a ball

and ſupper given on the occaſion by Lord Elgin. The company was very numerous, and the tables ſplendid and well ſerved.

On the morning of the 19th, General Koehler, Major Fletcher, Captain Leake, Mr. Pink the draughtſman, and Mr. Carliſle, from the Britiſh ambaſſador's palace, all of them equipped as Tartars, left Conſtantinople to proceed to Syria by land.

On the 20th I was preſent at a religious ceremony of the derviſes, or Turkiſh prieſts. The houſe in which they aſſembled was of an octagon form, with two galleries, the upper of which, ſupported by pillars, was occupied by muſicians, who played very ſoft and ſolemn muſic. In the lower gallery were ſtationed the Turks and others who attended to witneſs this very ſingular ſervice. Round the apartment were hung in frames ſeveral Arabic ſentences, one of which, in particular, was ſuſpended exactly over the head of the ſuperior of the derviſes. He was ſeated; and each of the derviſes, on entering, bowed to him, and then took his place in the lower gallery. Between twenty and thirty of theſe monks being aſſembled, the ſuperior repeated a prayer, during the continuance of which they kneeled, and bowed their heads to the floor, which they occaſionally appeared to kiſs. After they had chaunted for ſome time, with the accompaniment of the muſic in the gallery, the ſuperior roſe, and with a ſlow and ſolemn pace walked three times round the apartment, bowing when he paſſed the Arabic inſcription, beneath which he had been ſeated. The other derviſes now roſe, and having repeated this ceremony after him, the ſuperior again ſeated himſelf.

The ſtrangeſt part of the ſervice was yet to come. The fanatical

The Superior of the Dervishes.

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derviſes next threw off their mantles, and ſuddenly letting drop a kind of cloth, or woollen petticoat, began ſucceſſively to ſpin round, each of them taking a ſtation, on which he continued to whirl, as if on an axis, during the ſpace of twenty minutes, without coming in contact with thoſe who were neareſt to him. In this exerciſe, in the courſe of which they turned round with great celerity, to augment the giddineſs which was to produce a holy intoxication, they had at firſt their arms croſſed, with their hands placed on their ſhoulders. As the velocity of their motion increaſed, they held them up; and finally extended them in a horizontal poſition, but ſtill without encountering thoſe who were within their reach. This ceremony, which was thrice performed, was conſtantly accompanied by the ſoft muſic from the gallery; and throughout the whole of it great order and ſolemnity prevailed. The coſtume worn by theſe derviſes is of a light quaker colour; and a competent idea of it will be formed from Plate IV. in which one of their ſuperiors is faithfully repreſented.

There is another ſect of derviſes very different in their habits from thoſe whoſe religious ceremonies I have juſt deſcribed, and who are ſtyled Mewliachs. Theſe are the Tacta Tepens, or board-beaters, the regulations of whoſe order are ſtill more diſmal and auſtere. I had not an opportunity to be preſent at their *devout* exerciſes, which, as I was told, require an exertion of the lungs equal to that of the limbs in the circular motions of the preceding ſect. As, in performing theſe motions, the Mewliachs acquire a greater energy in proportion as the giddy intoxication increaſes, and whirl round with more precipitancy, ſo the board-beaters, following each other with

great ſolemnity round their chapel, repeat aloud the word *Allah!* to the beat of a drum, until its ſtrokes are at length quickened to ſuch a degree, as to produce, in many inſtances, by the ſtreporous exertions with which they are followed, a ſpitting of blood. The derviſes in general are regarded as prophets by the deluded multitude.

The intercepted diſpatches from the French army of Egypt, which have been the ſubject of ſo many converſations, and have been ſince given in an Engliſh dreſs, were, on the 22d, brought to Conſtantinople, having been forwarded to Lord Elgin by Lord Viſcount Nelſon.

On the 25th, Captain Lacy left Conſtantinople with important diſpatches for the Grand Vizier. Corporal Wilkinſon, belonging to the miſſion, lay at this time dangerouſly ill of a putrid fever.

On the 28th, the Ramazan, a Turkiſh faſt ſimilar to our lent, commenced. It was to continue during a month, in the courſe of which a moſt rigid abſtinence was to be obſerved from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet. In the evening I went to Tophana, to witneſs the illuminations, feſtivities, and popular amuſements, which were to ſucceed to the penance of the day. The ſun was no ſooner ſet than all the moſques of Conſtantinople, and of the ſuburbs, were lighted up, both internally and externally, with coloured lamps. The minarets, or towers, were alſo decorated in the ſame manner; and the effect of theſe, and of the other illuminations, was very lively and pictureſque. Taken altogether, it was one of the moſt ſplendid ſights that could be witneſſed. I had taken my ſtation very conveniently to enjoy all the brilliancy of the ſpectacle. In the mean time nothing was neglected which could tend to amuſe and gratify the people: the

ſhops of the paſtry-cooks and confectioners, together with the coffee-houſes, and other places of public entertainment, were nicely decorated and lighted up; while exhibitions of low humour and buffoonery preſented themſelves at almoſt every ſtep to attract the notice of the populace. The ſtreets were every where crouded with groups, whoſe feſtivities were to be prolonged until the morning's dawn, when the faſting was to recommence. I did not of courſe wait until the termination of the ſcene, but returned home after a moſt agreeable evening's entertainment.

On the 31ſt I made an excurſion to the towers ſituated on the banks of the Boſphorus. On the 4th of February I had an interview with his Excellency Hadgi Ibrahim Effendi, from whom I had received an invitation to that effect. On the 7th I went to the tower of Galata, where Mr. Barker was buſied in ſketching one of the views of Conſtantinople for the panorama. I was much pleaſed at the correctneſs and preciſion which he diſplayed in its execution.

On the evening of the 9th, a Greek marriage was ſolemnized at the palace of the Ruſſian ambaſſador. It had attracted a very numerous and brilliant company, which I found aſſembled. The ceremony was performed by the Greek patriarch. The bride and bridegroom were very elegantly dreſſed, as indeed was the caſe with the company in general, a great profuſion of diamonds being diſplayed by the females. The bride was decorated by long flowing ſtreamers of gold tinſel, which, extending from the top of the head, trained on the ground. She diſtributed to her young female friends portions of theſe ſtreamers, a cuſtom which ſeems to correſpond with ours, of giving white ribbons as wedding favours. The cere-

mony being concluded, the evening was ſpent in dancing waltzes and Greek and Engliſh country dances, after which a ſplendid ſupper was given.

On the following evening a ball, at which I was preſent, was given by the bride's father, M. Piſani, the principal interpreter to the Britiſh embaſſy; and on the 12th I was invited to a ball and ſupper given at the German palace, to celebrate the birth-day of the Emperor of Germany.

The weather had been for ſome time cold and raw, with occaſional falls of ſnow; but on the 14th it became more temperate, in conſequence of the heavy ſhowers which had fallen during the preceding night. On the 15th, intelligence reached Conſtantinople that a convention had been agreed to, by which the French troops were to evacuate Egypt. By the ſame courier we learned that General Koehler had reached Koniah, in Aſia Minor, after having experienced many difficulties on his route thither.

The 16th being the birth-day of Mrs. Spencer Smith, the lady of the Britiſh ſecretary of legation, there was a maſked ball in the evening at the German palace. Several of the characters were ſupported with much humour. On the following evening a ball and ſupper were given by Lord Elgin in compliment to the newly married Greek couple. It was truly the ſeaſon of feſtivities at Conſtantinople, both among the Chriſtians and Mahometans. With reſpect to the latter, indeed, not a night paſſes during the continuance of the Ramazan, without its being marked by ſome particular feſtival.

On the 18th I went on board a Ruſſian ſhip of war lying in the harbour, in the vicinity of Tophana, having received an invitation

to a public breakfaſt given by the captain, on the occaſion of the promotion of one of his officers. The reception I met with was extremely polite and attentive; and in the courſe of the entertainment ſome ſingular ceremonies occurred, which it will not be amiſs to detail. Previouſly to the breakfaſt, tongues and liqueurs were preſented to us—a cuſtom which we were given to underſtand is conſtantly obſerved by the Ruſſians. During the breakfaſt, which was of the moſt ſumptuous kind, ſeveral toaſts, given by the captain, were drank, and cheered three times. The captain now entertained us with a Ruſſian dance, while a part of the crew, cleanly dreſſed for the occaſion, ſung to an accompaniment of Ruſſian muſic. After a ſhort interval, the captain fell on the deck, apparently from accident, when the ſingers took him in their arms, and toſſed him in the air, repeating certain phraſes. Each of the gueſts afterwards underwent the ſame ceremony. The next ſingular occurrence was, that, on the health of the Ruſſian miniſter at Conſtantinople being given by the captain, he demanded aloud what others would do for him. Inſtantly a Ruſſian officer, and nearly twenty of the crew, jumped from the cabin window into the ſea, with their clothes on. The ſtern ladders were the only reſource they had to get on board again; and on their entering the cabin with their wet clothes, they danced round the captain, occaſionally proſtrating themſelves at his feet. On our going on ſhore, the greater part of the barge's crew threw themſelves into the water, and ſwam by her ſide until we reached the beach. A few piaſtres diſtributed among them were, as I apprehend, conſidered by them a ſufficient recompenſe for the ducking to which they had ſubjected themſelves.

This being the ſeaſon of the carnival, there were frequent maſked balls at the palaces of the different miniſters. I was preſent on the evening of the 19th, at one given by the Pruſſian envoy, which was very fully attended. On this and other ſimilar occaſions many of the characters were well ſupported; and much mirth and feſtivity prevailed among the gueſts. The relaxations of the carnival were rendered the more ſtriking by the tameneſs and inſipidity which, at other times, characterized the entertainments and amuſements of the place in which we reſided.

On the 20th a fire broke out at Conſtantinople; but it was very ſpeedily ſubdued. About this time reports of the prevalence of the plague were again abroad. They were confirmed by the repeated opportunities I had of ſeeing the corpſes of perſons whoſe death was aſcribed to that cauſe, carried for interment, with the cuſtomary ſign or token of a red cloth thrown over the bier, and enveloping the dead body. At the burial of one of theſe peſtiferous ſubjects, a few days before, I was not a little ſurpriſed at ſeeing one of the men employed in removing the corpſe from the bier to the ground, previouſly to its being depoſited in the grave, take, with all the indifference imaginable, between his teeth, one of the ends of the red cloth in which it was encloſed. He did this to raiſe up the corpſe the more readily, it being none of the lighteſt. It was, according to the Turkiſh cuſtom, interred without a coffin, and naked, as is almoſt invariably the uſage. Neither the corpſe in queſtion, nor thoſe I had ſeen buried on former occaſions, diſcovered any particular marks differing from thoſe which manifeſt themſelves in caſes of the fatal termination of malignant fever. There was of courſe no appearance

of peſtilential tumours. Three houſes at Pera, in which the plague had broken out a few weeks before, ſtill remained ſhut up.

Preciſely at two in the afternoon of the 23d, the biram was announced by the firing of guns. This feſtival, which ſucceeded the faſt of the Ramazan, was to laſt for three days, during which the Turks were to feaſt, and to indulge themſelves in every poſſible licence, as a compenſation for the ſevere penance to which they had been obliged to ſubmit during the preceding month. On the following morning, at four o'clock, I went with a party to Conſtantinople to ſee the proceſſion of the biram. We found the ſtreets through which it was to paſs already lighted up, and all the neceſſary preparations made. Shortly after day-break the ceremony commenced; and between ſix and ſeven o'clock the Grand Seignor, richly dreſſed, and attended by a numerous and ſplendid retinue, paſſed by the ſpot where we had taken our ſtand. Many new and elegant ſatin dreſſes were diſplayed on this occaſion; but as the ceremonial differed but little from the proceſſion of the biram courbam I have already deſcribed, I ſhall diſmiſs the ſubject by obſerving, that the Capitan Pacha attended with his *chiaouſes*;* and that the proceſſion went, as in the former caſe, to the moſque of Sultan Achmet.

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* The *chiaouſes* are a deſcription of ſubordinate officers, or meſſengers, acting under the Chiaous Baſhi, and whoſe employment reſembles in ſome inſtances that of our yeomen of the guards, with this ſtriking exception, however, that they hold themſelves in conſtant readineſs to be diſpatched to every part of the empire on public buſineſs, and are entruſted with the firmans, diſpatches, &c. They likewiſe precede the Sultan, and great officers of ſtate, either on foot or on horſeback, with ſilver ſticks, from the top of which ſmall balls of the ſame metal are appended, as a badge of their office.

In all ſimilar proceſſions the Grand Seignor is preceded by the Capi Aga, or Capi Agaſſi, a Turkiſh officer of high rank and dignity, and the chief of the white eunuchs. He is governor or grand maſter of the gates of the Seraglio, attends conſtantly on the Sultan's perſon, and introduces ambaſſadors to their audiences. It is through the medium only of this officer that any perſon is permitted to enter the apartments of the Grand Seignor; and he conſtantly accompanies the latter when he viſits the apartments of the Sultanas, taking his ſtation withoutſide the door. In the portrait of a Capi Aga, Plate V. it will be ſeen that he is without a beard and without muſtaches, the reaſon of which will be readily underſtood, when it is remembered that he is the chief of the eunuchs. The capigis, acting under him as porters, or door-keepers, are employed in the execution of a Pacha, or other perſon of rank, who is to be poiſoned, ſtrangled, beheaded, or otherwiſe taken off, according to the nature of his offence, or the degree of conſequence he may have poſſeſſed.

During the latter part of the month of February, and the commencement of March, the changes of weather were ſudden and extraordinary. At intervals the ſnow fell in abundance, with a cold and raw air; while at other times there was a conſiderable degree of heat in the atmoſphere, accompanied by heavy ſhowers of rain. Theſe unuſual and frequent alterations of the weather were productive of catarrhs, coughs, and ſore throats, which became very general in the Turkiſh capital and ſuburbs. The 7th of March being a very fine and warm day, I took a morning's walk in the environs of Biſhictaſh, and ſaw, for the firſt time during the ſeaſon, ſeveral very young lambs. Their fleſh is not allowed to be eaten in Turkey until

The Capi Aga.
The Governor of the Gates of the Seraglio
and Chief of the White Eunuchs.

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the month of April. Among the Mahometans there is an entire prohibition of pork, which is, notwithſtanding, allowed to be brought to market, at the commencement of the ſpring ſeaſon, for the uſe of the foreign miniſters, and other chriſtian reſidents. This indulgence afforded us an opportunity of purchaſing a joint of pork, which, very unfortunately, we ſent to a Turkiſh baker to be cooked. The diſcovery which enſued had nearly ſubjected us to ſome very unpleaſant circumſtances; and the poor baker was made to pay a fine of twenty piaſtres.

On the 10th, a ſlight ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Galata.

On the 12th the weather again became unpleaſantly cold, with falls of ſnow: during the night the thermometer was below the freezing point. This intemperature of the air, which could ſcarcely have been expected in ſuch a climate, now that the ſpring was faſt advancing, continued, with almoſt unabated ſeverity, till towards the cloſe of the month; not, however, without ſome of thoſe tranſitions which I have had ſuch repeated occaſions to notice, and which were neceſſarily productive of many ailments. It appeared that in Aſia the weather was much milder, and indeed altogether different from that which we experienced at Conſtantinople; for on the 23d, I purchaſed ſeveral bunches of violets and narciſſus flowers, brought from that quarter. They were at that time ſent in great abundance from the interior of the Aſiatic territory to the capital; but were no where to be ſeen on the banks of the Boſphorus.

A few days prior to the laſt date of my narrative, an incident occurred which terminated in a ſingular way. One of the men belonging to the Britiſh miſſion was, without any provocation on his

ſide, aſſaulted by a Turk, who attempted to ſtab him with his yatikan. On a report of this outrage being made to the Capitan Pacha, to whoſe retinue the Turk belonged, he came to a reſolution to have him decapitated, as an expiation of his offence. By the mediation and entreaties of Lord Elgin, a mitigation of the puniſhment enſued: the Turk, after having received fifty ſtrokes of the baſtinado on the ſoles of his feet, was ſentenced to twenty years impriſonment in the college of Pera, *to learn the Arabic language.*

Intelligence was received on the 26th, that a formidable band of robbers, in number four or five thouſand, had proceeded to the town of Burgas, which, although at a very inconſiderable diſtance from the capital, they had ravaged with impunity. Similar bands had, during our reſidence in Turkey, infeſted the neighbourhood of Adrianople, and furniſhed a ſtriking proof of the enfeebled ſtate of the Turkiſh government, which permitted the high roads within a few leagues of the ſeat of the empire, to be beſet to ſuch a degree by theſe hordes of banditti, that travellers were at every ſtep in imminent danger both of their lives and property. It was however reported, that the Levant Chiflick regiment was under orders to ſet out without delay for their diſperſion.

On the 28th, further accounts relative to the devaſtations of theſe banditti were brought to Conſtantinople. It was reported that they had burned ſeveral villages, and murdered ſuch of the inhabitants as had not had time to betake themſelves to flight, together with the young children. The inhabitants of the places ſituated within their reach, were every where betaking themſelves to flight; and a letter from Ridoſto ſtated, that that place was crouded with people,

who had come thither for ſhelter, or to procure boats to facilitate their eſcape from theſe ferocious bands. The inhabitants of Ridoſto were employed in digging a ditch round the town, and in contriving other means of defence, being in the daily expectation of a viſit from them, and of being expoſed to the alternative of paying the heavy contributions they exacted wherever they came, or, in caſe of their incapacity, of having the town burned, and themſelves put to the ſword. In conſequence of the rapid progreſs of theſe plunderers, the Turkiſh government had at length come to a reſolution to diſpatch, in their purſuit, from eight to ten thouſand infantry and cavalry. The precautionary meaſure had alſo been taken, both in Conſtantinople and in Pera, of apprehending all thoſe who were ſuſpected of having maintained a criminal intercourſe with them; and ſuch as were found guilty were inſtantly hung to a door-poſt, or tree, the bodies remaining ſuſpended for public view during three days. One of theſe bodies was ſeen hanging by ſeveral officers belonging to the miſſion, at an extremity of the ſuburb of Pera, in the vicinity of the plague hoſpital.

On the evening of the 30th, Major Bromley arrived at Conſtantinople, with diſpatches to Lord Elgin from Sir Sydney Smith. He was alſo the bearer of letters from General Koehler, and from the officers by whom he was accompanied, dated at Cyprus, where he had left them about a month before. The general had forwarded a letter to the Vizier, and was in daily expectation of an anſwer. The information received from Mr. Carliſle purported, that he had embarked on board Le Tigre to proceed to the ſtation off Alexandria, at which place, I was informed by Major Bromley, the plague raged

with great violence. He related the particulars of the death of a brother of the French general officer, Julien, who received the infection by taking a pinch of ſnuff from a box, out of which a perſon who had the plague on him at the time had alſo taken ſnuff.

On the 2d of April I accompanied Lord Elgin and his ſuite to the arſenal, to be preſent at the launch of a ſhip of ſeventy-four guns. We ſet out on horſeback, at ſeven in the morning, and were ſhewn into a kioſque, which had been prepared for his Lordſhip's reception. The launch was announced by the firing of guns, by muſic, and other public demonſtrations of joy; and ſeveral ſheep were ſacrificed on the occaſion. A little after eight o'clock the launch took place, and being conducted in a very maſterly manner, afforded us much pleaſure. The Grand Seignor, ſurrounded by all the great officers of ſtate, and Turkiſh grandees, was ſeated in the balcony of the Capitan Pacha's ſhip. The great variety of colours which were diſplayed gave an additional brilliancy to the ſcene. The Turkiſh mode of launching differs eſſentially from ours: in entering the water, the ſhip carries with it a conſiderable quantity of timber, which had ſerved it for a cradle while building.

The launch being over, we proceeded to a ſtone baſon, recently conſtructed by Captain Rowdey, a Swediſh engineer, the only one in the ports of the Turkiſh empire, into which a ſhip of ſeventy-four guns was to be received, it being the firſt time of its being uſed. The Grand Seignor went thither in his barge, which had twenty-four rowers, and was about eighty feet in length, with a canopy richly and elegantly fitted up. On his paſſing, a ſalute was fired from the off ſide of the men of war. Being landed, he took his

ſtation at the window of a kioſque, fitted up expreſsly for the occaſion, in the vicinity of the baſon. The ſhip was with great addreſs conveyed into the baſon; and, on the whole being concluded, both the ſhip-builders, and thoſe by whom the baſon had been conſtructed, were complimented with pelices of different values, and other preſents. Several caftans were alſo diſtributed.

In the vaſt concourſe of perſons aſſembled to witneſs the launch, and the operation which followed, there were many Turkiſh women, who were, however, ſeparated from the men. Notwithſtanding every part of the harbour was covered with boats filled with ſpectators, we did not hear of any accident having occurred; neither did we witneſs the ſmalleſt confuſion. Much of the praiſe was due to the Capitan Pacha, who was extremely active throughout the whole of the buſineſs, and who every where enforced obedience, and maintained good order. The ſhip which was launched had been ready ſeveral weeks before; but it had been deemed expedient to delay the launch until a favourable report ſhould be made by the *aſtrologers* and *dealers in magic*, who at length predicted, that the 2d of April would be a favourable day for that purpoſe.* She was conſtructed by Monſieur Le Brun, a French builder.

On the 5th, in a morning's walk in the environs of Biſhictaſh, I went into a houſe where the kymack was prepared daily, to ſee the proceſs employed in making it, which is as follows: Large ſhallow veſſels of copper having been filled with new milk from the cow, are placed over a gentle wood fire, and the milk kept ſimmering for the

* It is ſcarcely credible that ſuch folly ſhould exiſt in any part of Europe at the cloſe of the eighteenth century. Can ſuch a people be formidable?

ſpace of twenty-four hours, when the fire is removed, and the milk allowed to cool. On the following day the ſurface, which has aſſumed a conſiſtent form, is taken off, cut into ſmall portions, and rolled up for uſe. This is the kymack, which is ſo generally employed, and ſo highly eſteemed in Turkey. It is an excellent ſubſtitute for butter; and is eaten by ſome with honey or ſugar, by others with ſalt. The proceſs I have juſt deſcribed has ſome affinity to that employed in making the clotted cream, which is to be met with in the weſtern counties of England.

On the morning of the 6th, General Koehler and Major Fletcher returned to Conſtantinople from Cyprus. The weather, which had been cold and ungenial for a conſiderable time paſt, and which was ſtill ſo on the 9th, ſuddenly became fine and warm, inſomuch that on the following day the tranſition was ſo great as to reſemble a rapid paſſage from winter to ſummer. Such a change was indeed much wanted, great numbers of perſons, both in the capital and ſuburbs, labouring under complaints which evidently reſulted from the late uncommon rigour and inclemency of the ſeaſon.

On the 13th I went in a boat with the Rev. Mr. Hunt, chaplain to the Britiſh embaſſy, to Leander's tower, ſituated on the Boſphorus, between Scutari and Conſtantinople. We ſought the well, or ſpring of freſh water, which hiſtory reports to have exiſted there, but could not diſcover the ſmalleſt traces of it. We were led, therefore, to conſider this tradition as apocryphal, and to infer, that if freſh water was at any time found there, it was owing to the rains. The perſons who reſided in the tower were obliged to procure from a diſtant ſpot their ſupply of water, which I taſted. They conducted us to the part

which is occaſionally lighted up, to direct, by night, the veſſels ſailing into the harbour. It was from this tower that Mr. Barker made one of his views for the panorama; and it afforded us a delightful proſpect of the city, ſuburbs, and ſurrounding country. The Seraglio more particularly was ſeen with a charming effect from this commanding eminence. After having ſatisfied our conductors, we went in the boat to Scutari, an ill built town, with narrow, winding ſtreets, or rather lanes, which, as it preſented nothing that could gratify the traveller's notice, we ſoon quitted, and returned to Galata.

I was told, that at Bruſa, in Aſia Minor, a town ſituated at the diſtance of a day's journey from Conſtantinople, there are hot baths and mineral ſprings, which are found extremely uſeful in the complaints prevailing in Turkey, more eſpecially in the rheumatiſm; and that many perſons, having great confidence in theſe waters, went thither, during the month of May, from the capital, to ſpend two or three weeks.

On the 15th accounts were brought to Conſtantinople that the Levant Chiflick regiment, which had been ſent againſt the bands of robbers who infeſted Romelia, had ſucceeded in diſperſing them; but that the commandant of the regiment, a German, had been wounded.

On the 21ſt the weather was oppreſſively warm. I walked to the cemetery withoutſide of Pera, and was there witneſs to a very pleaſing and novel ſcene. It being the Eaſter of the Greeks, amuſements of every deſcription were exhibited; and the colours and varieties of the coſtumes diſplayed by the immenſe crouds of perſons collected together, rendered the ſpectacle highly intereſting. There were wreſtling matches, ſtalls filled with ſweetmeats and ſherbet, and groups of,

perſons ſeated on the graſs, playing at different games of chance, while others were engaged in dancing in rings, to the muſic of an inſtrument not unlike our bagpipe. This ſcene reminded me of a country wake in England, to which it would have borne a ſtill ſtronger reſemblance, if a conſiderable number of frying pans had not given it ſomewhat the odour of our Bartholomew fair. They were employed, not for frying ſauſages, but liver, lights, &c.

On every ſuch day of feſtivity, the Greeks, of courſe, diſplay their beſt dreſſes, which, in many inſtances, are both taſteful and coſtly. The ſobriety of their demeanour cannot be equally commended; ſince it too frequently happens that, by launching out into every exceſs, they require the interference of the Turkiſh guards, ſtationed purpoſely to repreſs the tumult and diſorder in which the giddy ſcene may chance to terminate.

During their lent they ſubſiſt on oil and fiſh, obſerving a moſt rigid abſtinence. I have been told that this diet is, both among them and the Armenians, productive of herpetic complaints, ſcrophulous affections, ophthalmies, and ſeveral other diſeaſes.

On the 25th I walked out with a party, with the intention of croſſing over to Conſtantinople, to make an excurſion round the walls. On our reaching Tophana, we witneſſed a moſt daring robbery (committed in the open ſtreet, at eleven in the morning, and in the preſence of many perſons who were paſſing at the time) by two galangis (ſeamen) belonging to the Capitan Pacha's fleet. They attacked an Armenian, from whom they took two ſequins, and were proceeding to rifle him ſtill further on our coming up. We were armed; and on our manifeſting our diſpleaſure at the conduct of theſe villains,

they ſuffered the Armenian to depart, but not until they had forced him to kiſs one of them, as a token of acknowledgment for their forbearance. In paſſing through the ſame ſtreet, for the diſtance of a quarter of a mile, the people were aſſembled, and on the look out, but dared not take any ſteps to apprehend the robbers. This is one of many features which might be recorded of the ſhameful negligence and inattention of the Turkiſh government. The galangis in queſtion afterwards robbed two women at Galata; on our reaching which place we were informed by Meſſrs. Chandler and Whiteman, belonging to the miſſion, in the qualities of commiſſary and aſſiſtant commiſſary, that they alſo had been robbed there, near the tower. The crews of the men of war belonging to the fleet, which was preparing to ſail, had for ſeveral days kept the inhabitants of Conſtantinople, Galata, and Pera, in a conſtant ſtate of alarm, plundering and aſſaſſinating with impunity all whom they encountered, and who were incapable of defence. Their exceſſes are always moſt to be dreaded when the fleet is on the eve of its departure, at which time the inhabitants conſtantly take the precaution to ſhut their ſhops, to guard as much as poſſible againſt their lawleſs exceſſes. On the above occaſion we relinquiſhed the plan of our excurſion to Conſtantinople, which we now conſidered as too hazardous.

It was announced on the 26th, that Seid Ali, a Turkiſh rear-admiral, who had been ſentenced to be decapitated, had, through the humane interference of Lord Elgin, the Britiſh ambaſſador, had this capital puniſhment remitted, on condition of his being baniſhed to the iſland of Cyprus. A conſiderable number of Janiſſaries and Galangis, amounting, it was ſaid, to an hundred and twenty or an hun-

dred and thirty, were executed about this time, in conſequence of the atrocities lately committed by them in the capital and ſuburbs. A timely prevention of the crimes of which they had rendered themſelves culpable, would have been better than this tardy puniſhment.

On the 28th a preſent was received from the Capitan Pacha, for the widow of the late brave and meritorious officer, Captain Millar, of his Majeſty's ſhip the Theſeus, who loſt his life on board that ſhip on the coaſt of Syria, by the burſting of ſeveral ſhells. This preſent was given in acknowledgment of the ſervices which that much lamented officer had rendered to the Turkiſh government.

On the 29th the ſquadron of the Capitan Pacha, conſiſting of ſeven ſhips of the line, four ſhips of fifty guns, and ſeven frigates and ſmaller veſſels, ſailed from the harbour of Conſtantinople for Egypt. On its way it was to touch at Gallipoli, and ſeveral other towns in the Turkiſh provinces, to levy contributions, and take in a ſupply of biſcuit for the voyage.

The weather was at this time become warm, ſettled, and agreeable. In the courſe of the morning, a party being made, we took boat, and croſſed over to Aſia. We landed near the ruins of an ancient imperial palace, over which we walked. On our penetrating into the country, we found the ſtate of vegetation ſeveral weeks more advanced than on the European ſide. The fields were overſpread with flowers and oderiferous ſhrubs in bloom; the wheat was already formed in the ear; and the graſs in the meadows nearly fit for mowing. In ſhort, the general appearance of the country, and the ſmiling and verdant ſcenes by which we were ſurrounded, formed altogether a ſtriking contraſt to what we had recently contemplated on the other ſide

of the water. We walked over the plain of the ancient Chalcedon, on the ſite of which ſtands a Turkiſh village, called Cady Kui. There, beneath the ſhade of the branches of a fine oriental plane tree, we took our coffee on the graſs, abſorbed in the contemplation of the objects by which we were encompaſſed. In addition to the fine proſpects which the interior of the country afforded, we had a diſtinct view of the gulf of Nicomedia, and of the Dæmoneſi, or Princes' Iſlands. If we could judge from the numerous groups of men and women ſcattered over this delightful country, it muſt have been well peopled. Among them I ſaw, for the firſt time, a Turkiſh woman at her prayers, in the open field. Such an incident, which is very common among the men, very rarely occurs among the females. Towards the afternoon the weather became oppreſſively hot; and this haſtened our return at three o'clock, when we took boat to croſs to the European ſide.

On the 30th letters were received from Captain Lacy, and from Mr. Morier, ſecretary to Lord Elgin, who had ſpent ſome time with the Turkiſh army, with the details of the defeat of the army of the Grand Vizier, by the French troops commanded by General Kleber.

On the 1ſt of May, garlands of flowers were hung over the doors of ſeveral houſes, in the ſuburb in which I reſided, in commemoration of the day. I was told that in ſeveral parts of Turkey, more particularly at the Princes' Iſlands, this feſtival was celebrated by the Greeks and others by great public rejoicings.

On the following day, in walking through the ſtreets in the vicinity of Tophana, I ſaw a great number of ſheep collected in pens for ſale, as is the cuſtom in England. This was preparatory to the feaſt of

the biram courbam, when every Turk of any rank or condition was to ſacrifice a ſheep, and, having eaten a portion of it, to diſtribute the remainder to the poor.

On the 4th the feſtival of the biram courbam, which has been already deſcribed, commenced. As ſoon as the new moon was diſcovered, by men ſtationed expreſsly for that purpoſe, it was announced to the people by diſcharges of artillery, muſketry, &c. On this day it was lawful for the Turks to begin to eat lamb; and accordingly I ſaw ſeveral flocks of young lambs driven into the capital.

On the 5th, advices were brought from Palermo of the capture of the Guillaume Tell, a French line of battle ſhip, by the ſquadron commanded by Lord Nelſon.

I paſs over the occurrences of the ſucceeding days, as being of but trifling import, and proceed to the 17th, when ſeveral of the officers of the miſſion, in the number of whom I was comprehended, accompanied Lord Elgin, the Britiſh ambaſſador, with his band of muſic, on board a ſhip of the line commanded by Ali Bey, a Turkiſh admiral. During the entertainment, which was conducted in the uſual Turkiſh ſtyle, his Lordſhip's band continued to play until ſun-ſet, when the admiral ordered the whole of his crew to prayers, and invited us to be preſent at the ceremony. It was conducted with great ſolemnity and decorum; and the various geſtures, attitudes and proſtrations obſerved by the Mahometans at their devotion, were performed with the utmoſt regularity and preciſion by every individual belonging to the crew, ſo as to have a very ſtriking effect.

A firman, or written order from the Sultan, having been procured for that purpoſe, a party was made on the 18th to viſit the interior

of the moſques at Conſtantinople. The ornaments are extremely ſimple, conſiſting principally of large marble tablets, on ſome of which are inſcribed Arabic ſentences, and paſſages from the Koran, while on others the names of the Deity, of Mahomet, and of his principal diſciples and ſucceſſors, are written. The domes are in general, and more particularly that of the moſque of Santa Sophia, wrought in moſaic, which the barbariſm of the Turks has, however, in a great meaſure, defaced: beneath them are ſuſpended great numbers of coloured lamps, interſperſed with gilt ornaments. Several leading paſſages of the Koran, before which the Turks make genuflexions, and pray with great fervency, are hung up near the pulpit, behind which is the ſanctuary. Adjoining to the great corridor there is a chapel; and a gallery, appropriated to the women, ſurrounds the whole of the interior of the building. The nave is ſupported by columns of porphyry, granite, &c.

The Pacha of Nicomedia, Huſſein Pacha, on his return to Conſtantinople from Ridoſto, whither he had been ſent ſome time before for the purpoſe of diſperſing the bands of robbers collected in Romelia, was decapitated on the 22d. On this occaſion a remarkable inſtance of Turkiſh duplicity occurred. His reception by the Kia ma kan, on his reaching the capital, was highly flattering; and he was invited by him to proceed to the Seraglio, and there receive the rewards due to his good and meritorious conduct. On his entering, however, the gate of the Seraglio, after the Kia ma kan had ſaluted him, and wiſhed him a good morning, he was ſeized by the guards, and inſtantly decapitated. It was reported, that he had been guilty of ſeveral groſs acts of miſconduct; and it was urged, among other accuſations, that

he had not oppoſed ſo effectual a reſiſtance to the banditti as he might have done; and that he had levied heavy contributions on the inhabitants of Ridoſto, and of the other towns of Romelia.

On the 26th General Koehler, and all the officers belonging to the miſſion, went in proceſſion through the ſtreets of Conſtantinople to the Porte. Several horſes richly capariſoned, under the charge of one of the Grand Seignor's equerries, and led by as many ſais, or Turkiſh grooms, were, together with a party of janiſſaries, and other troops, in waiting at the landing place to conduct them to the Porte, on their reaching which, they were preſented to the Reis Effendi, Kia ma kan, and Kiabey, each in his particular apartment. After the uſual compliments had been paid them, the General and Lieutenant-colonel Holloway were inveſted with pelices, and the other officers with beniches, or robes of honour. Embroidered handkerchiefs, and other preſents, were alſo diſtributed. Having taken leave, they returned in proceſſion, obſerving the ſame order as in ſetting out. This viſit of ceremony had been appointed by the Porte, previouſly to the departure of the miſſion for Syria, to join the army of the Grand Vizier, for which purpoſe the detachment was under orders to embark on board the tranſport.

On the 4th of June a ſuperb fête, in honour of his Majeſty's birthday, was given by Lord Elgin. On this occaſion all the members of the diplomatic body, with their families, were invited, and a very ſelect and faſhionable party formed. In the front of his Lordſhip's palace at Belgrade, a booth was fitted up, and the royal ſtandard diſplayed. The awning and avenues leading to the palace were fancifully decorated with branches of oak, and feſtoons of flowers; and in

the centre of the table, within the tent or booth, a bank of flowers was diſpoſed, the top of the tent itſelf being ornamented with feſtoons of roſe branches. Preciſely at three o'clock the dinner, which conſiſted of every delicacy the ſeaſon could ſupply, and the place afford, and to which more than an hundred perſons ſat down, was ſerved. Before the deſſert was placed on the table, the King's health was given; and on this ſignal, his Lordſhip's band played God ſave the King, the company joining in the chorus. This was followed by three cheers, all the gueſts ſtanding up; and next ſucceeded a ſalute of twenty-one maroons. After dinner the company withdrew to the palace, where ſeveral ſelect pieces of muſic were played by the band; and in the evening the country dances commenced beneath the tent. At eleven o'clock a cold collation was ſerved; and the entertainment was concluded by country dances, which were continued within the palace until two in the morning, when the company broke up, highly gratified by the amuſements of the day, which were rendered ſtill more pleaſing by the fineneſs and ſerenity of the weather. The effect of the dances beneath the tent was ſingularly pictureſque.

Our departure for Syria having been ſeriouſly decided on by the Turkiſh government, the men belonging to the miſſion were about this time embarked on board the tranſport. The wind, however, continuing contrary for ſome time, the officers did not embark until the 13th. On our quitting Belgrade for that purpoſe, we were accompanied to the tranſport by Lord and Lady Elgin, who took their leave of us in a moſt cordial and friendly manner. All our arrangements having been made, we waited for a favourable breeze only to

ſucceed the calm which prevailed, and to convey us ſafely out of the harbour.

Before I take my leave, for the preſent, of the capital of Turkey, I muſt intrude upon the reader's patience to introduce an anecdote tending to ſhew that the Turkiſh empire has produced men not deficient in judgment and acute penetration, who, with minds better cultivated, would be the boaſt and ornament of any nation whatever. A caſe of uſury was brought before the Grand Vizier. A Turk had lent to another a ſum of money equal to a thouſand pounds ſterling, at an intereſt which was immoderate even in this country, where the legal intereſt, in ſome inſtances, amounts to twenty per cent. The borrower kept this money in uſe during ten years, when he refunded it to the lender, but refuſed to pay the intereſt, on the ground of its illegality. The Grand Vizier acknowledged the juſtice of his plea; but with great ready wit, and a nice diſcernment of the caſe, ordered him to lend to the Turk, whoſe debtor he had been, without intereſt, an equal ſum for the ſame ſpace of time.

CHAPTER VII.

THE MISSION SET SAIL FROM CONSTANTINOPLE—ANCHOR AT PRINCES' ISLANDS—VISIT TO ADAM OGLOU—GREEK ISLANDS—DESCRIPTION OF PATMOS—STANCHO—IMMENSE ORIENTAL PLANE—CYPRUS: DESCRIPTION OF THAT ISLAND—PLAGUE OF LOCUSTS—ARRIVAL AT JAFFA—DESCRIPTION OF THAT PLACE AND ITS VICINITY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wind which had ſprung up was unfavourable, ſuch was the anxiety expreſſed by the Porte for the departure of the miſſion, that we were in a manner obliged to get under way on the 15th. We were provided with firmans to the different Pachas and Agas of the iſlands at which we might have occaſion to touch, with inſtructions to afford us every poſſible aſſiſtance, and to furniſh ſuch ſupplies as might tend to facilitate the object of our voyage.

At half paſt ten in the morning we weighed anchor, and ſailed from the harbour of Conſtantinople; but, the wind falling off, could not proceed further than Princes' Iſlands. At three in the afternoon we anchored between Antigone and Kirka, which form a part of the group, and are ſituated at a ſmall diſtance (eight or ten miles) from the Seven Towers. In the vicinity of the ſafe and commodious harbour in which we lay, at the back part of the iſland of Antigone, we perceived a ſmall village, inhabited entirely by Greeks. This was an in-

ducement to us to go on ſhore in the evening, when we found the heat extremely oppreſſive.

On the 16th, the wind having ſhifted to the northward, we weighed anchor, and ſailed with a freſh breeze, which continuing to favour us, we deſcried Gallipoli, at nine in the morning of the 17th, and by eleven o'clock were paſt that town. We ſaw the wreck of a Turkiſh man of war, which had been caſt away ſome time before, lying in the bay. At half paſt one we anchored oppoſite to Mito, and cloſe in with Abydos, in the Dardanelles. We were to remain there two days, to take on board our ſtock, and other neceſſaries for the voyage. An Engliſh merchantman, the Southwold, on her way to England, anchored near us in the afternoon; at which time the ſon of the conſul of Chennecally came on board, and informed us, that an imperial ſhip from Alexandria, having the plague on board, was at anchor on the other ſide of Chennecally. The captain and ſeveral of the crew having already fallen victims to that diſeaſe, every communication between the veſſel and the ſhore had been cut off.

On the 18th we paid a viſit to Adam Oglou, who was then at Chennecally, by whom we were invited to dine on the following day. In the evening a Tartar arrived with diſpatches from Lord Elgin to the general.

On the 19th, agreeably to our invitation, we ſet out on our viſit to Adam Oglou, the general and a part of the officers proceeding thither by water, and the others on horſes richly capariſoned, which the Bey had ſent for our accommodation. We met with a very polite reception; and ſhortly after our arrival, pipes and coffee were, as uſual,

preſented to us. The dinner, which was ſimilar to thoſe I have already deſcribed, and in the courſe of which wine was handed to us, was ſerved about noon. It conſiſted of fifteen diſhes, which preſented a great variety of Turkiſh cookery, and the laſt of which was, according to cuſtom, a meſs of pilaw. Before we ſat down to dinner, and after the repaſt was concluded, ſoap and water were brought to us, to waſh our hands: this is a point of cleanlineſs which the Turks never neglect.

Pipes and coffee having been again brought in, a party of Turkiſh wreſtlers, about fourteen or ſixteen in number, naked, and beſmeared with oil, according to the uſage of the country, exhibited in front of the Bey's houſe. Before they commenced, a herald proclaimed the combat, deſcribing the opponents, and expatiating on their ſkill in wreſtling. This amuſement, to which the Turks are very much attached, requires in the performance a great ſhare of ſtrength and addreſs. As ſoon as one of the combatants had thrown his adverſary on his back, he received from Adam Oglou a preſent of ten piaſtres. We ſtaid with the Bey till near four o'clock, when we took our leave, and proceeded to the beach near Abydos, whence we went on board the tranſport.

During our ſtay, Mrs. Koehler was in the Harem. We learned from her that Adam Oglou's wife was very richly dreſſed, and carried about her a profuſion of diamonds. Mrs. Koehler was attended by the wives and female relatives of the conſul.

During the night it blew a ſtrong gale from the ſouthward, with thunder, lightning, and heavy ſhowers of rain. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 20th, we got under way, and ſailed from the

Dardanelles, ſaluting the forts as we paſſed, and receiving from them in return a like number of guns. A freſh breeze ſpringing up from the north-weſt, we paſſed the loweſt fort, Koum Kali, between nine and ten o'clock; and by half paſt eleven were oppoſite the caſtle ſituated in the iſland of Tenedos. At half paſt ſix in the evening we paſſed the iſland of Mitylene, amidſt a ſmart ſquall of wind and rain: at that time the iſlands of Scio and Nicaria were in ſight. The effect of the ſetting ſun was extremely fine, the rays, which were of a beautiful roſe colour, reſembling thoſe we had on a former occaſion noticed off Sicily.

During the night we paſſed the iſland of Ipſera; and by ſeven in the morning of the 21ſt were off the iſlands of Scio and Nicaria, having Samos in our view. By noon we had paſſed Nicaria, a wretched iſland, which affords nothing but wood for charcoal, to its half civilized inhabitants, who reſide in caves. At two in the afternoon we paſſed Samos and the Fournis Iſlands: the former is in one part extremely lofty, inſomuch that it is conſidered by ſome to have an elevation almoſt equal to that of Gibraltar. At the above hour the iſland of Patmos was in ſight, diſtant from ten to twelve leagues. Being ſtill favoured by a ſtrong breeze from the north-eaſt, we were off the harbour of that iſland between five and ſix o'clock in the evening; but, being obliged to make ſeveral tacks in going in, did not come to an anchor till an hour after.

Patmos has an excellent harbour; and the town being ſituated on the loftieſt part of the iſland, makes a pretty appearance in entering. The houſes being conſtructed of a white free-ſtone, have a peculiarly neat aſpect, very different from what we had hitherto ſeen in this

quarter of the globe. It has been calculated that the town has an elevation of nearly five hundred feet above the level of the ſea. In its centre is a large convent dedicated to St. John the evangeliſt, who was baniſhed to this iſland. It was here that he wrote the Revelations; and after we had landed, we ſaw, in walking to the ſummit of the hill, the grotto in which he is ſaid to have compoſed them. We next viſited the convent, which has a reſident biſhop, with a conſiderable number of monks, and in which is a college for the education of the young men of the Greek perſuaſion. Over the gateway of the entrance are three large bells; and the chapel within has a neat moſaic pavement. In aſcending the iſland the road winds conſiderably, and preſents otherwiſe great difficulties, inſomuch that it coſt us no little labour to reach the ſummit. In thoſe parts of the iſland which the inhabitants were able to cultivate, we ſaw ſeveral ſmall fields, or patches of corn, banked up with ſtones to prevent the ſoil from being waſhed away by the rains: it appeared, however, that it was capable of producing but an inconſiderable quantity of grain.

The town, which contains about two hundred houſes, all of them provided with balconies, is, as well as the reſt of the iſland, inhabited excluſively by Greeks. The women are to the men in the proportion of five to one. They are pretty; and wear on their heads a high turban of a peculiar form, made of white crape, a narrow ſlip of which falls down behind, and nearly reaches the ground. The inhabitants procure ſheep and cattle from the neighbouring iſlands, their own being ſo barren as to make but a ſcanty return to the labour and induſtry they beſtow upon it. It was very late

before we returned to the tranſport, extremely wearied with our evening's excurſion, and highly pleaſed, at the ſame time, at the opportunity which had been afforded us to land on ſo celebrated a ſpot.

Early in the morning of the 22d we weighed anchor, and ſailed with a ſteady and favourable wind at north-weſt, which, at a quarter before three in the afternoon, conveyed us to our anchorage off Stancho, a very beautiful and fertile iſland, abounding in corn, fruits, and vegetables. Among the fruits which were in ſeaſon, we ſaw, on our landing, grapes, figs, lemons and oranges in abundance. We alſo met with capers, which grew wild, and required no culture. Over the plains numerous flocks and herds were diſperſed.

After the uſual ceremony of ſaluting the fort, we waited on the governor, who with great civility ſent a perſon to accompany us to the gardens, in which we had a very agreeable walk, and were conducted thence to the houſe of the late Capitan Pacha, the great Haſſan Pacha. In paſſing through the town, we ſaw ſeveral fragments of antique ſtatues and columns. The inhabitants conſiſt partly of Turks, and partly of Greeks.

We were highly gratified by the view of a beautiful oriental plane tree of ſurpriſing dimenſions, ſituated near the entrance of the fort, and overſhadowing a large tract of ground. From the outſide of its branches to the oppoſite ſide, it meaſured an hundred and twenty-nine feet; and its trunk was thirty-four feet in circumference. Its enormous branches were ſupported by large and beautiful columns of marble and granite, about twenty in number, which had been brought purpoſely thither; and beneath its ſhade was the tomb of a Turkiſh ſaint, together with a fountain, and Turkiſh coffee-houſes.

On the 23d, at four in the morning, we ſailed from Stancho, with a freſh breeze from the north-weſt, for Rhodes, which we deſcried at half paſt ſix. At nine we were becalmed; but the wind again ſpringing up at noon, we came to an anchor off that iſland at ſix in the evening. Its appearance from the water was very pleaſing; but we did not land.

We ſailed on the following morning at ſeven o'clock, with the wind at weſt; and at two in the afternoon ſaw ſeveral brigs ahead of us, ſteering in the direction of Rhodes. On one of them approaching us, we hoiſted our colours, and were anſwered by the imperial flag.

On the 25th we had light winds from the ſouth-eaſt, the weather being at the ſame time extremely warm. We expected to make Cyprus in the courſe of the day, but were diſappointed. When the evening came on, we had nearly loſt ſight of the land, which we afterwards contrived to approach, and paſſed Caſſel de Roſo during the night.

On the morning of the 26th the land was out of ſight, and we were nearly becalmed; but a gentle north-weſt breeze ſpringing up at noon, we were ſhortly after enabled to deſcry the land, which was, however, at a great diſtance from us. In the courſe of the afternoon we ſaw ſeveral ſtrange ſail, one of which, an Engliſh ſnow, bound to Rhodes, hoiſted her colours. At five o'clock we perceived the low land of Cyprus.

At eight in the morning of the 27th, we were cloſe in with Cape Biancho, ſteering with a light breeze for Limeſol, in Cyprus: at

noon we came to anchor in ſeven fathom water off that place, which had a pleaſing appearance from the ſhip. We were informed that the inhabitants of Limeſol were free from the plague; but that at Nicoſia, ſituated in another part of the iſland, it was then making great ravages, inſomuch that fifty individuals periſhed daily. It was agreed that we ſhould make a ſhort ſtay here, to take in ballaſt, and recruit our ſtock of proviſions.

On the 28th we went on ſhore early, and paid a morning's viſit to the conſul of Limeſol, Signor Demetrio Nicolo Frankuli, with whom we dined, and afterwards walked in the town. The houſes are white, and flat-roofed, being built of clay and ſtraw, intermixed with ſtones. Withinſide, the ceilings of the apartments are arched and lofty, to render them as cool as poſſible. The inhabitants conſiſt chiefly of Turks and Greeks. The appearance of the part of the iſland in which Limeſol is ſituated, was, at the time we were there, ſomewhat dreary: this, we were told, had been occaſioned by the dreadful havoc made by the locuſts ſome weeks before, at which time, we were aſſured by the conſul, theſe devouring inſects were ſtrewed on the ground, in ſome places, nearly a foot thick. They had eaten the foliage of the orange and lemon trees, and had deſtroyed all the herbage in the vicinity of Limeſol. In certain years they viſit the iſland at a ſtated period, to renew their deſtructive ravages.

The ſhrub which bears the caper grows wild at Cyprus, and has a very pretty bloſſom. Among other vegetable productions, we ſaw medzanes, okers, cucumbers, gourds, and melons, the three latter

extremely large. Proviſions, vegetables, fruits, and wine, which are in general ſold at a very moderate price in this iſland, were become dear on account of the havock which the locuſts had made. Cyprus wine of a good quality coſt us from four to five piaſtres the meaſure, which contains eight okes, or nearly eleven Engliſh quarts.

After having paid a viſit to the Aga, who made us a preſent of ſeveral ſheep, we purchaſed the different articles of which we had need, and among others a good ſtore of green almonds and apricots, the former of which, as well as mulberries, grow wild in abundance. During our ſtay at Limeſol, we were incommoded by the exceſſive heat, which was augmented by the reflection of the ſun from the white buildings. In returning to the tranſport in the evening, we met with the captain of a veſſel who had left Jaffa, the place of our deſtination, three days before, and who had ſeen there, at the time of his departure, Sir Sydney Smith, and the Capitan Pacha. We alſo fell in with a conſiderable number of Turks, who had deſerted from the army of the Grand Vizier at Jaffa, and were on their way to Conſtantinople.

We weighed anchor, and bore away on the following morning at half paſt eleven, with a ſouth-weſt wind; and on the 30th, at noon, found, by our dead reckoning, that we had run a hundred and three miles ſince our departure from Limeſol, in the ſpace of ſomewhat more than twenty-four hours. We were then in the latitude of 32 degrees, 56 minutes, and without ſight of land. During the night the wind was ſcanty; and this occaſioned us to experience a very unpleaſant motion from the rolling of the tranſport.

On the 1ſt of July an obſervation was taken at noon, and we found ourſelves in the latitude of 31 degrees, 28 minutes. The ſeamen at the maſt-head fancied they could perceive the land on our ſtarboard bow, in conſequence of which we ſhaped our courſe to the ſouth-eaſt. In a little time the land was ſeen diſtinctly; but our pilot was utterly at a loſs to conjecture where we were. It was ſuſpected, however, that we were below Gaza; and that the land deſcried was Aſcalon. We in conſequence hauled up to the north-eaſt at ſix in the evening.

On the morning of the 2d, our pilot was ſtill in the ſame ſtate of incertitude as to our abſolute ſituation; but on a ſuppoſition that we were too far to the ſouthward, our courſe was ſomewhat altered. At ſeven o'clock we ſaw a ſtrange ſail; and at ten deſcried ſeveral others at anchor off Jaffa, which was now diſtinctly in our view. At a quarter paſt one, we anchored off that place, in fifteen fathom water; and found lying there twenty veſſels of different burdens, chiefly Ruſſian, but none of them Engliſh. We ſaw the Grand Vizier's encampment diſtributed in the outſkirts of the town, which ſtands on a circular eminence cloſe to the ſea ſhore. The houſes are white, and are all of them provided with domes and ſquare towers. The colours of the different nations were flying over the houſes of the conſuls. The ſoil in the vicinity of Jaffa is ſandy, and preſents a dreary and forlorn aſpect. I ſhall have occaſion very ſhortly to enter into ſome particular and intereſting details relative both to the town and to the ſurrounding country. We landed in the evening, and proceeded to the houſe of the Britiſh Conſul, where

we found Mr. Morier, ſecretary to Lord Elgin, with whom we took up our immediate abode. We were now debarked on the Syrian coaſt, to be the ſpectators of great military events, in which we were ourſelves to be engaged; and that in a country on which hiſtory, both ſacred and profane, has conferred the higheſt celebrity.

CHAPTER VIII.

JUNCTION WITH THE GRAND VIZIER—ALARMING INFORMATION CONCERNING THE BREAKING OUT OF THE PLAGUE—ENCAMPMENT NEAR JAFFA—DANGERS AND INCONVENIENCIES OF THIS SITUATION—INTELLIGENCE RECEIVED OF THE ASSASSINATION OF GENERAL KLEBER—TURKISH ARTILLERY—AMUSEMENT OF DJERID—ENCAMPMENT OF THE MISSION—TURKISH OFFICERS OF STATE—CHARACTER OF THE GRAND VIZIER; OF THE REIS EFFENDI—DESCRIPTION OF JAFFA—STORMING OF THAT PLACE BY THE FRENCH—INHUMAN CONDUCT ASCRIBED BY THE TURKS TO BONAPARTE—WARM BATH IN THE CAMP—ERUPTIVE COMPLAINT—ANECDOTE EVINCING THE EXTREME IGNORANCE OF THE TURKS IN MATTERS OF SCIENCE—INSURRECTION AT NABLOUS—UNDISCIPLINED AND DISORDERLY STATE OF THE TURKISH SOLDIERY—SCENE OF THE MASSACRE COMMITTED ON THEIR CAPTIVES BY THE FRENCH—MILITARY EXERCISE OF THE TURKS—PLAGUE BREAKS OUT AMONG THE MAMELUKES—RUSSIAN AGENT AT JAFFA DIES OF THE PLAGUE—REVIEW OF THE TURKISH ARMY—PLAGUE CONTINUES TO RAGE AMONG THE MAMELUKES—DESCRIPTION OF AN ARAB VILLAGE, AND ITS INHABITANTS—FIRST STONE LAID OF THE NEW FORTIFICATION AT JAFFA—DISSECTION OF A CAMELION—MAMELUKE CHIEFS DIE OF THE PLAGUE—INSOLENCE OF THE ARNAUTS, AND WEAKNESS OF THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT—EGYPTIAN JUGGLERS—CAMP INFESTED BY LARGE PACKS OF JACKALS—DESERTION OF ARNAUTS—ACCOUNT OF THE DEHLIS.

EARLY on the following morning, July 3d, the Grand Vizier having ſent horſes from his camp for our accommodation, we paid a viſit to his Highneſs, and another to the Reis Effendi. From each of them we met with a very polite and friendly reception; and, the general having been inveſted with a pelice, orders were imme-

diately given to pitch tents for our officers and men. A Turkiſh mikmendar, or provider, appointed by his Highneſs the Grand Vizier, waited on General Koehler to receive his orders and inſtructions relative to the encampment of the miſſion, and the proviſions which would be requiſite for them. A choarbagis, or colonel of Janiſſaries, and ſome of his people, were alſo attached to the miſſion.

We found the Turkiſh troops encamped in the moſt confuſed and irregular manner, without any order in the poſitions they occupied, each individual having pitched his tent on the ſpot which was moſt agreeable to his inclination. The only regulation that ſeemed to border ſomewhat on ſyſtem was, that each Pacha, or military governor, was ſurrounded by his own men. The encampment was on a white ſandy ſoil; and I obſerved a conſiderable number of tents converted into cook's ſhops, while others were ſet aſide for the ſale of various commodities, particularly coffee and tobacco, of which, among the Turks, there is a great and conſtant conſumption. This traffic in the camps is for the greater part carried on by Janiſſaries. The troops were ſpread over a very conſiderable extent of ground.

On a ſoil ſimilar to that which I have deſcribed, the heat, in the month of July, could not be otherwiſe than very oppreſſive in ſuch a climate as that of Syria: we accordingly found, on our landing from the tranſport, a very ſenſible alteration in that reſpect. From the ſame cauſe we felt alſo a painful ſenſation in the eyes, which will not be deemed extraordinary, when it is conſidered that, during the ſummer ſolſtice, the natives themſelves are in general ſubject to violent ophthalmies.

On the morning which followed our debarkation, our feelings

were ſtrongly excited by the information we received that an individual, dwelling under the ſame roof with ourſelves, laboured under the plague, by which he had been attacked about ten days. At ſo remote a diſtance from our relatives, from every object of our tendereſt ſolicitude, our ſenſations, when this intelligence was imparted to us, can be better felt than deſcribed. No ſooner were we embarked in a ſervice which obliged us to maintain a ſtrict and conſtant intercourſe with the Turks, who, from a variety of concomitant cauſes, which I ſhall hereafter have occaſion to explain, are inceſſantly expoſed to the ravages of this devaſtating ſcourge;—no ſooner were we landed in the midſt of the Turkiſh encampment, than we began to breathe the peſtilential miaſmata which hovered in the atmoſphere of our abode. Thoſe only whom their duty has ſevered from their deareſt connections, and who, in diſtant regions, have had to encounter perils more imminent than thoſe which reſult from the murderous weapon of the adverſary, can duly eſtimate the ſad reckoning of our feelings and ſenſations.

Signor Boſeri, phyſician to the Grand Vizier, afforded me ſome conſolation at our meeting, by the aſſurance he gave me that the camp was at that time in a tolerably healthy ſtate, the prevailing diſeaſes being bilious fevers, which did not terminate fatally. He obſerved, that the plague had recently manifeſted itſelf in a few inſtances only, and thoſe of the mildeſt nature, which had yielded to the remedies adminiſtered.

The ſituation which had been choſen for the camp manifeſted an incredible degree of ignorance and imprudence on the part of thoſe who had been entruſted with the marking out of the ground: being

placed to leeward of the town, the ſea breeze, which conſtantly prevailed during the day time, diſtributed to every part of it the putrid noxious effluvia which the ſtreets of Jaffa produced. The tents were abſolutely pitched among the abodes of the dead; and the bodies of thoſe who had been interred were in general ſo ſuperficially covered over by the earth, that the putrid exhalations which were thus generated were intolerable to the paſſenger, and muſt have been as baneful as diſguſting to thoſe who were conſtantly expoſed to them. To complete the horrors of this ſcene of filth and depravity, the carcaſſes of dead animals, ſuch as camels, horſes, and aſſes, were ſcattered in great abundance among the tents, to corrupt and moulder away, without giving the ſmalleſt concern, or apparently offering any kind of moleſtation to the Turkiſh ſoldiery. It will not be ſurpriſing, in the ſequel, to find them very ſickly, unleſs we could ſuppoſe that their mode of living, and the air which they have been accuſtomed to inſpire, ſhould have rendered their temperament unſuſceptible to the operation of ſuch baneful cauſes.

On the ſubject of the plague, Sonini is of opinion that it is not endemic in Egypt and Syria; but that, whenever it has raged in the capital of Turkey, it has been brought thither from other parts of the Turkiſh empire, properly ſo called, that is, from the neighbouring provinces. Without entering, on this occaſion, into a diſpute which would require a long ſeries of obſervations to decide, I ſhall confine myſelf to the mention of a fact which ſtrongly militates againſt this opinion, namely, that ſince the communication with Egypt has been intercepted, Conſtantinople has been almoſt entirely free from the plague.

Mr. Wright, of his Majeſty's ſhip Le Tigre, arrived at Jaffa late in the evening from Cairo, to which place he had gone with diſpatches, and had paſſed twelve days on his route. He brought intelligence of the aſſaſſination of General Kleber; of Menou, who had turned Mahommedan, and taken the name of Abdallah, having ſucceeded to the command of the French forces; and of the ſituation of Mourad Bey, who had rejoined his camp. He repreſented the new French commander in chief, Menou, as making every preparation to oppoſe a vigorous reſiſtance; and deſcribed the French troops, who were extremely exaſperated at the death of General Kleber, as being in excellent health and ſpirits. They were clothed in red; they did not lie in tents; and were become very hardy, and well inured to the climate. The French had eſtabliſhed a corps of troops, mounted on dromedaries, of which they formed a breaſtwork, when expoſed to the enemy's fire. In this caſe the French ſoldiers diſmounted from them, tied one of the fore legs, and placed themſelves under ſhelter, in the rear of the animals. From eight hundred to a thouſand of the French troops were thus mounted, and did great execution when oppoſed to the Turks.

Mr. Morier ſailed on the evening of the 7th, in the New Adventure tranſport, for Cyprus, on his way to Conſtantinople. The return of the tranſport, which was to take in wood and water at Larneca, was to be expected in the courſe of eight or ten days.

On the morning of the 8th, an Engliſh gun-boat, commanded by a lieutenant, arrived from Rhodes, and anchored off Jaffa. We were informed by her commander, that the velocity of the current of the Nile (which began to riſe about the middle of the laſt month) into the ocean, was at leaſt equal to four miles an hour.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, we accompanied the general to the ground occupied by the Turkiſh artillery: we found the Vizier there, attended by his principal officers, and a band of muſicians. A good practice was made with the field-pieces and howitzers; and the target was beaten down by a topgis, or Turkiſh gunner, who received from the Grand Vizier a preſent of ſeveral ſequins. On the return of his Highneſs to his tent, he partook of the amuſement of a djerid party, which I have already explained to conſiſt of ſeveral combatants, mounted, and armed with long ſticks, or wands. Theſe they dart at each other with great dexterity, checking their horſes while on full ſpeed, each ſkilfully avoiding the ſtroke his adverſary aims at him. In this military ſport, or exerciſe, the Grand Vizier diſplayed great addreſs and good horſemanſhip; while ſeveral Mamelukes and Turks were galloping round the field, and amuſing themſelves in the ſame manner.

On this day we were encamped with the Turkiſh army, all the neceſſary preparations having been made to that effect. Our tents were very agreeably pitched in the midſt of gardens filled with orange, lemon, pomegranate, fig, and mulberry trees: on the whole, indeed, our ſituation was very eligible, and contiguous to a well of excellent water. We were, however, but indifferently ſupplied with vegetables, which conſiſted merely of a few gourds, ockres, and cucumbers; but we had plenty of excellent mutton and poultry. Our proviſions were furniſhed by the Grand Vizier; and, in addition to the mikmendar, or provider, I have already noticed, a bayractar, or ſtandard-bearer, together with a party of Janiſſaries, commanded by a colonel, were attached to the miſſion, and encamped with it.

After having amuſed himſelf, as I have deſcribed, the Grand Vizier inſpected our men, who were drawn up in readineſs to receive him, and who went through the manual exerciſe to his entire ſatisfaction. From the information I could collect, it appeared, that the Turkiſh forces in the encampment conſiſted of about fifteen thouſand fighting men. It was expected that the Mamelukes, ſeveral hundreds of whom were already attached to the Turkiſh army, would furniſh a very conſiderable augmentation.

The principal officers of the Porte at the encampment were the Grand Vizier, the Kiabey, or Vizier's lieutenant, who tranſacts the affairs of the home department, the Tefterdar, or treaſurer, and the Reis Effendi, or ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs. A conciſe account of the Vizier, and of the Reis Effendi, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of theſe perſonages, will probably not be unacceptable to the reader.

Youzouf Zia Pacha was, at the time of our arrival in Syria, about ſixty years of age. He was originally a Georgian ſlave, and became the Toutoun-Bachi, or maſter of the pipes, of the Pacha of Erzoum. This office, which he held with great fidelity, affords me an opportunity to introduce the portrait, Plate VI., of an Ich Aga, or Toutoun Bachi, in his appropriate coſtume, and bearing the inſignia or implements of his office.

On the death of his maſter, Youzouf Zia Pacha ſucceeded to his government, and conducted himſelf with ſo much prudence and moderation, as to gain the entire confidence and affection of his ſubjects. Having in this ſtation acquired great riches, he afterwards obtained the rank of pacha of two tails, and, at the commencement of the war between Turkey and France, was elevated to the dignity

The Toutoun Bashi of the Grand Vizier,
or, Chief of the Tobacco.

March 1803, by E. Phillipson St. Paul's Church Yard

of Grand Vizier. In the month of April, 1799, he was ordered by the Grand Seignor to take on him the command of the army, which was about to act againſt the French in Egypt; and was at that time raiſed to the rank of a pacha of three tails.

In conſequence of an accident at a djerid party, Youzouf Zia Pacha has loſt an eye. He is affable and courteous; and has, on a variety of occaſions, evinced his humanity, never inflicting a puniſhment unleſs on the moſt urgent occaſions.

Mahmoud Reif Effendi, the Reis Effendi, was, at the time above mentioned, between forty and fifty years of age. During a reſidence of four years in England, as ſecretary to the Turkiſh ambaſſador, he acquired a great fund of general information: he ſpeaks the French language very fluently, and is juſtly conſidered as a man poſſeſſing much ability and information.

An opportunity will occur, more conſiſtently with the order of my narrative, of preſenting the reader with a particular account of the Turkiſh army in camp; I ſhall, therefore, proceed to a conciſe deſcription of Jaffa, in the vicinity of which it was ſtationed. Jaffa is ſituated on an eminence: nearly in the centre of the town is an old ruinous building, called the citadel, on the top of which is a round caſemated tower, provided with one or two wretched pieces of ordnance. This work, which by no means appears calculated to repel the attack of an enemy from without, ſeems rather intended to overawe the place itſelf, in the event of inteſtine commotion.

The city is ſurrounded by a ſtone wall, provided, at certain diſtances, with towers alternately ſquare and round. Notwithſtanding this wall cannot boaſt of any great ſtrength, it ſufficed to force

Bonaparte's army to break ground, and to erect batteries againſt it to the ſouthward. After a breach had been effected, the French troops ſtormed, and carried the place. It was probably owing to the obſtinate defence made by the Turks, that the French commander in chief was induced to give orders for the horrid maſſacre which ſuccceded. Four thouſand of the wretched inhabitants, who had ſurrendered, and who had, in vain, implored the mercy of their conquerors, were, together with a part of the late Turkiſh garriſon of El-Ariſh (amounting, it has been ſaid, to five or ſix hundred) dragged out in cold blood, *four days after the French had obtained poſſeſſion of Jaffa*, to the ſand hills, about a league diſtant, in the way to Gaza, and there moſt inhumanly put to death. I have ſeen the ſkeletons of theſe unfortunate victims, which lie ſcattered over the hills, a modern Golgotha, which remains a laſting diſgrace to a nation calling itſelf civilized. It would give pleaſure to the author of this work, as well as to every liberal mind, to hear theſe facts contradicted on ſubſtantial evidence. Indeed, I am ſorry to add, that the charge of cruelty againſt the French general does not reſt here. It having been reported that, previouſly to the retreat of the French army from Syria, their commander in chief had ordered all the French ſick at Jaffa to be poiſoned, I was led to make the enquiry to which every one who ſhould have viſited the ſpot would naturally have been directed, reſpecting an act of ſuch ſingular, and, it ſhould ſeem, wanton inhumanity. It concerns me to have to ſtate, not only that ſuch a circumſtance was poſitively aſſerted to have happened; but that, while in Egypt, an individual was pointed out to us, as having been the executioner of theſe diabolical commands.

After the French had retreated from Syria, the Turks filled up the breach which had been made, and repaired the wall and other damages.

Owing to its rocky and ſhelving coaſt, Jaffa is pretty ſecure from an attack by ſea, which would be rendered extremely hazardous by the violence of the ſurf, and the heavy ſwell from the weſtward. The anchorage off the port is very bad, owing to the extreme unevenneſs of the ground, which abounds in rocks and ſhoals for a conſiderable extent of coaſt.

There are at Jaffa two convents, or monaſteries, one belonging to the Greek, the other to the Latin church. In theſe religious eſtabliſhments the pilgrims reſide, on their way to Jeruſalem, which is diſtant about twelve leagues, or hours, journey; but are obliged to pay for the hoſpitality with which they are welcomed. As well as Jeruſalem, Jaffa makes a part of Paleſtine, or the Holy Land, and is the Joppa of the ſacred writings. The inhabitants, before the place fell into the hands of the French, conſiſted almoſt excluſively of Arabs: they are now a mixture of Arabs and Turks; but the former are ſtill the moſt numerous. On the ſucceſsful progreſs of the French in Syria, the principal and more wealthy of the inhabitants fled to Jeruſalem, with their effects and merchandize, in conſequence of which trade was altogether at a ſtand during our ſtay there. In times, however, of greater tranquillity, its commerce cannot be otherwiſe than flouriſhing, ſince, independently of the advantages of a ſea-port, it maintains an intercourſe by land with Damaſcus, Jeruſalem, and ſeveral other places of no little importance in its vicinity. Its preſent population may be eſtimated at from one thouſand to fifteen hundred ſouls. The ſtreets are very narrow, uneven, and dirty, and are rather

entitled to the appellation of alleys, than of ſtreets. The houſes are conſtructed of a white, friable, calcareous ſtone, and terraced; but, on the ſcore of filth, as well as of want of ſpace, many of them are little better than pig ſties. It is not unuſual, indeed, to ſee the inmates and the cattle herd together in theſe dwellings.

On the French entering Jaffa, in the poſſeſſion of which they remained during forty days, it underwent a complete pillage, inſomuch that the women and female children loſt the few ornaments they carried about them, and with which they decorated the head, neck, and ears. Theſe ornaments were of various deſcriptions of coins, ſuch as paras, ſequins, piaſtres, &c. The gardens of Jaffa have been long celebrated; but ſince the viſit the French paid to that place, and the ſubſequent cantonment of the Turkiſh army in its vicinity, they have ceaſed, in a great meaſure, to poſſeſs the beauties which rendered them thus worthy of notice.

While I am engaged in this deſcription of the place, I am induced to anticipate the order of the narrative by an obſervation, that Jaffa, being the principal *depôt* for the Grand Vizier's army, and the only port on the coaſt of Syria adapted to the important military ſervice in which he was engaged, his Highneſs was, from theſe conſiderations, anxious to give it every poſſible ſecurity. For this purpoſe plans were delivered to him by General Kochler, and directions given to Lieutenant-colonel Holloway, to carry them into execution. They were accordingly in a great meaſure completed, when General Moore came to our encampment from the Britiſh army, under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, with the glad tidings of its arrival at Marmarice Bay.

Engraved from an Original Sketch taken on the Spot by F. D. Spilsbury

Jaffa, with the Encampment.

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A faithful view of the town of Jaffa will be found in Plate VII.

On the 11th, in the morning, I ſet out at ſun-riſe, in company with Signor Boſari, phyſician to the Grand Vizier, to ride through the Turkiſh encampment: after viſiting every part of which, we alighted at the tent of Mohammed Caſhef, a Mameluke chief. We were there entertained with fruits, cheeſe, pipes, coffee, and other refreſhments. In the evening we went to a bath within the camp, being the one which was frequented by the Grand Vizier. On our entering, the thermometer was at 86 in the ſhade. We remained in the apartment of the warm bath half an hour, and went through the uſual diſcipline of ſcrubbing and waſhing. The heat was very agreeable, the thermometer not riſing higher than 104: my pulſe beat 80 ſtrokes in a minute, and the perſpiration was by no means ſo profuſe as on the former occaſion, in the baths of Conſtantinople. On our return to the outer apartment, which conſiſted of a tent fitted up with bedding and other conveniencies, we repoſed ourſelves for half an hour, during which time we were furniſhed with pipes and coffee. We departed, highly refreſhed by our bath, for which we paid each two piaſtres and a half. It would appear by this recital, that the Turks, even when in camp, do not neglect to provide themſelves with the luxuries which their domeſtic habits have in a manner rendered indiſpenſable. In a ſituation like the above, the fitting up of a warm bath, with all the requiſites and conveniencies which the Turks require, muſt have been an undertaking of no eaſy accompliſhment.

About this time ſeveral of our people were affected with an inflammatory cutaneous eruption, which ſpread itſelf over the ſurface of the body and limbs, and produced a very unpleaſant ſenſation of ſmarting

and itching. It proved to be the prickly heat, by which ſtrangers are uſually attacked on their coming into a warm climate; and may, perhaps, be aſcribed to the check given to the perſpiration, which is very profuſe during the intenſe heat of the day, by the cool air of the mornings and evenings. Volney makes mention of an eruption peculiar to Egypt, in the months of June and July, which ſeems to correſpond with the above-mentioned complaint, and which he aſcribes to a ſeparation of vicious humours.

On the 13th I paid a viſit to Oſman Bey, one of the Mameluke chiefs, who was indiſpoſed; and alſo, at his requeſt, to one of the cacheſs. I took the precaution to be accompanied by an interpreter. Oſman Bey, who was advanced in years, his age bordering on ſixty-five, appeared not to be ill informed, and was very inquiſitive relative to the manufactures and commerce of Great Britain. We had much converſation together on a variety of topics.

During the day time the wind blew from the ſouth-weſt, from ſun-riſe to ſun-ſet, when the land breeze came on, and prevailed during the night, throughout the whole extent of coaſt. This local wind extends two or three leagues only at ſea, on this account, that the air, rareſied by the heat of the day, and afterwards condenſed by the cold of the night, ruſhes alternately from the land to the ſea, and from the ſea to the land.

This evening Captain Lacy arrived at the encampment from Conſtantinople, having executed the orders entruſted to him by Lord Elgin, in carrying diſpatches to the Vizier, &c.

For a conſiderable time there was an utter ſtagnation of events in the Turkiſh camp; but on the 26th it was very currently reported

that the French had reached Catich in great force. In conſequence of theſe rumours, the erection of ſeveral new works having been ſuggeſted to the Grand Vizier, they were immediately commenced, under the direction of Lieutenant-colonel Holloway. In the conciſe deſcription I have given of Jaffa, I have already obſerved that, as it was deemed the moſt convenient ſea-port on the coaſt of Syria for the operations of the Ottoman forces, the intention was to convert it into a general *depôt*.

I introduce the following anecdote to evince, among other facts, the very unenlightened condition of the Turks, without excepting even their principal men, in whatever regards the ſciences. General Koehler was requeſted by the Grand Vizier to have a map of the world ſketched out for him. This requeſt having been complied with, a converſation enſued, in which the general, having the plan before him, told his Highneſs, among other particulars, that the earth was round. This information cauſed no ſmall degree of ſurpriſe to the Turkiſh miniſter; and it appeared, by his reply, that he was diſpoſed to doubt the truth of the aſſertion. "If," he obſerved, "the earth is round, how can "the people, and other detached objects on the half beneath, be pre-"vented from falling off?"—When he was told that the earth revolved round the ſun, he diſplayed an equal degree of ſcepticiſm, obſerving, that if that was the caſe, the ſhips bound from Jaffa to Conſtantinople, inſtead of proceeding to that capital, would be carried to London, or elſewhere. So much for the aſtronomical and geographical knowledge of a Turkiſh ſtateſman!

On the evening of the 27th, as Mr. Read, the draughtſman, and myſelf were returning from a ſhort pedeſtrian excurſion, we were

accoſted by two Turkiſh ſoldiers; one of whom, a black, behaved in a moſt diſreſpectful manner, and even threatened our lives. He went ſo far, indeed, as to put his hand to his ſword; but, on our aſſuming a bold and ſpirited air, he ſeemed ſurpriſed at our confidence, muttered ſomething, and allowed us to paſs.

On the following morning the troops commanded by Mahomed Pacha returned to the encampment. They had been ſent to Nablous to ſuppreſs an inſurrection, ſaid to be excited by the Pacha of that place, who was ſuſpected of meditating a plan to join the army of Dgezar Pacha. This was one of the accounts: but it was ſaid, on the other hand, that the movement of Mahomed Pacha had for its object the laying of the Pacha of Nablous under contribution, and extorting from him a ſum of money. Be this as it may, the affair was amicably ſettled.

The Janiſſary Aga had this day a converſation with General Koehler, in which he warned the Britiſh officers not to walk ſingly in the camp, as in ſuch a caſe he could not be anſwerable for the conduct of his people. He therefore recommended to us to be conſtantly accompanied by a Janiſſary, as a guard. This circumſtance is mentioned to evince the peculiar and very delicate ſituation in which we were placed among the Turkiſh troops.

On the 31ſt the Kallem Baſhi, the officer who has the charge of the Vizier's writing implements, &c. was found murdered in the camp.

On the 2d of Auguſt the New Adventure tranſport arrived from Cyprus, which place ſhe had left fourteen days before, having been ſwept by the currents towards Alexandretta.

In the evening I rode through the gardens of Jaffa, where I ſaw a great abundance of prickly pear-trees, which are employed as fences, and are admirably well adapted to that purpoſe. The natives are very fond of the fruit. The grapes were ripened, and were, as well as the figs, of an excellent quality. With reſpect to the water-melons, they were ſo large, that at dinner, ſome days before, one was brought to us which weighed twenty-five pounds.

A party of Turkiſh ſoldiers, conſiſting of about three hundred, left the camp on the morning of the 3d, for El-Ariſh; and, in the evening, Mahomed Pacha, with two thouſand men, ſet off for the ſame deſtination.

A conſiderable reinforcement of troops from the eaſtward reached the camp on the 5th; and in the evening we were informed, that ſeveral laden camels, with their attendants, had come in from Grand Cairo.

On the morning of the 6th, Captain Lacy, of the royal engineers, ſet off for El-Ariſh, mounted on a hedjin, or dromedary, as were alſo the perſons who accompanied him. On the following day, Mr. Whiteman embarked on board the New Adventure tranſport, bound to Cyprus. He was the bearer of diſpatches for Lords Elgin and Grenville, which were to be forwarded to their reſpective deſtinations by the Britiſh conſul at Larnica. The tranſport did not, however, ſail until the 9th, at two in the morning, when ſhe took the advantage of the land breeze, which generally prevails at that early part of the day.

At the ſame time ſix hundred Albanians left the camp for El-Ariſh. I made an excurſion, in the evening, to the ſand hills (ſituated near

the ſea-ſide, and about three miles diſtant from the encampment), the ſcene of the horrid maſſacre of the captured Turks and Chriſtians, by the order of the French commander in chief, Bonaparte, ſome days after he had taken poſſeſſion of Jaffa. I have already touched on this act, ſo inglorious to its perpetrator, in the account I have given of that place; and I ſhall add here, that the diſtance of time which elapſed after theſe poor wretches had ſurrendered, and which furniſhed a fit opportunity for cool reflection, and the diſtance of the ſpot to which they were led, at leaſt a league from the place of their captivity, manifeſt a ſpirit of diabolical revenge, of atrocious tyranny, which, for the honour of human nature, it is to be truſted will never recur on any future occaſion, among civilized and enlightened nations, to blacken the page of hiſtory, and to ſully the military character. The ſurface of the ground had been ſome time before thickly covered with the ſkeletons of the victims; but at the time of my viſit they were much reduced in number, the Grand Vizier having ordered a large hole to be dug, into which as many as could be well collected were thrown. Skulls, bones, remnants of clothing, &c. &c. were ſtill, notwithſtanding, ſcattered over every part of the hillocks.

In conſequence of an invitation from the Grand Vizier to General Koehler and officers, to be ſpectators of the ſkill and dexterity of the Turkiſh ſoldiers in the uſe of their ſabres, we aſſembled, on the 11th, in front of his Highneſs's tent.

A *caouk*, or turban, being placed on a ſtool, the Turks cut at it with their ſabres. Thoſe who made the deepeſt cuts were immediately rewarded with ſeveral ſequins, which they received from the hands of the Vizier.

As the turban was compoſed of a mixture of wool and cotton, covered over with thick cloth, it required no little adroitneſs and dexterity to penetrate into its ſubſtance by a blow of the ſabre. Such, however, was the effect of practice, that the impreſſions made by the Turkiſh ſoldiers were very deep.

Letters were received on the 13th from Captain Lacy, who was arrived at El-Ariſh, and had experienced a flattering reception. In the evening I took a ride along the ſea-ſide, and ſaw ſeveral jackals, which abound in this part of the world.

On the 14th the Turks began to dig in the environs of Jaffa, to prepare the ground for the erection of ſeveral works for the better defence of the place, under the direction of Colonel Holloway. It was at this time reported, that the plague raged with great violence among the Mamelukes, in conſequence of which ſtrict orders were given by the general to avoid all communication with them. Monſieur Franchini, a Ruſſian agent, lay dangerouſly ill of the plague at Jaffa.

In the courſe of the night we were much alarmed by the circumſtance of a ſtranger having found his way into our tent. On calling to the centinel, we found, after a little ſearch, that our unſeaſonable viſitor was a poor inſane Turk, who had been purſued by one of his countrymen from the camp, and had ſought refuge in the tent.

Monſieur Franchini died on the 15th at night. He had been ſent by the Ruſſian miniſter at Conſtantinople as an agent to keep up a communication with the Turkiſh miniſters in camp, and to give an account of the military operations. He had caught the peſtilential infection from two domeſtics belonging to the Vizier's new dragoman,

who were recently arrived from Conſtantinople, and both of whom had fallen victims to the diſeaſe. Monſieur Franchini languiſhed ſix days after the attack.

On the morning of the 17th two hundred Janiſſaries arrived in the camp from Conſtantinople. In making an excurſion towards Gaza in the afternoon, I met with the body of an unfortunate man, who had juſt been aſſaſſinated. He had received two ſtrokes of a ſabre, one of which had nearly ſevered the head from the body. His turban had been carried off; but the ſtick which lay behind, and the ſtyle of his dreſs, pointed him out as a wandering Arab.

On the 18th in the morning, General Kochler and the officers went to a plain in the vicinity of the encampment, to be preſent at a review of the Turkiſh troops by his Highneſs the Grand Vizier. Adjoining to his own tent, which, being fitted up in the oriental, or Perſian ſtyle, far exceeded, in richneſs and magnificence, any thing we had ſeen before, a tent was prepared for our reception. The infantry and artillery were drawn up in three bodies, that is, a main body and two wings, nearly in a line, with the guns in front. While the whole advanced ſlowly, a firing was kept up excluſively by the artillery; and the movement having been continued for the ſpace of ſix or ſeven hundred yards, the troops faced to the right about, when, the guns being again brought to their front, they returned to their former ground, firing in the ſame manner as when they advanced. This abſurd manœuvre was the only one they diſplayed. During the whole of the time the infantry remained with their arms ſhouldered, the Arnauts or Albanians ſhouting. In returning, the Grand Vizier was mounted on a fine Arabian horſe, richly capariſoned. His Highneſs

was elegantly dreſſed, as were alſo his principal officers and attendants. We were invited to join in the cavalcade, on its way back to the encampment.

About this time, in a converſation with our officers, the Grand Vizier, in ſpeaking of the convention of El-Ariſh, compared what had been done on that occaſion to a phyſician, who, having given to his patient a doſe of medicine by which he was relieved, adminiſtered to him an after doſe, which rendered him worſe than he was at firſt.

We were informed that the plague continued to rage with great violence among the Mamelukes, inſomuch that on the preceding day, the 17th, one of their cachefs, or chiefs, had loſt eighteen of his men. There were at that time about ſixteen hundred Mameluke troops in the camp.

A gun-boat belonging to Sir Sydney Smith's ſquadron arrived on the afternoon of the 20th from Alexandria, with diſpatches from Sir Sydney and the Capitan Pacha to the Vizier and General. Through this channel we were informed, that the Mercury, an Engliſh frigate of twenty-eight guns, commanded by Captain Rogers, was to be daily expected at Jaffa.

Mr. Reynolds, commanding the gun-boat, and Mr. Spilſbury, the ſurgeon, dined with us at the camp on the 22d. The latter deſcribed the twelve caſes of plague which he had ſeen on board Le Tigre, in the courſe of the laſt year, while that ſhip was off Acre. Major Fead, he told me, had, before his death, all the ſymptoms of yellow fever. In general, the ſubjects who were attacked were of a robuſt temperament; and, among the prediſpoſing cauſes, were to be reckoned the abuſe of ſpirituous liquors, and more eſpecially, *the dread and apprehen-*

ſion of the plague. Mr. Spilſbury laid much ſtreſs on the latter of theſe cauſes, giving it as his decided opinion, that the death of Colonel Philipoe, who conſtantly laboured under the moſt alarming apprehenſions of an attack of that diſeaſe, was entirely owing to the anxiety with which his mind was tortured by theſe diſtreſſing fears.

Two men were beheaded at Jaffa on the 23d, for ſelling ſpirits and wine to the troops.

Within the laſt two days ſeveral of our men, who had imprudently left off their flannel dreſſes, were attacked by ſymptoms of fever ariſing from obſtructed perſpiration. The evenings had latterly been cool and damp, with conſiderable falls of dew. The plague continued to make great ravages among the Mamelukes, who had, according to report, loſt four hundred men, nearly the fourth of their whole number.

The gun-boat, commanded by Mr. Reynolds, left Jaffa on the 24th. She was to proceed to Acre, and thence to Cyprus, and, laſtly, was to join le Tigre, at that time cruiſing off Cape Baffa. Another of our gun-boats, the Mary Ann, had, we were informed, been loſt on the rocks near Larnica.

On the 25th, Mahmoud Raif, the newly appointed Reis Effendi, arrived at the camp from Conſtantinople, which place he had left eighteen days before.

I made one of a party in an afternoon's ride to two Arab villages, the houſes of which were built with mud, ſtones, and chopped ſtraw. The women were covered by a thin looſe dreſs of blue cotton, and wore over the face a black veil, which, on the whole, rendered their appearance, to us at leaſt, very diſguſting. They are employed in

the moſt common drudgeries; and carry on their heads, in white earthen veſſels, honey, milk, and freſh water. They are the only women who are allowed to come into the Turkiſh camp.

On our return towards the camp we ſaw ſeveral gazelles, or antelopes, which we purſued, without being, however, able to overtake them. To effect this would have required the aid of dogs. We were, notwithſtanding, told, that inſtances had occurred, in which the Arabs, mounted on their fleet horſes, had kept pace with theſe animals, and had ſucceeded in catching them, by darting a ſtick between their legs, and thus impeding their flight.

About fifteen hundred cavalry arrived on the 26th from Konieh. Their complexion was very dark, and their dreſs ſingular. They were well mounted; and in general tall and perſonable men.

On the 27th, Mr. Vinchenzo, our dragoman, or interpreter, was taken ſuddenly ill with ſymptoms of fever. As he had had occaſional intercourſe with the Mamelukes, among whom a great mortality ſtill prevailed; and as his complaint bore a very unfavourable aſpect, the general, with great prudence, ordered him to be ſent to the town on the following day.

On the morning of the 28th, the officers of the miſſion accompanied the general on a viſit to the new Reis Effendi. I have already given a ſketch of his character, in ſpeaking of the principal officers in the Turkiſh camp. He is certainly far ſuperior to the Turks in general, both in manners and intelligence; and this may be aſcribed to his having ſeen and mixed with ſociety in various parts of Europe. His appearance indicated a lively and cheerful diſpoſition. In ſpeaking

of the plague, which was entirely confined to the Mamelukes, he obſerved, that the ſeaſon for it was juſt paſſed, ſince on the 16th of Auguſt, old ſtyle (the preceding day), it was generally conſidered that, in the diſtricts where it had made its appearance, its ravages would ceaſe.—He ſeemed to entertain a great partiality for the Engliſh nation; and ſhewed us an Engliſh ſabre and a pair of piſtols which he had purchaſed in London. The latter were made by Bennett near the Royal Exchange.

On the 30th, his Highneſs the Grand Vizier went in ſtate to lay the firſt ſtone of the intended new baſtion. He was met on the ground by the miſſion; and in the vicinity of the work, tents were pitched for the reception of his Highneſs and the officers. After having taken coffee and other refreſhments, he proceeded with great pomp to the foundations, which had been dug out. A prayer having been repeated with much ſolemnity by one of the Turkiſh prieſts, accompanied by the Vizier himſelf, as well as by all the officers of ſtate and other Muſſulmen preſent, the ſtone was laid, and a ſmall mallet, covered with velvet, handed to his Highneſs. With this mallet he ſtruck the ſtone three times, repeating ſolemnly a ſhort prayer. In this ceremony he was followed by each of the officers of ſtate and attendants, at the ſame time that ſeveral ſheep were ſacrificed. The ſtone having been ſprinkled with the blood of theſe animals, was covered over with a plate of copper on which an inſcription had been engraven. This ceremony being concluded, the whole of the company returned to the tents, where the general, and Lieutenant-colonel Holloway, commanding the royal engineers, were inveſted

by the Grand Vizier with pelices; and Major Fletcher with a beniche, or robe of honour. On this occaſion a vaſt concourſe of people were aſſembled.

On the morning of this day the tranſport arrived from Larnica, whither ſhe had been diſpatched on ſervice. Several of the women on board laboured under an eryſipelatous inflammation of the eyes, which had attacked them ſuddenly, while at Larnica, without any previous indiſpoſition. The children alſo had a ſimilar affection of the eyes; but it had not manifeſted itſelf on any of the ſeamen.

A corps of Albanians, conſiſting of about one thouſand, left the camp on the evening of the 31ſt for El-Ariſh. The departure of troops from the Turkiſh encampment was, as well as their arrival, cuſtomarily announced by the diſcharge of muſkets loaded with balls, which, flying at random in every direction, endangered the lives of all thoſe who were within their reach. This practice of firing with bullets, which is followed in every Turkiſh camp, was indeed become ſo frequent, that we were under conſtant apprehenſions of being ſhot. Our tents were repeatedly pierced by the balls; and one of our men, an armourer, was, while at work in our camp, wounded in the ſhoulder by a muſket ball. The Turkiſh ſoldiers, who furniſh their own ammunition at all times, except on the day of battle, when it is provided for them, conceive they have a right to amuſe themſelves in this manner, at their private expenſe.

On the 1ſt of September I received a letter from Captain Lacy, of the royal engineers, dated at the camp of El-Ariſh, the 29th of Auguſt, in which he informed me, that during the preceding ten days he had, as well as his ſervant, ſuffered ſeverely from a dyſenteric com-

plaint. I ſtated to the general, by letter, my opinion of the neceſſity of having him removed to Jaffa; and in conſequence of this repreſentation, Major Fletcher embarked on board the tranſport on the 3d, to proceed to El-Ariſh, and relieve the above officer in his duty.

I had caught ſeveral camelions, one of which was found dead in its cage. Being deſirous to know the cauſe of its death, I diſſected it, and, on opening the inteſtine, found withinſide a portion of a ſmall twig, about an inch in length; and, a little farther downwards, a delicate white round worm, nearly four inches in length, which was alive. I was much pleaſed with the ſingular conformation of this little animal, from the mouth of which I drew a white tender ſubſtance, between five and ſix inches in length, and of the thickneſs of a gooſe quill. Having an increaſed width at its extremity, it had ſomewhat the appearance of an inverted cone, and was filled with an extremely viſcid and tenacious whitiſh fluid. This deſcription of tongue, or weapon, as it may be more properly termed, nature has ſupplied to the animal to enable it to ſeize on its prey. I had repeatedly obſerved my camelions dart it forth ſuddenly, to the diſtance of five or ſix inches, and in this manner catch flies with an equal promptitude and certainty. The viſcid and tenacious quality of the fluid ſufficiently explains its uſe. By applying the point of a probe dipped in it to the bodies of flies, I detained them for ſome time. The pulpy ſubſtance of which the dart, or tongue, is compoſed, is projected forwards by a triangular cartilaginous ring, to which it is attached, and which is ſeated at the poſterior part of the mouth. This cartilage is compoſed of rings, like the trachea in animals.

The capacious lungs are compoſed of a number of ſmall and delicate

cells, tinged of a fine crimſon colour. On cutting into the heart, the blood iſſued, but of a darker colour than that contained in the delicate pulmonary cells. The liver, which was of a darkiſh hue, was ſomewhat large in proportion to the ſize of the animal; and the gall bladder was filled with bile of a dark green colour. Only one common ſtraight gut was perceptible. Several ſmall round ſubſtances, nearly of the ſize of a vetch, and of a deep yellow colour, lay connected together in the lower part of the abdomen; as did alſo two lobes, ſimilar to the lungs of an animal. Theſe were likewiſe of a deep yellow, or orange-colour, and were nearly of the ſize of a ſmall Windſor bean. It is evident, from this account of the conformation of the animal, that thoſe who cheriſhed the old error of its exiſting upon air, muſt have been very inaccurate obſervers.

The camelions were very numerous in the camp, and frequently entered the tents in ſearch of their prey.

We were informed on the 5th, by our dragoman, that the Mamelukes encamped at Jaffa had loſt about eight hundred men, either by the plague or by deſertion; and that the greater part of thoſe commanded by Ibrahim Bey had fallen victims to diſeaſe. On the following day we were thrown into a conſiderable degree of alarm by a report made by another of the dragomen, or interpreters, who told us, that he had diſcovered the *ſeis* (groom) leading a peſtiferous ſubject into our camp. This information proved to be well founded; and the ſubject in queſtion was inſtantly removed.

A detachment of Arnauts, about a thouſand in number, joined the camp on the 7th, having been conveyed to Jaffa by ſea. Reports

were in circulation that the French had landed new reinforcements of troops in Egypt.

The tranſport, having on board Captain Lacy, who was ſomewhat recovered from his indiſpoſition, returned to Jaffa on the 8th. She brought intelligence that it was the determination of the Capitan Pacha, and of Sir Sydney Smith, to renew the blockade of Alexandria.

On the 10th, a letter, dated at El-Ariſh, was received from Major Fletcher, who had had an attack of fever, and was dangerouſly ill. The tranſport was in conſequence ordered to proceed to El-Ariſh, to bring him back. About this time Oſman Bey, a Mameluke chief, died of the plague at Jaffa; as did alſo Yuzef Pacha, one of the cachefs.

Diſpatches from Lord Elgin were received by the general on the 13th; and on the following morning the Engliſh frigate the Mercury anchored off Jaffa. She had left England about four months, had touched at Tripoli, and ſeveral other ports of the Mediterranean, and was laſt from Acre, which place ſhe had quitted the evening before. Advices were brought to camp that Djezar Pacha was employed in fortifying the works of Acre.

On the evening of the 18th the Mercury frigate ſailed from Jaffa, having on board diſpatches of great importance. The news of the ſurrender of the iſland of Malta to the Britiſh troops, tranſmitted by the Capitan Pacha, were communicated to the general by the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi.

On the 20th in the morning, a detachment of troops, conſiſting

of about a thouſand horſemen, arrived in the camp from Aleppo, chaunting hymns on their route. They were better mounted and equipped than any of thoſe who had recently joined the Vizier's army.

A heavy firing was heard in the camp on the morning of the 25th. We found, on enquiry, that it was occaſioned by the diſpleaſure of the Arnauts, who had become greatly exaſperated at an attempt which was made to muſter them. The Grand Vizier entertained a ſuſpicion that their chiefs drew a greater number of rations for their troops than thoſe to which they were entitled. It indeed appeared that this practice was become ſo frequent among them as to require an abſolute check; but ſuch was the menacing aſpect which the Arnauts had aſſumed, that his Highneſs deemed it prudent to relinquiſh this meaſure on the preſent occaſion. I ſhall take an opportunity hereafter to give a particular account of theſe people, who were able to render themſelves thus formidable, notwithſtanding they conſtituted but an inconſiderable part of the Turkiſh army.

About this time we were highly amuſed by ſeveral Egyptian jugglers, who came into camp, and who, to our no ſmall ſurpriſe, performed a variety of tricks with great neatneſs and dexterity. Theſe people travel through every part of the country, and contribute eſſentially to the entertainment of the inhabitants.

A great number of jackals came almoſt every evening into the camp, in ſearch of their prey, and kept up a continued yell, equal to that of a large pack of hounds in full cry, though much leſs muſical. What with the yelping of theſe animals, the howling of the dogs, and the braying of the aſſes and mules, a hideous noiſe was produced,

which we ſhould have deemed incredible, if it had not conſtantly aſſailed our aſtoniſhed ears.

A Turkiſh camp, in which the carcaſſes of horſes, camels, aſſes, and mules, lay ſcattered in great abundance, muſt have furniſhed a high treat to the voracious jackals, who could not fail to find there whatever was requiſite to appeaſe their hunger. They infeſt every part of Syria, where they are very numerous. During the day they confine themſelves to their holes and lurking places; but ſally out at night, in large bodies, in ſearch of their food. They then rendezvous in the neighbourhood of the towns and villages, moleſting the inhabitants by the moſt diſagreeable of all howlings. They feed with complacency on the moſt filthy and odious ſubſtances; and their cruelty, in the warfare they carry on againſt other animals, is equal to their rapacity.

On the 1ſt of October ſeveral diſcharges of muſketry were heard cloſe to our camp, and furniſhed a new evidence of the undiſciplined ſtate of the Turkiſh troops, who had been diſputing among themſelves, and had proceeded to extremities. This event, which happened ſo near to us, excited in us a conſiderable degree of apprehenſion, as well as of ſurpriſe.

Nearly five hundred Arnauts having deſerted from the camp on the 4th, the Vizier diſpatched in their purſuit two thouſand Dehlis, who returned, however, without having accompliſhed their object.

In a Turkiſh army, the Dehlis, whoſe name implies deſperadoes, or madmen, form a part of the light cavalry. They boaſt, not without reaſon, of their courage and temerity; and are ſaid to feel no heſitation in undertaking the moſt daring enterpriſes. They are

A Delhi Turkish Light Cavalry Man

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armed and equipped nearly in the ſame manner as the other Turkiſh military, with the exception, that they wear a very high cap of a cylindrical form, made of paſteboard, and covered either with ſheep-ſkin died of a black colour, or with black cloth. This cap is ſecured to the head by a coloured muſlin or cotton handkerchief. One of theſe horſemen, accoutered and equipped for ſervice, is repreſented in Plate VIII.

About this time Lieutenant-colonel Holloway and Major Hope were reſpectively requeſted by the mikmendar attached to the miſſion, to give orders to their men not to ſmoke in paſſing the tent of the Grand Vizier, leſt they ſhould be inſulted by the Turkiſh military, contrary to whoſe cuſtom this practice was. A caution, founded on ſo prudential a motive, was, it may naturally be ſuppoſed, not neglected.

On the 7th Mahomed Pacha reached the camp from Ramla, with troops, by whom the uſual diſcharges of muſketry were made on entering the ground; and on the 14th Haſſan Bey Djadavi quitted the camp for El-Ariſh, with a corps of five hundred Mamelukes.

Here my narrative is about to take a new turn. A viſit to Jeruſalem, and other parts of the Holy Land, had been for ſome time projected; and the ſtate of inaction in which we found ourſelves at this juncture prompted us to gratify our ardent curioſity, by the accompliſhment of ſuch a journey, the particulars of which I ſhall now proceed to detail.

CHAPTER IX.

PROGRESS THROUGH THE HOLY LAND—RUINS OF A TOWER ERECTED IN HONOUR OF FORTY MARTYRS—ARABIAN DWELLINGS—RAMLA—DATE-TREES—OPHTHALMIA—RESIDENCE OF THE JEWISH MONARCHS—ST. JEROM—ARRIVAL AT JERUSALEM—SITUATION OF THAT CITY—SOLOMON'S TEMPLE—RESIDENCE OF PONTIUS PILATE—EXTRAORDINARY THREAT OF BONAPARTE—MOUNT OF OLIVES—DAVID'S TOWER—HOLY SEPULCHRE—SCENE OF OUR SAVIOUR'S SUFFERINGS—TOMB OF BALDWIN—HUMANITY AND GOOD SENSE OF A TURKISH SANTON—VISIT FROM THE MUFTI—ARMENIAN CONVENT—HEAD OF ST. JAMES—MOUNT SION—BETHLEM—TEMPLE OF ST. CATHARINE—POOLS OF SOLOMON—GARDENS OF SOLOMON—BIRTH-PLACE OF OUR SAVIOUR—RECEPTACLE OF THE MURDERED INNOCENTS—TOMB OF ST. JEROM—CONVENT OF ST. CATHARINE—INHABITANTS OF BETHLEM—SEPULCHRES OF THE KINGS—SEPULCHRE OF THE VIRGIN MARY—VALLEY OF JEHOSAPHAT—IMPRESSION OF OUR SAVIOUR'S FOOT ON THE MOUNT OF OLIVES—TOMBS OF ABSALOM AND ZECHARIAH—WELLS OF NEHEMIAH—BURIAL-PLACE OF KING DAVID—CONVENT OF ST. HELENA—BIRTH-PLACE OF JOHN THE BAPTIST—JOSEPH OF ARIMATHEA—TOPOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT OF THE MOST INTERESTING OBJECTS IN THE HOLY LAND.

ON the morning of the 15th of October, before break of day, we left the camp on our way to Jeruſalem. Our party conſiſted of the general and Mrs. Koehler, Major Hope, Captain Leake, Meſſ. Chandler, Whiteman, Pink, and myſelf. We were accompanied by the choarbagi, a party of Janiſſaries, a ſmall detachment of Turkiſh horſemen, and other guards and attendants. After a very

agreeable ride of three hours, we arrived at Ramla, within a quarter of a mile of which we met with a large ruin, having a ſquare ſteeple, and a gallery above, in aſcending to which we counted an hundred and twelve ſteps. It is ſaid that it was formerly much loftier than it is at preſent, and was erected in honour of the forty martyrs who ſuffered death in Armenia. In our route from this place, we paſſed through ſeveral Arab villages, while others were ſcattered to the right and left. In theſe villages the caves or dwellings were conſtructed of ſtones and mud, ill compacted together, and of a round form, reſembling that of a bee-hive, with a ſmall hole for the entrance, which ſerved at the ſame time to admit the air, and to afford a paſſage to the ſmoke. The roofs of theſe dwellings, in which, wretched as they were, the Arab cultivators were condemned to paſs their lives, were formed of buſhes, ſtraw, and other ſimilar materials, covered with mud.

We took up our abode for the remainder of the day, and for the night, in the Latin convent at Ramla. The country in the vicinity of this convent, a plain of ſeveral miles in extent, is extremely fertile, and, if it was well cultivated, would afford, independently of a rich paſturage for cattle, an abundance of grain;—I might indeed ſay of all that is neceſſary for the ſupport of man. Within the town, the houſes are built of ſtone, and are provided with domes and terraces. Notwithſtanding, at the time of our viſit, many of them were, from the ſtate of the country, unoccupied, they exhibited in general a much more reſpectable appearance than thoſe of Jaffa. Prior to the war, there was in this place an extenſive ſoap manufactory; but the building in which it had been carried on, having been ſince de-

ſerted, had fallen in ruins. We were informed on our arrival that Mahomed Pacha had reached Ramla the preceding evening.

The choice of the Arabs, in erecting their buildings, and in forming themſelves into a congregated ſociety, appears to have been conſtantly directed to an elevated ſituation, in contradiſtinction to the ancient practice in Europe, where it has been remarked, that the vallies and low grounds have been generally ſelected for the ſite of the towns and villages. This remark particularly applies to the more northern parts of Europe, where, in addition to the convenience of procuring a better ſupply of water, a ſhelter from the inclement winds was to be deſired. In the burning clime of Aſia, on the other hand, every breeze was to be courted; and this may perhaps explain the motive by which the Arabs were originally influenced in the poſition of their towns. That of Ramla is ſituated on a riſing ground, commanding a very extenſive view of the level, open country, by which it is ſurrounded on all ſides.

As we had brought with us our own bedding, and other conveniencies, we were ſoon ſettled in the convent, which afforded us nothing but the bare walls; and having procured proviſions, the cook whom we had taken the precaution to bring with us, began his operations, and ſoon ſupplied us with a good dinner. After having taken this refreſhment, we went into the town, and ſaw the female inhabitants buſied in making a kind of cotton cloth for their garments. We next proceeded to the bazar, or market, which was but indifferently ſupplied with a few fruits and vegetables, ſuch as dates, figs, lemons, cucumbers, &c. We obſerved ſeveral date-trees, with fruit on them, diſtributed among the buildings; and their

appearance, thus blended as they were with the houſes, was extremely pictureſque. Without the town we noticed a ſmall pottery for the fabrication of vaſes to hold water. Ramla was anciently a city, but is now an open town only, under the government of the Pacha of Jeruſalem and Gaza, Mahomed Pacha.

In this place the minarets of the moſques differ very eſſentially from all thoſe we had before noticed. It contains three convents for the reception of the pilgrims on their way to the holy city.

It was painful to me to obſerve that the diſeaſe of the eyes, ſo common in theſe countries, prevailed very generally, and that with great violence, among the poorer claſſes at Ramla. Both young and old were alike afflicted by blindneſs. This was not ſurpriſing, ſince it was eaſy to trace in their ſqualid and meagre countenances the manifeſt cauſes of diſeaſe, namely, the want of a good, nouriſhing diet, and the neceſſary clothing to encourage and keep up the excretions of the ſkin. The dreſs of the females conſiſted of a blue cotton chemiſe only, reſembling the frock of an Engliſh peaſant, and reaching nearly to the ankles, with a broad belt, or girdle, faſtened about the waiſt. The men were dreſſed in a ſimilar manner, but with a white inſtead of a blue chemiſe, and were for the greater part without ſhoes.

In the evening we paid a viſit to Mahomed Pacha, a great favourite of the Vizier, and very uſeful to him in the country, as a collector of the tributes. His reception was of the moſt friendly kind; and he offered us every aſſiſtance on our route, promiſing to ſend forward a meſſenger, to give notice, at the places through which we were to paſs, of our approach, together with ſuch orders as might facilitate our views. After having taken the refreſhments which

were preſented to us, we returned to the convent, where the general gave us notice to be in readineſs to ſet forward on the following morning at day-break.

We accordingly left Ramla at five in the morning of the 16th, and, after a ride of three hours over the plain, came to an Arab village, named Caiffa, where St. James was decapitated. In this village we ſaw the method employed by the Arabs to preſerve their corn from pillage and fire. It conſiſts in digging deep pits, ſimilar to wells, in which the corn is ſtored up, as in a granary. Having breakfaſted, we again ſet forward on our journey about nine o'clock, paſſing through a plain, near to which was a village, called Latrun, ſaid to have been once the reſidence of the kings of the Jews. To the left of the village the ruins of a building were pointed out to us, which we were told was anciently a palace. We ſhortly after entered on a rocky and almoſt impenetrable road, over a mountainous territory, which continued, with little variation, until our arrival at Jeruſalem, a diſtance of twenty-five miles. The ſafety and comparative facility with which the horſes made good their way through this difficult road, filled with rocks and precipices, were truly ſurpriſing: not the ſmalleſt accident occurred. At one o'clock we came to an Arab village, named St. Jerom, diſtant from Jeruſalem three hours journey. We there made a halt of an hour and a half, and ſaw a lofty building, ſupported by beautiful pillars, formerly a Chriſtian church, ſaid to have been built by the Empreſs Helena, but now converted into a receptacle for cattle. We traced on the walls the veſtiges of ſeveral fine paintings of ſcriptural ſubjects; and afterwards entered an arched cavity underneath, in which,

according to every probability, the dead had been depoſited. We left the village at half paſt two, and were met ſoon after by a party of prieſts belonging to the Greek convent at Jeruſalem, who were on their way to Ramla, in obedience to a mandate of Mahomed Pacha, but on what occaſion we were not informed.

On our approaching Jeruſalem, we were met by the Muſelem, or Turkiſh governor, and by the ſuperior of the Latin convent, in which we were to take up our abode. They had come out with their attendants, to compliment us on our arrival, and conduct us to the city, which we reached at about half paſt five o'clock. For a conſiderable diſtance the road was occupied by great numbers of the inhabitants, who had come out to meet us; and the ſtreets were thronged in our paſſage through. So great was the curioſity which the arrival of Chriſtian viſitors had excited!

To the very gates of Jeruſalem the land exhibited the ſame rocky and barren appearance it had aſſumed on our entering the mountainous territory. The city itſelf ſtands on an elevated rocky ground capable of yielding but little produce: in the vicinity, however, we ſaw ſeveral ſpots, which the inhabitants had with great induſtry fertilized, by clearing away the ſtones, with which they had banked up the ſoil to prevent it from being waſhed away, and by reſorting to every other expedient which could ſuggeſt itſelf.

This ſoil, which is a reddiſh clay, wherever it is of any depth, is eſſentially of a good quality; conſequently their laborious efforts had been rewarded, in theſe partial and choſen ſpots, by an abundant produce of fruits, corn, and vegetables. The grapes which were preſented to us at our repaſts, were uncommonly fine and large: at

the ſeaſon of the vintage the vineyards muſt have had a pleaſing aſpect in this land of rocks and mountains.

Shortly after our arrival, the governor paid a formal viſit to the general and officers, in the courſe of which he tendered to us every poſſible aſſiſtance during our ſtay at Jeruſalem. In company with three of my fellow travellers, I took up my abode in the Latin convent; while the general, Mrs. Koehler, and the two other gentlemen, eſtabliſhed their reſidence at a houſe in the vicinity.

On the following morning, after breakfaſt, we returned the governor's viſit, and were entertained with coffee, ſweetmeats, and other refreſhments. From one of the windows of his houſe we had a very pleaſing view of a Turkiſh moſque, built on the foundations of Solomon's temple. Chriſtians are prohibited from entering this moſque, in conſequence of a ſuperſtitious opinion entertained by the Turks, that if any one of them ſhould ſet his foot on the conſecrated ground on which it ſtands, the Turkiſh empire would inſtantly be at an end.

On the ſpot where the governor reſided, it is reported that Pontius Pilate dwelt; and it was there, according to traditional accounts, that Peter denied Chriſt.*

Soon after our return to the general's apartment, the patriarch of the Greek church, and two Armenian biſhops, attended by ſeveral

* To prevent a repetition of the words, "it is ſaid;" "according to traditional "accounts," &c. I ſhall in future give the reports relative to the paſſages of ſcripture to which ſuch and ſuch ſpots in the Holy Land refer, as they were made to us, leaving to my readers the concluſions as to the greater or leſs probability of the accordance of the traditions ſaid to have been handed down, with the events they are intended to illuſtrate.

prieſts, paid us a viſit, and promiſed us every attention and kindneſs during our ſtay in Jeruſalem. The patriarch informed us, that the ſix prieſts we had met on our route, and who were on their way to Ramla, had been conſtrained to undertake that journey by Mahomed Pacha. As he could not explain to himſelf why they had been thus forced away, he appeared extremely anxious about them, and begged the general to intereſt himſelf in their behalf. In the inquiries he addreſſed to us, he was deſirous to know which of the three cities, Jeruſalem, Babylon, or Rome, was the moſt ancient.

We were told by the prieſts of an extraordinary threat made by Bonaparte, namely, that ſhould he ever obtain poſſeſſion of Jeruſalem, he would plant the tree of liberty on the ſpot on which the croſs of Jeſus ſtood; and would bury the firſt French grenadier who ſhould fall in the attack, in the tomb of our Saviour.

From the terrace of the convent in which we were lodged we had a fine view of the Mount of Olives, of Mount Sion, and indeed of every part of the city, the extent of which has been ſo much diminiſhed in modern times, that the circumference is reckoned not to exceed four Engliſh miles. The walls and habitations are in excellent repair; and the former are provided with ſeveral ſmall ſquare towers. Near the entrance gate is a caſtle denominated David's tower, the ſtones in the inferior part of which are very maſſive, and apparently of great antiquity.

About two o'clock we went to the church called the church of the ſepulchre, as being built over the holy ſepulchre, in company with the ſuperior of our convent, with whom, I ſhould obſerve, we had made an arrangement to viſit Bethlem on the following morning. Eſcorted

by ſeveral of the reverend fathers, we paſſed through a ſolemn and grand entrance, into a lofty and capacious building (ſomewhat leſs than an hundred paces long, and not more than ſixty wide), ſupported by ſeveral very large marble pillars of the Corinthian order, and the dome of which was built of the cedar of Lebanon. Preparations having been made for our viſit to this ſanctuary, it was lighted up with more than uſual ſplendour, and had a very ſtriking and awful effect. In the centre of the building is the holy ſepulchre, which is now caſed over with marble for its better preſervation. But for this precaution, indeed, it would ere this have been broken into fragments, which the pilgrims would have carried off as ſo many precious relics. The ſepulchre, we are told, was at firſt a cave hewn in the rock under ground; but the rock having been ſince cut away in every direction, it appears now in the form of a grotto above ground. In beſtowing on it a cloſe inſpection, we met with the ſtone on which they told us the angel was ſeated when Mary ſought the body of Jeſus. This ſtone had been removed from the entrance. The ſmall building, or chapel, in which the ſepulchre is encloſed, was lighted by ſeveral large and handſome lamps, a certain number of which are always kept burning. We were next conducted to all the intereſting places which reſpected our Saviour previouſly to his death: ſuch as the ſpot where he was confined before his trial and condemnation; that where he was ſcourged, and the crown of thorns placed on his head; that where he was nailed to the croſs, &c. We ſaw the fiſſure in the rock which was rent by the earthquake at the time he gave up the ghoſt, together with the place where the ſoldiers caſt lots for his garments, and the ſpot where his body was embalmed.

The whole of this very extenſive building, in which the Greeks, Latins, Armenians, and Copts, have each reſpectively a chapel, ſtands on Mount Calvary. We viſited each of theſe chapels. Near to that which was built by St. Helena, the mother of Conſtantine the Great, in commemoration of the finding of the croſs on which our Saviour was crucified, we ſaw the cavern which was formerly the grand reſervoir of water that contained the croſs. In the middle of the Greek chapel ſtands a marble baſin fixed on the ground, which the Greek prieſts told us was not only placed in the centre of the pile of buildings, but in the centre of the univerſe. This beautiful chapel is built of yellow and white marble; and ſeveral of the columns are of verd antique. We next proceeded to the chapel where Mary viſited Jeſus, the pavement of which is of beautiful marble, inlaid and ornamented with much taſte. In the courſe of our enquiries, we ſaw the tomb of Baldwin, governor of Jeruſalem, who was killed during the cruſades.

The beauty and grandeur of theſe buildings do great credit to the age in which they were executed. Over the gate which led us to the elegant ſtructure, erected by the order of St. Helena, in which the holy ſepulchre, and the memorable ſpots I have noticed above, are encloſed, we ſaw the veſtiges of ſeveral pieces of fine ſculpture, together with a conſiderable number of marble and granite columns, of the Corinthian order, and other architectural decorations.

The Greek and Armenian prieſts entertained us with coffee and ſherbet in their reſpective chapels. They told us that after the French had landed in Egypt, the Turks had, on a plea of ſuſpicion that the monks in general were not entire ſtrangers to the plans and intentions of the enemy, ſearched their monaſteries for arms, papers, and other

concealed effects, and had obliged them to ſeek refuge in the building over the holy ſepulchre. They had there threatened to bring cannon againſt them, and put them to death, in caſe they ſhould refuſe to open the door of the building, and ſurrender themſelves. In this alarming criſis they were providentially ſaved by a Turkiſh ſanton, or fanatic, who took his ſtation on an elevated part of the city, and there harangued the Muſſulmen in behalf of the miniſters of the Chriſtian goſpel, reminding them that, having ſearched their monaſteries, they had neither found arms nor any other object which could lead to ſuſpicion, and recommending to them to deſiſt, and permit the unfortunate prieſts to return to their convents. The effect of this exhortation was, that the multitude laid aſide their ſanguinary purſuit, and the monks were permitted to return quietly to their homes. They were not ungrateful for their deliverance, but collected a conſiderable ſum of money for the ſanton, which he with great delicacy refuſed.

On our return we dined at the convent with the holy fathers, and proceeded afterwards to the general's lodging, where the viſit of the Mufti, who came thither to pay his reſpects, was ſhortly after announced. This perſonage, who ſeemed to carry terror and diſmay in his countenance, told us, that it was impoſſible Jeruſalem ſhould ever be taken, as there were ſeventy thouſand prophets, on the other ſide of the Dead Sea, ready to come forward for its protection and defence. He alſo declared to us, that it was recorded in the ſacred writings, that the Engliſh and Turks had been friends for more than a thouſand years. He was not only ſupreme of the church, but held the office of cadi, or judge.

On his departure we returned the viſits of the Greek and Armenian

clergy. The Armenian church, a fine and elegant ſtructure, was ornamented by ſeveral good ſcriptural paintings. The fathers pointed out to us the ſpot where the head of St. James was depoſited, after he had been decapitated at Caiſſa.

We roſe at five in the morning of the 18th, and went to the chapel, where maſs was performing. We breakfaſted ſhortly after, and at ſeven o'clock left Jeruſalem on our way to Bethlem, accompanied by the ſuperior and ſeveral of the monks belonging to the Latin convent, in which we had taken up our reſidence. On our quitting the city, we paſſed Mount Sion, on which the walls of the city are partly built, and which is ſeparated by a valley from the hill where Judas Iſcariot ſold Jeſus for thirty pieces of money. The road winds over a part of this hill. After an hour's journey, we reached a convent built by St. Helena, from whence we had a view of Bethlem, the road leading to which is extremely rocky, and of a very dreary appearance. On approaching, the Dead Sea was in our view. Bethlem ſtands on a lofty mountain, the ſoil of which abounds in chalk and marl. The inhabitants came out to welcome us on the road; and this was done by the women, by a moſt hideous ſhrieking noiſe, accompanied by geſtures and diſtortions, which it would be difficult to deſcribe. On our paſſage through the ſtreets, the houſes were thronged with people.

As we approached the convent, in which we were received with great hoſpitality, we paſſed beneath the ruins of an ancient gate-way, and afterwards entered a lofty building, erected by St. Helena, anciently ſtyled the temple, but now the convent, of St. Catharine. It is ornamented with at leaſt fifty lofty and beautiful columns of marble,

of the Corinthian order; and has on its walls the remains of ſeveral fine paintings in *freſco* of ſcriptural ſubjects, repreſenting the apoſtles, patriarchs, &c. The beauty and ſymmetry of the temple have been in ſome meaſure deſtroyed by a portion of it, which they have converted into a chapel, having been divided off by the Greeks, who received permiſſion from the Turks to do ſo, on their conſenting to pay an annual contribution.

After having partaken of an excellent breakfaſt, provided by the ſuperior of the convent, we went to ſee the three ſurpriſing baſins built by Solomon, near to which he is ſaid to have ſpent much of his time.

The pools, or baſins of Solomon, are three in number, and ſituated in a ſloping hollow of the mountain, one above another; ſo that the waters of the uppermoſt deſcend into the ſecond, and thoſe of the ſecond to the third. Their figure is quadrangular. The breadth is nearly the ſame in all, amounting to between eighty and ninety paces. In their length they differ; the firſt being about one hundred and ſixty paces long, the ſecond two hundred, and the third two hundred and twenty. The depth of each is conſiderable. They are lined with ſtone, plaiſtered, and in a tolerable ſtate of repair. They contained, however, but little water when I viſited them.

The monks, by whom we were accompanied, conſidered theſe pools, or baſins, as one of the greateſt antiquities in the country.

They are diſtant two hours journey from Bethlem; and the road which leads to them, conſiſting entirely of rocks, is almoſt impracticable. Theſe baſins ſupplied the inhabitants of Bethlem and Jeruſalem with water, by means of aqueducts, which appeared, however,

at the time of our viſit, to be ſomewhat out of repair. In the vicinity of the pools we noticed a Turkiſh fort; and, not far from it, the ſource or ſpring, by which the baſins are ſupplied with water, as well as by the rains which occaſionally fall upon the neighbouring mountains, during the winter ſeaſon.

In returning, we paſſed through a valley, in which was a garden, entitled the garden of Solomon. Its irrigation having been favoured by the water which at times iſſues from the rocks above into the valley, the vegetables it contained had a very promiſing appearance. We ſaw in the valley the ruin alſo of a building, which, we were told, had been inhabited by Solomon's concubines.

On approaching Bethlem, the general made a ſketch of the town; and we found, on our arrival, a ſumptuous dinner prepared for us at the convent. After this repaſt, we viſited the birth-place of our Saviour, a deep cavern hewn out of the ſolid rock, and lighted up by a conſiderable number of lamps, in which the manger was, as well as every other intereſting particular, pointed out to us. The manger was, for the ſame reaſon as the ſepulchre, caſed over with marble, to prevent the pilgrims from mutilating it, and carrying off with them fragments of ſuch precious relics. We were afterwards conducted to a variety of memorable ſpots, and, among them, to the deep and immenſely large ciſtern into which the bodies of the infants, murdered by the command of Herod, were thrown. Near to this ciſtern the tomb of St. Jerome was ſituated.

The convent of St. Catharine, in which at one time twenty monks reſided, but the number of whom was now reduced to eight, and the

Greek and Armenian convents, being all of them within the ſame walls and encloſure, ſo as to conſtitute one large and entire building only, all the ever memorable places within Bethlem which the ſacred writings have recorded, are in this way built over and preſerved.

The inhabitants of Bethlem conſiſt, for the greater part, of Greeks, Armenians, and Arabs converted to chriſtianity. Among its population but few Turks are to be found. The dreſs of the men, like that of the neighbouring peaſants, is extremely ſimple, and conſiſts of a long white chemiſe, or frock, with a girdle faſtened round the waiſt. Very few of the poorer ſort, whether males or females, wear ſhoes. The women are dreſſed in a blue chemiſe, with a cotton belt, or girdle, and cover the head with a long white veil, which flows looſely down the back. Their complexion is very dark, approaching almoſt to black. They are very laborious, and ſubmit to every deſcription of drudgery. They are betrothed as ſoon as they come into the world; and marry at the early age of twelve years.

Bethlem ſtanding on an eminence, and on a chalky ſoil, is juſtly conſidered by the inhabitants as poſſeſſing a very ſalubrious air; in proof of which I obſerved but few among them who had a ſickly appearance. There were indeed ſome caſes of ophthalmia, but very rare. The ſides of the mountain on which this town is ſituated were, as well as the ſummit, interſperſed with fine vineyards, banked in with ſtones, which muſt have coſt a prodigious labour to the cultivators. The grapes they yielded were remarkably large, and finely flavoured. In addition to theſe we ſaw figs, pomegranates, and an abundance of olives, on which fruits the inhabitants, in a great meaſure, ſubſiſt. In

the vallies ſome corn is produced; and the bread made from it is of an excellent quality. The dews, which fall in great abundance, are highly favourable to the vegetation in general.

As we had to return, in the afternoon, the viſits of the Greek and Armenian patriarchs, it was ſomewhat late before we quitted Bethlem, inſomuch that we did not reach our convent at Jeruſalem until ſeven in the evening. I brought away with me from the former of theſe places, ſeveral chaplets, or ſtrings of beads, made from a fruit brought from Mecca, dyed of a red colour, and croſſes, and other trinkets made from a pearl oyſter, which the inhabitants procure from the Red Sea, and which they manufacture into theſe curious articles with great addreſs.

On the 19th, at eleven in the morning, we left the convent at Jeruſalem, on our way to the Mount of Olives, ſituated at about a mile's diſtance from the walls of the city. Our attention was then directed to the ſepulchres of the kings, which the monks conſider as the third wonder in that part of the world. To inſpect them, we entered at the eaſt ſide, through an opening cut out of the ſolid rock, which brought us into a ſpacious court of about forty paces ſquare, cut down into the rock, with which it is encompaſſed inſtead of walls. On the ſouth ſide of this court there is a portico, nine paces long, and about four broad, in like manner hewn out of the natural rock. It has a kind of architrave running along its front, and although time has certainly deprived it of ſome of its beauties, yet it ſtill exhibits the remains of excellent ſculpture of flowers, fruits, &c. On the left hand, within this portico, we entered a ſmall aperture upon our

knees and hands; the paſſage was become difficult on account of the accumulation of rubbiſh collected at its mouth.

We reached at the commencement a large ſquare chamber, cut with great neatneſs and exactneſs out of the ſolid rock. From this chamber we entered a ſecond, which led to ſeveral more, five or ſix in all, one within the other, nearly of the ſame deſcription as the firſt, except that in the interior chambers there were niches, or ſepulchres, for the reception of the dead. Each of theſe caverns, or chambers, had niches for four, ſix, or eight bodies. The mutilated portions of the ſarcophagi, ornamented with fine ſculpture, lay ſcattered upon the ground, as well as the fragments of the ſtone doors by which theſe chambers had been anciently cloſed.

The lid of one of the ſarcophagi, ſeven feet in length, having on it grapes, leaves, acorns, and various other devices, very beautifully ſculptured, was in an entire ſtate.

A door of one of the chambers was ſtill hanging. It conſiſted of a maſs of ſolid ſtone, reſembling the rock itſelf, of about ſix inches in thickneſs, but in ſize leſs than an ordinary door. It turned upon two hinges, contrived in the manner of axles. Theſe hinges were of the ſame entire piece of ſtone with the door, and were received into two holes of the immoveable rock, one at the top, the other at the bottom.

In ſome of theſe chambers the dead bodies were laid upon benches of ſtone; others had ſepulchres cut in the form of ovens. In the different chambers which I entered, I imagine from forty to fifty bodies might have been depoſited. Whether the kings of Iſrael or of Judah, or any other kings were the conſtructors of them, they have certainly

been contrived with infinite ingenuity, and completed with immenſe labour.

Having withdrawn from theſe intereſting mauſolei, or caverns, we proceeded to the ſepulchres of the Virgin Mary, of her mother, and of Joſeph, all of them ſituated in the valley of Jehoſhaphat, and over which was erected a large ſtone building, re-conſtructed by the Armenians, about forty years before. It was in the vicinity of this ſpot that St. Stephen was ſtoned. To reach the ſepulchres, which were in the inferior part of a cavern, dug from the ſolid rock, we had to deſcend a flight of forty-eight ſteps. The Virgin's ſepulchre was lighted by lamps, which were conſtantly kept burning at the joint expence of the Greeks, Armenians, and Copts. I brought away with me ſeveral ſmall pieces of the rock, cut in ſquares, which the inhabitants take care to provide for the gratification of the curious traveller. Contiguous to the building erected over the ſepulchres, we entered a cave, in which our Saviour is ſaid to have ſweated blood. The monks by whom we were accompanied, pointed out to us ſeveral large, and apparently ancient olive-trees, which, they aſſured us, were in exiſtence in the time of our Saviour, and which ſtood in the front of the building. We did not preſume to queſtion their erudition on this point of natural hiſtory; but could not help admiring the attention they beſtowed on them, in encompaſſing their roots by ſtones, and filling up the cavities of their decayed trunks with the ſame materials, for their better preſervation.

On our quitting this ſpot, we went to the Mount of Olives, a very ſteep hill, on the eaſt ſide of Jeruſalem, the valley of Jehoſhaphat lying between the mount and city. On our reaching its ſummit, we were

conducted to a ſmall circular building, in which the reverend fathers pointed out to us the impreſſion of our Saviour's foot in a ſtone, when he aſcended into heaven. The Chriſtian inhabitants, when they viſit the Mount of Olives, do not content themſelves with ſaluting this cavity in the ſtone, but alſo rub on it the fragments of marble taken from the rock beneath, at the ſepulchre of the bleſſed Virgin. The ſmall building erected over the place of aſcenſion is contiguous to a Turkiſh moſque, and is in the poſſeſſion of the Turks, who derive a profit from ſhowing its contents; and who alſo ſubject the Chriſtians to an annual contribution for a permiſſion to officiate within it, according to their ritual, on Aſcenſion-day. At the diſtance of about an hundred yards from the moſque is the ſpot where the angel appeared to Jeſus, warning him to aſcend, as his place was not on earth, but above; and where the apoſtles were aſſembled at the moment of his aſcenſion. From the moſque itſelf we had a fine and commanding view of Jeruſalem, Mount Sion, and the Dead Sea.

In deſcending the mountain, and in paſſing afterwards through the valley of Jehoſhaphat, we were gratified by the view of ſeveral memorable ſpots. We ſaw, among others, the tombs of Abſalom and Zechariah; and viſited the place where the apoſtles concealed themſelves when Jeſus was led by. We were next conducted to the well of St. Barb, at the foot of Mount Sion, where the veſtments of Jeſus were waſhed; and, at an inconſiderable diſtance from it, inſpected the wells of Nehemiah.

On leaving the valley of Jehoſhaphat, we paſſed to the right of the place where the body of the prophet Iſaiah was ſevered into two parts. In aſcending Mount Sion, we ſaw, on the acclivity of an oppoſite

mountain, a building erected on the ſpot where Judas Iſcariot betrayed Jeſus for thirty pieces of ſilver. On reaching the ſummit of the mount, a church and convent, belonging to the Armenians, were pointed out to us, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the entrance gate leading to the back part of the city. It was there, the monks informed us, that the cock crew when Peter denied Chriſt. Without the city walls, and on Mount Sion, there is a Turkiſh moſque ſtanding on the ground where King David was buried, and where our Saviour inſtituted the Lord's ſupper.

We returned to Jeruſalem, and having partaken of a good dinner at the convent, paid an evening's viſit to the Mufti, who received us with much hoſpitality and politeneſs, and who expreſſed his wiſh that we would ſpend another day in the holy city, in order that he might entertain us in a ſuitable manner. We had, however, made our arrangements to ſet out on the following morning, on our return to Jaffa.

Having accordingly made an early breakfaſt at the convent, we left Jeruſalem at eight in the morning of the 20th. Our plan was, to halt at St. Jerome in the evening; to proceed to Ramla on the following day; and to reach Jaffa on the third. On our way to the village of St. John, diſtant three hours journey from Jeruſalem, a fine building, ſtyled the convent of St. Helena, was pointed out to us, as having been built by that empreſs on the ſpot whence the timber was taken for our Saviour's croſs. In the village itſelf, the birth-place of St. John the Baptiſt, there is alſo a convent. We arrived there at eleven o'clock, and having entered the church, were directed to the ſpot where St. John was born, and which is conſtantly lighted up by lamps.

The church is very neatly decorated, and is ornamented by ſeveral good pictures.

The inhabitants of St. John are a mixture of Turks and Arabs, the former of whom are by far the moſt numerous. They were, at the time of our viſit, as well as two other neighbouring villages, in a hoſtile ſtate to Mahomed Pacha, who, not content with having levied the cuſtomary annual avanias, or tributes, had endeavoured to exact heavy contributions, which they had neither the will nor the capacity to pay. They had accordingly aſſembled, and had ſworn, laying their ſwords acroſs, which with them adds great ſolemnity to the proteſtation, that they would prefer death to a ſubmiſſion to any demand which ſhould exceed the cuſtomary amount of their contributions. In the vicinity of this village there are ſeveral fine vineyards, and other ſpots in excellent cultivation.

After having taken the neceſſary refreſhments, we quitted St. John at two in the afternoon, on our way to St. Jerome; on our approaching which place we were met by the Arab ſheick, and a conſiderable number of his people, who had come out to welcome us, and pay their reſpects. On our arrival, at half paſt four o'clock, we were conducted to a houſe which had been prepared for our reception; and, having brought with us cold proviſions, we ſoon found ourſelves at our eaſe.

Shortly after we had reached the village, the inhabitants, who were equally refractory with thoſe of St. John, were thrown into great confuſion and alarm by the rumour that the troops of Mahomed Pacha were approaching. Inſtantly both men and women fled to an adjoining poſt, ſituated on a lofty mountain, very difficult of acceſs,

and equally hazardous to an enemy who ſhould meditate an attack. They there waited further intelligence reſpecting the advances of the redoubted Pacha.

On our riſing at four in the morning of the 21ſt, there was a very conſiderable fall of dew, which, in this country, where the rains occur ſo ſeldom, is in a manner indiſpenſable to the vegetation. We were told at Jeruſalem that rain had not fallen there during nine months.

The vineyards about St. Jerome, cultivated in terraces, or, in other words, banked in with ſtones to prevent the eſcape of the ſoil and moiſture, had a very promiſing appearance. We left that place about ſeven o'clock, to proceed to Ramla, and took a route over the mountains, infinitely more agreeable and commodious to the traveller than that by which we had paſſed on our way to Jeruſalem. We arrived about eleven o'clock at the village of Caiſſa, where we had breakfaſted when we firſt proceeded on our journey, the day after our departure from Jaffa; and, having halted to take refreſhments, purſued our way to Ramla, which we reached at two in the afternoon, fixing our reſidence, as before, at the Latin convent.

Ramla, the ancient Arimathea of the ſacred writings, is well known as the reſidence of Joſeph, the rich man and diſciple, who went to Pontius Pilate to beg the body of Jeſus, which having obtained, he, in concert with Nicodemus, took it down, and wrapped it in linen clothes, with ſpices, after the manner of the Jews, depoſiting it in a ſepulchre, hewn out of the rock, which had been prepared for himſelf. The view of the town, from the ſide at which we entered on this latter occaſion, was extremely pictureſque and beautiful. It is ſituated on the confine of a rich and extenſive plain,

the luxuriant ſoil of which is capable of producing whatever is eſſential to the ſubſiſtence of man. We ſaw ſeveral plantations of the *dourra*, or Indian corn, together with vineyards, gardens containing fruits and vegetables, and fields of cotton. The numerous olive-trees without the town, and the date-trees interſperſed between the buildings, furniſhed a moſt agreeable picture.

The pavement of the ſtreets of Ramla is intermixed with portions of marble; and the houſes being partly built of that material, which is here of a yellowiſh caſt, and partly of ſtone, with the addition of domes and terraces, have a very neat and agreeable appearance when viewed from an elevated ſituation.

We were told by the reverend fathers belonging to our convent, that the mountain which is contiguous to the Dead Sea, exudes a bituminous matter, with which the ſea itſelf is occaſionally overſpread. They produced a ſpecimen of this ſubſtance, which had the appearance of common pitch. I do not wiſh to accuſe them of dealing in the marvellous, but they ſurpriſed us not a little when, in ſpeaking of the noxious quality of the air in the vicinity of the Dead Sea, they aſſerted, that notwithſtanding the fruits and vegetables which grew there were very fine in appearance, they were deſtitute of all flavour; and that the oranges in particular, inſtead of containing a pleaſant and refreſhing juice, were filled with a cineritious matter. The ſuperior aſſured us, that he had ſent ſeveral of theſe oranges to Europe as a curioſity.

Several fine refreſhing ſhowers having fallen during the night, we had a very cool and agreeable ride from Ramla, which we left at eight in the morning of the 22d, and reached the camp at Jaffa about eleven o'clock.

On our return from Jeruſalem, we fell in with the Greek prieſts, whom I have already mentioned as having been on their way to Ramla, to obey a requiſition of Mahomet Pacha, with whom, we were now told, they had purchaſed their peace, by conſenting to pay a fine of five hundred purſes, each containing the ſame number of piaſtres. This reconciliation having been effected, they were joyfully returning to the holy city.

Our excurſion thither was attended by a ſingular circumſtance, namely, that our party, comprehending the eſcort and attendants, was made up of eight different nations, Engliſh, Spaniards, Italians, Greeks, Armenians, Turks, Copts, and Arabs.

I cannot conclude this chapter better than by giving the following tranſlation of a written account of Jeruſalem, Bethlehem, and the other intereſting places in the Holy Land, preſented to us by the reverend fathers of the Latin convent at Jeruſalem. It may be conſidered, not merely as a guide to the devout pilgrim, for whoſe information, and for that of the curious traveller, it appears to have been drawn up; but as an intereſting topographical ſketch of the countries which embrace the moſt remarkable objects recorded in the ſacred writings.

A TRUE DESCRIPTION OF

THE HOLY PLACES IN JERUSALEM,

AND OF THOSE WHICH ARE LIKEWISE USUALLY VISITED BY THE DEVOUT PILGRIMS IN JUDEA, GALILEE, &c.

IN JERUSALEM.

ON entering the church of the holy ſepulchre, likewiſe called St. Helen's church, from having been built by the Empreſs Helen, the ſtone of unction preſents itſelf, where our Saviour was embalmed and anointed by Joſeph and Nicodemus; to the right of which is the aſcent to Mount Calvary, by twelve ſteps, where is ſeen the hole in which the croſs was placed, and near it a cleft in the mountain, occaſioned by the earthquake after our Saviour's death; likewiſe the place of crucifixion. This laſt belongs to the Catholics. The *ſchiſmatic Greeks* robbed us of the hole of the croſs by means of money.

From Mount Calvary you deſcend to the holy ſepulchre of our Lord, where forty-four lamps are burning, fourteen of which are ours, the reſt belong to the Greeks, Armenians, and Copts, but theſe have no dominion whatever over the ſepulchre itſelf. Its length is nine ſpans, its breadth four, and its height about three and a half. Before the entrance to it is the *Angel's Chapel*, a little larger than the

ſepulchre. In the middle of it is a ſtone, little more than a ſpan high, and about nine ſpans in circumference. On this ſtone ſat the angel who, after the reſurrection of our Lord, appeared to the holy women, ſaying to them—" Do you ſeek Jeſus who has been crucified? He is not here, but is riſen." On leaving this chapel, at the diſtance of a few paces, is ſeen the place where the Lord, after being riſen, was ſeen by Mary Magdalen, in the dreſs of a gardener; and, a few paces further, the ſpot where that penitent ſtood. You then enter our church, where our Saviour made his firſt appearance to his holy mother, after the reſurrection. On the right of the great altar *(in which our Lord is preſerved under the ſacramental form)* is a hollow place, faſtened up with an iron grating, within which is part of the column to which he was bound and ſcourged. On the left is part of the holy croſs, ſhut up in the ſame manner. At the foot of the altar is ſeen the place where one of the three croſſes was miraculouſly diſcovered by St. Helen, perhaps the croſs of the Saviour. Leaving our church, you viſit the priſon where our Saviour was bound before he ſuffered the death of the croſs: this place belongs to the Greeks. A few ſteps from it is the chapel of St. Longinus, the ſoldier who, after having pierced the ſacred ſide of our Saviour, wept on account of his ſins in this place, which likewiſe belongs to the Greeks. A few ſteps further is the place where the ſoldiers went to divide the garments of the Redeemer, and which belongs to the Armenians. A few ſteps from this is the pillar of reproaches, belonging to the Greeks. From thence you deſcend twenty-nine ſteps, and you ſee the chapel of St. Helen, and the place where ſhe ſtood when they dug for the holy croſs. Then deſcending thirteen

other ſteps, you ſee the place where the croſs was found. This place belongs to us, but the chapel of St. Helen was, as well as the other places, ſtolen from us by the Armenians. St. Helen lived eighty years: ſhe was buried in one of the churches of Rome.

Under the holy Mount Calvary is the *Chapel of Adam*, where, as authors ſay, the head of Adam was buried by Shem, the ſon of Noah, after the deluge. This belongs to the Greeks. At a little diſtance from it, is the place where the holy women ſtood whilſt our Saviour was crucified, and likewiſe the place where they ſat down. Behind the holy ſepulchre is the monument of Joſeph of Arimathea, who earneſtly requeſted of Pilate the holy body of Jeſus: this belongs to the Armenians.

Near the door of the church you aſcend eleven ſteps, and come to the chapel of St. Mary of Calvary, where the bleſſed Virgin ſtood with St. John the Evangeliſt, when the Jews crucified our Saviour, and where we perform maſs every day. In the road leading to the garden of Gethſemane, called the *Mournful Way*, are ſeen the place where the Lord fell under the weight of the croſs, which he carried on his ſhoulders; the palace of Pilate, within which is the tribunal, where the Saviour was ſcourged, and given into the hands of the Jews to be crucified; and alſo the place where they bound him to the column, and crowned him with a crown of thorns, ſaying to him, "Hail! King of the Jews." Without is likewiſe the place where he was ſcourged; together with the arch where Pilate ſhewed him to the people, ſaying, "Behold the man." In the court-yard of the palace is the place where the ſoldiers ſpoiled him of the purple, and dreſſed him again in his own garments, giving him the croſs to carry.

At a ſhort diſtance from the arch before-mentioned, is the place where the Virgin Mary met her ſon. Purſuing the road to Gethſemane, you meet with a moſque near the gate of St. Stephen, where the Virgin Mary was born. Without the gate is the place where St. Stephen was ſtoned by the Jews, and, near to it, the ciſtern, into which they ſay his body was thrown. The church of the Virgin Mary is next ſeen. Having deſcended forty-eight ſteps, you view the altar, or ſepulchre, whence ſhe was taken up into heaven by the angels. About ninety years ago this was taken away from us by the Greeks. Within the church are the tombs of St. Ann, St. Joſeph, and St. James. At a ſhort diſtance from the church is the grotto, in which our Saviour ſweated blood. Near the grotto is the garden in which he was taken. In this garden are eight olive-trees, which, according to tradition, were there in the time of our Saviour: they bear fruit, and are wonderfully preſerved. At the bottom of a ſmall mount is the place where our Saviour parted from the eight apoſtles to pray, and near it the place where he left the other three, viz. Peter, James, and John his brother. A few ſteps farther is the place where the Virgin Mary prayed for St. Stephen, whilſt the Jews ſtoned him.

Leaving the garden, you go to the torrent of Cedron, near which our Saviour fell when he was bound by the Jews. Moving onward, you ſee the tomb of Jehoſaphat, king of Judah, curiouſly excavated in a rock, and alſo the tomb of Abſalom, ſon of David, which he himſelf cauſed to be excavated, in order that he might be buried there, and which is made in the form of a tower. Aſcending a little, you ſee the place where St. James the Leſs hid himſelf after

our Saviour was: taken likewiſe the tomb of Zachariah the prophet and martyr, ſlain by the Jews. All theſe places are on the left of the torrent of Cedron. Not far off is the town, or village, commonly called Silöe; and, about a mile from it, a fountain, called Mary's fountain, becauſe it is known from tradition, that the holy Virgin waſhed in it the clothes of her child. Near this is a wall of the ancient church of the pool of Silöe, in which our Saviour put the blind man, in order that he might waſh himſelf, and recover his ſight. Not far from this is a tree where the prophet Iſaiah was ſevered in two parts: likewiſe the well of Nehemiah, in which, by God's permiſſion, the holy fire remained hidden for ſeventy years, that is, during the time when the Iſraelites were carried into Perſia, in the reign of Nebuchadnezzar king of the Perſians. At the expiration of the ſeventy years, the prieſt Nehemiah cauſed a ſearch to be made for the holy fire, and found in place of it water, which, however, by divine power, was reconverted into fire.

On the holy Mount of Olives, where our Saviour aſcended into heaven, are ſeen the impreſſions of his feet. The church built there by St. Helen is now a moſque. A mile from this is the place called *Men of Galilee*, becauſe, after the aſcenſion, the angels appeared here to the diſciples, oppreſſed with grief, ſaying unto them, "Men of "Gallilee, why ſtand ye looking up to heaven?" The following places are likewiſe ſeen on the Mount of Olives, viz. the place where the Saviour, caſting his eyes towards Jeruſalem, wept for it; where the apoſtles compoſed the creed; where the Saviour prayed, and taught the diſciples the *pater noſter*; the tombs of the prophets; the place where Chriſt foretold the deſtruction of Jeruſalem, which is

marked by a broken column, and an olive-tree; the cottage of St. Pelaſgia, the penitent, who came to Antioch in the dreſs of a man, and, taking the name of Pelaſgius, led there a monaſtic life.

About half a mile from Jeruſalem, near the tombs of the kings of the Jews, towards Silöe, is ſeen the execrable place where the ſacrilegious Judas, after having ſold Jeſus, hanged himſelf. Two miles from the Mount of Olives, ſtands Bethana, where are the veſtiges of the houſe of Mary Magdalene and Martha, and the tomb where Lazarus their brother was buried and raiſed to life again. Not far from this place is Bethfage, upon a hill, where, by the deſire of our Saviour, the apoſtles brought him an aſs, upon which he glorioufly entered Jeruſalem on *palm day*, by the *golden* gate, where there is now a wall.

On Mount Sion is ſeen the cenaculum, or ſupper-room, where the Holy Ghoſt deſcended upon the apoſtles; where the Saviour appeared to them after the reſurrection, and waſhed their feet; and where he alſo appeared to St. Thomas. The place where St. Matthias was elected an apoſtle, in the room of Judas, and the tomb of David, who lived ſeventy years and ſix months, are alſo to be ſeen there. At a ſhort diſtance from Mount Sion is the houſe where the Virgin Mary lived nearly twenty-four years after her ſon's aſcenſion, and where, according to tradition, ſhe died. Near this is the chapel of St. John the Evangeliſt. Entering at the gate called *Sterguillina*, you come to a little grotto, where Peter wept, after having denied Chriſt. Farther on is the houſe of Anna, the high-prieſt, where Jeſus was led bound, and where the ungrateful Malco, ſervant of the high-prieſt, who had been healed but a little before, gave the

Saviour a blow: this place belongs to the Armenians. Near it is ſeen an olive-tree, to which Chriſt was bound, and the palace of Caiphas, the high-prieſt. There St. Helen built a church, and the Armenians the convent, which they now occupy. In a corner of the church, on the right of the great altar, is the priſon where Chriſt remained a whole night. Near the door of the church, on the right, under a portico, is the place where the maid ſaid to Peter, "and "this man was likewiſe with him," and the place where Peter thrice denied Chriſt, on which there is a tree, as a mark of it. There is likewiſe a place called the *cock crow*, becauſe the cock crowed on that ſpot, and reminded Peter of the denial.

Not far from Jeruſalem is a place called the grotto of Jeremiah, where that prophet wrote the lamentations of the holy week; and, a little farther, the tombs of the kings, twenty-two in number.

BETHLEHEM.

Here are ſeen the following places, viz. where Chriſt was born, the manger in which he was laid, and the place where he was adored by the magi. The grotto of St. Joſeph, where he remained when the Virgin was delivered; the place where the Innocents were ſlain by order of Herod; the ſepulchre of St. Gerolamo, St. Paula, and St. Euſtochia her daughter; the birth-place of our Saviour, which has been forty or fifty years in the power of the Greeks, who took it away from us by means of a firman of the Grand Seignor, procured by money; and the church of St. Catharine, built by St. Helen. Without Bethlehem, at a little diſtance, is the grotto of the *milk of the Virgin Mary*, and a few ſteps farther, the houſe of St. Joſeph.

About two miles farther is the church of the angels; in which place the birth of our Saviour was announced to the ſhepherds by the angels, ſinging "Glory to God in the higheſt." About ſix miles from Bethlehem, is the place where was ſituated the city of Tecua, built by Rehoboam, ſon of Solomon; in this city lived the holy prophet Amos. Towards the Dead Sea, ſix miles from Bethlehem, is the place where were the vines of Engaddi, ſo much praiſed in the pſalms; and a few ſteps from thence, is the place where David hid himſelf from the perſecution of Saul. Four miles diſtant is the monaſtery of St. Sabba, in poſſeſſion of the Greeks. This was built by the Emperor Juſtinian, and in it died St. Sabba, whoſe body was conveyed to Venice. In this convent are the ſeveral rooms of St. John of Damaſcus, of St. Eutimius, and St. Civillus. Returning from the convent of St. Sabba, you go to the hortus concluſus, to the three pools of Solomon, &c.

ST. JOHN IN THE MOUNTAIN.

The place where John the Baptiſt was born, and the houſe of St. Elizabeth, where the Virgin Mary went to viſit her, and compoſed the pſalm "*magnificat*," (my ſoul doth magnify the Lord, &c.) are here to be ſeen. In the way you meet with a convent belonging to the Greeks, called the Holy Croſs, built by St. Helen, in the place where the wood was cut to make the croſs of our Saviour.

About four miles from St. John, is the deſert of John the Baptiſt—here is a cave where he and his mother, St. Elizabeth, hid themſelves by order of God, to avoid the cruelty of Herod, who

ſought to kill him, eight months after his birth. In the ſame place is ſeen the ſtone upon which St. John ſlept a little at night; and at a little diſtance is the ſepulchre of St. Elizabeth, his mother, who died there four years after his birth, and was buried by the hands of angels.

NAZARETH.

Here is to be ſeen the place where St. Gabriel appeared to the holy Virgin, ſaluting her, ſaying *Ave Maria*, and announcing the Incarnation.

To go into the holy grotto fifteen ſteps are to be deſcended. In this grotto are ſeen two pillars, ſcarcely two ſteps from each other, one called Mary's pillar, the other the Angel's, made by St. Helen, according to tradition. That which is called the pillar of the Virgin Mary, ſtands without ſupport, being raiſed from the ground about five ſpans. It is piouſly believed that there the Virgin Mary ſtood when ſhe was ſaluted by the angel Gabriel. The other, which ſtands firmly ſupported, is in the place where the angel ſtood when he ſaid to the Virgin, *Ave Maria*. In this grotto there are two altars, one called the altar of the incarnation: the other, which is contiguous to it, and the five altars in the great church, were built by St. Helen. In the town, at a little diſtance from the convent, is ſeen the houſe of St. Joſeph, almoſt deſtroyed, in which he, with his reputed ſon, carried on the trade of carpenter. This houſe is now occupied by the Turks. A few ſteps farther is ſeen the Jew's ſynagogue, in which the Saviour preached to the Phariſees, ſaying, "Verily I ſay unto you, no prophet is received in his own country,"

&c. At a ſhort diſtance is the fountain of the Virgin Mary and her ſon, ſo called, becauſe they both went to that fountain to get water. In its vicinity is a church of the Greeks; and about a mile farther is ſeen, on an eminence, the table of Chriſt, that is, a ſtone, upon which he and his diſciples ate. Towards the ſouth is a mount, called the Mount of the Virgin's Fear, becauſe the Virgin Mary here underſtood, that the men of Nazareth having driven her ſon from the ſynagogue in which he had preached, intended to conduct him to another mountain, to precipitate him from it: here was formerly a monaſtery of monks. About an hour's diſtance from Nazareth is the mountain alluded to, from which they intended to throw Chriſt, and which is on that account called the *precipice of Chriſt.* From thence, by a very bad road, over hills, as you go to Jaffa, lies the country of Zebedee, and his ſons, James the Great, and John the Evangeliſt. The church is deſtroyed; it is about three miles from Nazareth. Nazareth is about ninety miles from Jeruſalem by land, and about twenty-four from Acre.

From Nazareth you go to the ſea of Tiberias; and firſt preſents itſelf the city of Cana in Galilee, about four miles from Nazareth. In this place it was that Jeſus converted the water into wine; and it is ſaid to have been the country of the apoſtles Bartholomew, Simon the Canaanite, and St. Matthew. From this place you go to the ſepulchre of the prophet Jonas, on a mountain two or three miles from the road, and about ſix miles from Nazareth. About twelve miles further, paſſing through a large plain, you go to the place called the Table of Chriſt, where, with ſeven loaves and two fiſhes, he ſatisfied 4000 perſons. At a little diſtance is the Mount

of Bleſſings, where the Saviour declared the eight bleſſings—"*Bleſſed are the poor in ſpirit,*" &c. On the top of the mount ruins are yet to be ſeen. About ſix miles farther is another mount, from which is ſeen the city of Tiberias, ſurrounded by a wall. In this place, Jeſus Chriſt, after being riſen from the dead, conſtituted Peter chief of the apoſtles, head and maſter of the world. The Turks have deſtroyed this place. Tiberias is diſtant from Nazareth about twenty-four miles. A little way farther, near the Sea of Galilee, is the famous city of Capernaum, where our Saviour preached for the firſt time the doctrine of the moſt auguſt euchariſt; where he cured the paralytic; where St. Matthew, ſtanding at the "receipt "of cuſtom," was called by him, and followed him; and where he cured the Centurion.

All the places here deſcribed are true and genuine, and the devout pilgrim will be able by this deſcription to form an idea of them ſo as not to forget them—Praiſe to God.

Jerusalem,
22d October, 1800.

CHAPTER X.

IRREGULARITIES IN THE TURKISH CAMP—GOVERNOR OF DAMASCUS BEHEADED—MEMORIAL DELIVERED TO THE GRAND VIZIER ON THE STATE OF THE CAMP—DESERTION OF TURKISH CHIEFS AND SOLDIERS—TENTS PLUNDERED BY ARABS—PLAGUE AMONG THE MAMELUKES AND ALBANIANS—MUTINY OF THE JANISSARIES—CEREMONIES ON PAYING THEM THEIR ARREARS—ALARMS EXCITED BY REPORTS FROM EL-ARISH—DECAPITATION OF TURKISH SOLDIERS FOR GAMING—RAVAGES BY THE PLAGUE—INSURRECTION IN PALESTINE ON ACCOUNT OF THE HEAVY IMPOSITIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT—DISASTROUS STATE OF THE BRITISH MISSION—DEATH OF A MILITARY ARTIFICER—A BRITISH GUNNER DIES OF THE PLAGUE—DEATH OF MRS. KOEHLER, AND OF THE GENERAL—PRECAUTIONS EMPLOYED TO STOP THE PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE—TURKISH ENTERTAINMENTS IN CAMP—REMOVAL OF THE CAMP—INSTANCES OF INSUBORDINATION IN THE CAMP—EFFECTIVE FORCE OF THE TURKISH ARMY—OBSERVATIONS ON THE PLAGUE—VIZIER'S PHYSICIAN DIES OF THE PLAGUE—RAMAZAN—LYDDA—THE GRAND VIZIER INDISPOSED, AND ATTENDED BY THE AUTHOR—CELEBRATION OF THE BIRAM IN CAMP—REMARKS ON THE COUNTRY ABOUT JAFFA—CLIMATE OF SYRIA—FACE OF THE COUNTRY, AND SOIL—PRODUCTIONS OF SYRIA—SHEEP AND GOATS—OTHER CATTLE—HABITATIONS OF THE SYRIANS—CAMELS, AND OTHER BEASTS OF BURTHEN—CHARACTER AND MANNERS OF THE SYRIANS—ABJECT STATE OF THE FARMERS, OR HUSBANDMEN—BEDOUINS, OR WANDERING ARABS—AGRICULTURE OF SYRIA—DISEASES OF SYRIA.

ON our return to camp we found that the tranſport had arrived on the morning of the preceding day, the 21ſt, from El-Ariſh.

The tranſport ſailed on the 26th to Caiffa, the port of Acre, to ſeek ſhelter from the inclement weather and high winds, which ren-

dered the road of Jaffa a place of little ſecurity for anchorage. The women belonging to the miſſion had been previouſly debarked from her, and were ſent to inhabit a houſe in the town.

On the morning of the 27th, a ſmart and briſk fire of muſketry, with ball cartridges, was kept up for a conſiderable time by the Turkiſh ſoldiery, who, as we afterwards found, had been amuſing themſelves in this way on their return from a field-day.

We learned on the 28th, that the Waiwode, or Governor of Damaſcus, had been beheaded, and a Turk of diſtinction ſent to collect his riches. The deceaſed had been Kia to Mahomed Pacha, by whom he had been appointed to the above ſituation.

During the night an affray happened among the Arnauts, who proceeded to ſuch extremities, that five of them were killed, and three wounded.

I delivered in, on the 30th, a written repreſentation to the Vizier and Reis Effendi, on the ſubject of the filthy and noxious ſtate of the camp, ariſing from the abundance of the putrid carcaſes of horſes, mules, &c. which were every where diſperſed. In my letter, I recapitulated, in the moſt forcible and energetic terms I was capable of uſing, all the dangers which might reſult from theſe nuiſances, unleſs the means which I pointed out ſhould be adopted without delay, or, provided they could not be readily effected, the ground of the encampment ſhifted previouſly to the expected falls of rain. The Vizier, in expreſſing his thanks for this communication, promiſed that an immediate and proper attention ſhould be paid to the remedying of the evil of which I complained.

Towards the cloſe of the month two of the Turkiſh chiefs, toge-

ther with ſeveral hundreds of the privates, ſurreptitiouſly left the camp, to proceed to Acre, and join the forces of Djezzar Pacha, who, according to reports which were abroad, gave better pay to his troops than the Vizier.

About this time ſeveral of our tents were plundered by the Arabs, whoſe activity and addreſs eluded all our purſuits. Theſe depredations having been committed for ſeveral nights ſucceſſively, our ſuſpicions at length fell on an Arab cook, whom we had taken into our ſervice, and who proved to be one of the parties concerned.

On the 3d of November, at ſix in the morning, the detachments which compoſed the Britiſh military miſſion, were marched out to be reviewed by his Highneſs the Vizier, for whom a ſuperb tent had been pitched, together with ſeveral others for the company and attendants. Our detachments having gone through a variety of evolutions, and fired ſeveral diſcharges, the Vizier was pleaſed to compliment them, and to expreſs his fulleſt approbation of their excellent order and diſcipline. Previouſly to their being marched to camp, a preſent was made by his Highneſs to the non-commiſſioned officers and privates. He had been careful to draw up on this occaſion a large proportion of his troops to witneſs the review; and made it a particular requeſt that our officers ſhould join the Turkiſh cavalcade in proceſſion, on the return to the camp, in the courſe of which his attendants amuſed us by forming ſeveral djerid parties, the muſic playing, and the Mameluke cavalry going through a charge.

At this time the plague again made its appearance among the Mamelukes and Albanians, ſeveral of whom, we were informed, daily fell victims to this diſeaſe.

Haſſan Djadarvi, one of the Mameluke Beys, left El-Ariſh on the 6th, with a conſiderable body of troops, for the purpoſe of reconnoitring the detached parties of the enemy, and endeavouring to cut off them or their convoys. He returned a few days after, without having accompliſhed the object on which he had been ſent.

On the 10th I received from the reverend fathers belonging to the Latin convent at Jeruſalem, a preſent of fruits and of curious plants collected near the Dead Sea, accompanied by two bottles of the water taken from that ſea, the taſte of which was peculiarly ſaline and pungent. Upon their arrival in England, I ſhall endeavour to give an analyſis of the water.

The Janiſſaries aſſembled on the 13th, in a tumultuous manner, and proceeded to their Aga, or commander, who, on being apprized of their intentions and menaces, had ſecreted himſelf. Being thus diſappointed in meeting with the object of their reſentment, they repaired to the Vizier, to ſtate their grievance, which conſiſted in a conſiderable arrear of their pay remaining unpaid. A Tartar having arrived, however, the preceding day in a veſſel from Conſtantinople, with a ſupply of treaſure for the Vizier, he was enabled to make them a promiſe of payment, with which they were ſo well ſatisfied, that they returned quietly to their tents.

In conſequence of an invitation from the Grand Vizier, the miſſion proceeded on the morning of the 18th, at nine o'clock, to witneſs the ceremony of the payment which was to be made to the Janiſſaries. To the right of the tent of the Grand Vizier a tent was pitched for our officers; and to the left a new and ſuperb tent, provided with a handſome ſopha for his Highneſs, and a ſtool for the Teſterdar,

or high treaſurer, was pitched for the ceremony. The money, which lay in bags in the front of the tent, was divided into nine lots. The guards and attendants, together with the Tartars and Janiſſaries, formed three ſides of a ſquare, the fourth ſide of which was formed by the tents. The Janiſſaries who were to be paid were without arms; and the Teſterdar read aloud the order of payment.

Of the nine lots, eight were for as many companies of Janiſſaries, and the ninth for the Choarbagis, or commanders. The bags contained in one of theſe lots having been laid promiſcuouſly within the ſquare, a ſignal was made for the company which was to be paid. This was no ſooner done, than all the individuals belonging to it ruſhed forward, and ſcrambled for the bags, contending with each other who ſhould carry them off, to which circumſtance they attach no ſmall ſhare of honour, at the ſame time that it is not accompanied by any pecuniary advantage, the bags being inſtantly taken to the tent of the Choarbagis commanding the company, and a proper diſtribution of the money there made. Each of the companies having received its lot or portion of the bags, the Choarbagis, who were permitted to wear their arms, had theirs delivered to them. The number diſtributed was an hundred and eighty-ſix, each of the purſes or bags containing five hundred piaſtres.

The ſtate officers who attended on this occaſion were dreſſed in ſcarlet benices, or robes of honour; and the Teſterdar was, on the concluſion of the ceremony, inveſted with a caftan, as were likewiſe all thoſe who were immediately concerned under him in making the payments. Except the conteſts which enſued, in this very extraordinary mode of paying the troops, to obtain the poſſeſſion of

the bags, not a tumultuous voice was heard; but the whole was conducted with great gravity and tranquillity.

In conſequence of advices received from El-Ariſh on the 17th, purporting that the French had, on hearing of the movement made by the Bey, Haſſan Djadarvi, ſent a body of fifteen hundred men to oppoſe him, and had alſo thrown a freſh body of troops into Salahieh, there was a conſiderable degree of agitation in the Turkiſh camp. It was reported alſo that a brig, ſuppoſed to be French, had been hovering for ſome days off El-Ariſh. It was obvious that, the Turks having received no direct intelligence of theſe events from thoſe who were in their confidence, an entire belief ought not to have been attached to the rumours thus circulated, yet the alarm they excited had the good effect of keeping our allies more on the alert than uſual, and of inducing them to ſend out advanced parties. Accordingly, on the 20th, new reports having reached the Vizier from El-Ariſh, that the enemy's forces were in motion, and that a part of them had already reached Catieh, Captain Leake of the royal artillery was detached, with a party mounted on hedgins, or dromedaries, to reconnoitre the enemy.

We learned at this time that Mahomed Pacha was buſily engaged in levying heavy contributions on the villages, and in the vicinity of Jeruſalem. From the ſtate of ſeveral of theſe villages, however, when we paſſed through them on our late excurſion to Jeruſalem, this appeared to be a taſk not very eaſy in its accompliſhment.

The doubts which had been expreſſed by the Pacha ſome days before, reſpecting the advance of the enemy, in great force, on El-Ariſh, were confirmed on the 24th, when it was aſcertained, that

the ſmall body of French which had advanced to Catieh, conſiſted merely of a reconnoitring party, which had retired, after having plundered the Arab inhabitants of that place of a few of their camels.

The difficulty of obtaining a preciſe knowledge of facts and occurrences at the ſtation we occupied, aroſe from the interpoſition of a deſert between the enemy and the Ottoman army, which obliged the Turkiſh commanders to liſten to the reports made by the Arabs, until they could obtain intelligence on which a more full reliance could be placed.

There had been latterly frequent deſertions, both from the great encampment at Jaffa, and from that of El-Ariſh. It ought, notwithſtanding, to be obſerved, that theſe deſertions were not to the common enemy, but into the interior of the country. It frequently happened that the troops went off in large bodies.

Among other cauſes of inſubordination, gaming had found its way into the Turkiſh camp, and was more particularly prevalent among the Arnauts, who would not deſiſt from this vicious practice, notwithſtanding it was in direct violation of public orders. We ſaw the bodies of ſeveral of theſe people, who had, as we underſtood, been decapitated for the above offence, lying in the ſtreets of the encampment, with the head placed under the arm, the mode cuſtomarily practiſed after the decapitation of Muſſulmen. When a Frank is beheaded, he is denied the privilege of having the head placed under the arm; inſtead of which it is placed between the legs, with the face towards the body.

On the 25th, in taking a ſolitary ride, at a little diſtance from

the camp two ſhots were fired, which came in my direction, but which fortunately miſſed me. The general and myſelf rode out in the evening to the ſpot whence they were directed, and made the neceſſary enquiries, which, however, proved ineffectual.

The Pacha of Aleppo, whoſe dignity was announced by his being decorated with three tails, arrived at the encampment on the 26th, with a body of cavalry and infantry, amounting, it was ſuppoſed, to about a thouſand men.

The advices which had been received from El-Ariſh, reſpecting the formidable movements of the French forces, were conjectured to have been merely a ſtratagem of the troops encamped at that place, to obtain from the Vizier the liquidation of the arrears of their pay, which had long been due. Suppoſing this conjecture to have been well founded, the ſtratagem had its full effect, as the Vizier ſhortly after forwarded thither two hundred purſes.

Several veſſels, which, in conſequence of the late violent gales, had been obliged to ſlip their cables in the road-ſtead of Jaffa, and had ſought refuge at Caiffa, the port next to Acre, returned on the 27th, laden with barley, the daily conſumption of which, at the Turkiſh camp, was ſaid to amount to ſix hundred kiloes, each containing twenty-two okes; or, to ſpeak with more preciſion to the Engliſh reader, fifteen tons of that object of prime neceſſity were, according to this computation, conſumed daily by the cattle.

The gales ſtill continued with unabated ſeverity, and on the 28th the wind blew with unuſual violence from the north and north-eaſt. It might have been expected that the Turkiſh camp, however replete with the germes of peſtilence, would have been in ſome degree

ventilated by theſe ſearching winds; it is, however, but too true, that the mortality occaſioned by the plague, was at this time in an increaſing ratio, and that many of the troops daily fell victims to its attacks.

The officers belonging to the miſſion, dined by invitation, in the Turkiſh ſtyle, on the 30th, with his Excellency the Reis Effendi. In the rear of the ground on which the miſſion was encamped, an affray took place in the evening among the Turkiſh ſoldiers, in which ſeveral of the combatants were wounded.

Advices were at this time brought to camp that Mahomed Pacha, who, as has been before noticed, had been employed in the interior in exacting heavy and arbitrary contributions, had met with a formidable reſiſtance from the inhabitants of Nablous, and of the adjacent villages, by whom he had been defeated with conſiderable loſs, after various ſkirmiſhes, which had continued for four days ſucceſſively. Having alſo received a check from the inhabitants of the villages bordering on Jeruſalem, he had at length been obliged to retreat towards Hebron.

The Engliſh ſloop of war the Camelion, Captain Maitland, arrived at Jaffa in the night of the 2d of December; and, on the following morning, Colonel Murray, deputy quarter-maſter-general to the forces under the command of Sir Ralph Abercrombie, came to the camp, with the very ſatisfactory intelligence of the approach of a conſiderable Britiſh force. From this information we were encouraged to hope that the painful ſituation of the miſſion would be ſpeedily alleviated by the adoption of more active meaſures, which would bring the affairs in this part of the world to a ſpeedy concluſion.

Captain Maitland, of the Camelion, having been adviſed that a ſuſpicious brig had been obſerved for ſeveral days paſt hovering off El-Ariſh, ſailed on the evening of the 3d, in hopes of falling in with her.

The plague continued to make great ravages in the Turkiſh camp, and was not, as before, confined to the Mamelukes and Albanians, but had become general among every deſcription of the troops. It was impoſſible to form a preciſe idea of the mortality it occaſioned; but from what we witneſſed, we had reaſon to conjecture that an hundred individuals periſhed daily from this complaint. The Turkiſh ranks were alſo greatly thinned by the deſertions, which were effected in large bodies, to prevent the paſſage from being diſputed by a ſmall guard purpoſely ſtationed about three miles from the camp, on the road leading to Acre and Damaſcus.

General Koehler, Colonel Murray, and all the officers of the miſſion, were invited to be preſent at a Turkiſh field-day, on the 4th. The troops, conſiſting of about ſix thouſand, went through nearly the ſame manœuvres with thoſe which have been already deſcribed.

The Camelion, having on board Major Fletcher and Captain Leake, arrived on the afternoon of the 7th, from El-Ariſh, without having fallen in with the ſuſpicious brig, in queſt of which ſhe had ſailed from Jaffa.

I am compelled here to interrupt the order of my narrative of general occurrences, to ſpeak particularly of the ſituation of the miſſion at the period on which I am entering. On the 5th of the preſent month, December, Geary, a military artificer, was attacked by ſymptoms of malignant fever, to which he fell a victim on the 10th in the afternoon. His death was ſoon followed by other ſimilar diſaſters;

for, on the night following the day of his deceaſe, Mace, a civil artificer, was ſeized with ſymptoms which very ſpeedily announced the diſeaſe to be a true caſe of the plague. Under this attack he ſunk at nine in the morning of the 12th, after an illneſs of little more than twenty-four hours. This fatal caſe was ſucceeded by that of gunner Cowden, one of the artillery-men, who was attacked on the evening of the 13th, with ſymptoms ſimilar to the above, and languiſhed until the afternoon of the 18th, the ſixth day of the attack, when he expired. In both of theſe caſes ſeveral peſtilential tumours were manifeſt. It will be ſeen, in the Medical Appendix annexed to this work, that, under theſe alarming and calamitous circumſtances, none of the precautions which prudence could ſuggeſt were neglected, to prevent the further ſpreading of the contagion.

The fatal illneſs of Mrs. Koehler, wife of the general, was of a more lingering kind than thoſe related above. On the ſeventh day of the month ſhe was attacked by ſymptoms of malignant fever, which did not yield to any of the curative means employed, but manifeſted in their progreſs an increaſed virulence. On the 13th ſhe was conveyed from the encampment to the town of Jaffa, where a lodging had been provided for her; and died there on the 14th, in the afternoon. Her affectionate and inconſolable huſband, the general, did not long ſurvive her loſs. He was ſeized nearly in the ſame manner on the morning of the 26th; and, having quitted the encampment, ſent his ſecretary immediately after to Colonel Holloway, the next in command, to ſay that he was gone to Jaffa indiſpoſed. The malignance of the fever by which he had been attacked, added to the melancholy into which he had been plunged by his recent loſs, very ſpeedily terminated

his earthly career. He died on the evening of the 29th, the fourth day of the attack; and was buried on the following afternoon with military honours.

Here let me pauſe for a moment, to reflect on the ſad poſition of thoſe who were left to lament his loſs, and to deplore the calamitous events of a ſimilar kind which had followed each other in ſo quick a ſucceſſion. The plague at this juncture raged with the utmoſt violence in the Turkiſh camp, and had, as has already been ſeen (as well as a fever which appeared ſcarcely leſs malignant) commenced its ravages in our ſmall party, in which a general indiſpoſition prevailed. We had loſt our chief, who had fallen a victim to diſeaſe; and each of us trembled for himſelf, and for the friends and aſſociates by whom he was environed. It would be difficult to conceive a ſituation of more imminent peril * than that in which we were placed, and it is impoſſible to deſcribe the painful ſenſations by which each individual was agitated. It was ſufficient that a new caſe of illneſs, from whatever cauſe it might have ariſen, was announced, to fill us with the moſt agonizing pangs, the moſt heart-rending apprehenſions!—In the mean time, a vigilant and unremitted attention was paid to whatever could ſtay the progreſs of infection; fumigations were, among a variety of means, employed in each of the tents, and the ſick, as well as the attendants, ſeparated from the reſt of the people. In each of the caſes which had terminated fatally, the clothes, bedding, and, in general, whatever had been employed for the ſervice of the deceaſed, were immediately burned.

* This peril was augmented by the neceſſity of attending, at ſo awful a criſis, on the Vizier. Thirty-ſix of his family and retinue had already fallen victims to this fatal diſeaſe, which was faſt gaining ground in his Highneſs's quarters.

My narrative recommences on the 8th of December, when the officers belonging to the miſſion, with Colonel Murray, the deputy quarter-maſter-general, whoſe arrival in the camp I have already announced, had the ſingular honour of dining with the Grand Vizier. His Highneſs was in uncommonly good ſpirits, in conſequence of his having that morning received a firman from the Sultan, accompanied, among other preſents, by that of a beautiful handjar, or dagger, the hilt of which was ſet with diamonds of great brilliancy. On this particular occaſion a royal ſalute was fired; and his Highneſs's magnificent tent ſpread, to receive the firman, or letter, and to diſplay the preſents.

Our dinner was entirely in the Turkiſh ſtyle, and of courſe conſiſted of the beſt diſhes the country could ſupply, prepared with the moſt conſummate addreſs. The polite and friendly attentions of the Vizier, who paid many compliments to his Engliſh gueſts, gave them a ſtill higher reliſh; and we departed with the moſt ſatisfactory impreſſions of his kind and undiſguiſed hoſpitality. On our return home, his Highneſs ſent each of us a preſent of a ſhawl and a piece of ſilk. The general received alſo a gift of a ſnuff-box, ornamented with diamonds.

The ſame party, with the exception of the general, who abſented himſelf on account of Mrs. Koehler's indiſpoſition, dined on the 11th with the Kia Bey. On proceeding up the camp, to repair to his tent, we were invited by the Vizier to ſee the Turkiſh practice of cutting a large roll of felt, nearly ten inches in diameter, moiſtened, and ſuſpended by a cord. On this roll of felt ſeveral good cuts were made, but one only by which it was completely ſevered into two parts. This extraordinary atchievement, to effect which muſt have required great

addreſs combined with a long practice, was rewarded by a ſuitable preſent.

We found the Kia Bey to be a very agreeable and pleaſant man, of about forty-five years of age. Before and after our dinner, which was ſerved up with much taſte and neatneſs, pipes, coffee, and other refreſhments, were handed to us; and no attention ſpared to demonſtrate the kind and friendly diſpoſition of our hoſt.

Colonel Murray embarked on the 13th on board the Camelion ſloop of war for Macri. He was accompanied by Major Fletcher, of the royal engineers, charged with diſpatches to Sir Ralph Abercrombie.

On the 15th the Vizier ſhifted the ſite of his encampment to a ſpot on the other ſide of Jaffa, diſtant about an hour's journey, or three miles, from the ancient ground. His Highneſs, and principal officers, accompanied by the different corps of troops under their reſpective commanders, moved with great ceremony to occupy the new ground of encampment. We followed his example on the 16th, and pitched our tents on an eminence, covered with a white and clear ſand, and commanding a fine view of the ſea.

The Turkiſh ſick, who were very numerous, and among whom ſo great a mortality prevailed, that, on the morning of the 15th, no leſs than fifty dead bodies paſſed in front of our encampment, were left behind. Many thouſands of men, alas! had already periſhed, and many others were ſtill doomed to deſtruction, through the ſuperſtitious prejudices and culpable neglect of their rulers, who had ſpurned at every admonition to take the neceſſary precautions for their ſafety. The ground which the Turkiſh ſoldiery had quitted, exhibited a melancholy ſcene, the horrors of which were heightened by the great

numbers of carcaſes of camels, horſes, aſſes, and dogs (among whom alſo an epidemical diſeaſe had recently broken out), with which the earth was abundantly ſtrewed. It was now left to vomit forth the abundance of putrid animal matter with which it had been ſo long ſurcharged.

On our fixing ourſelves on the new ground of encampment, ſo much firing was kept up by the Turkiſh military, the balls from whoſe pieces frequently fell within the camp of the miſſion, that General Koehler found it neceſſary to make an official repreſentation of this abuſe to the Vizier and Reis Effendi. The reſult of this meaſure was, that a guard of janiſſaries was placed on the left of the camp; but no ſooner was the miſſion relieved from one inconvenience, than it was followed by another of a more alarming nature, the commander of the guard falling a victim to the plague a few days after.

On the 17th, three bodies were ſeen lying in the ſtreets of the new camp, with the head placed under one of the arms. This Turkiſh cuſtom, in the puniſhment of criminals, has been already explained.

The Engliſh hoſpital tent, which had been left on the old ground of encampment, with the plague patient, Cowden, on whoſe caſe I touched in a late digreſſion, was attempted to be robbed by a party of Arabs. The guard in attendance fired on theſe miſcreants, who could not be deterred from their predatory purſuits by the riſk even of encountering ſo dreadful a diſeaſe.

At this time an incident occurred which diſplays the extreme heedleſſneſs of the Turks. Major Hope, commanding the artillery, went

to the Topgis Baſhi, or chief of artillery, to give him ſome inſtructions relative to the Turkiſh ordnance. One of the topgis, or artillery-men, brought a live ſhell into the tent in which this buſineſs was tranſacting, to ſhow the priming and quick match, which he placed cloſe to the pipes of thoſe who were ſmoking, and, with a thorough inſenſibility of his own danger, and of the riſk to which he expoſed all the ammunition in the park of artillery, drew out his knife to open the match. So little attention do theſe people pay to conſequences, that he would, in the ſame way, have brought in a cartridge of powder, if the major had not prevented him. Plate IX. contains an exact repreſentation of the coſtume of a Topgis Baſhi, or commandant of Turkiſh artillery.

On the evening of the 19th the ſick were removed to the new encampment, where they were placed under the ſame ſtrict and ſevere quarantine as before.

An Engliſh gun-boat arrived at Jaffa on the 27th from Gibraltar. She brought advices, that the fleet ſtationed off Malta had captured three veſſels richly laden out of Alexandria, at which place nearly ſixty ſail, having on board property deſtined for France, were making preparations for their departure. The gun-boat ſailed in the evening for the coaſt of Egypt.

The death of General Koehler, our highly lamented and equally reſpected chief, occurred, as I have already ſtated, on the 29th of the preſent month. On the 30th, after all the honours due to the rank and importance of the deceaſed had been paid to his revered obſequies, Lieutenant Colonel Holloway, on whom the command of the miſſion devolved, ſent meſſages to the Grand Vizier, the Kia Bey, the Reis

The Topgis Bashi, or, Commandant of Artillery.

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Effendi, and the Tefterdar Effendi, to announce to them, reſpectively and individually, the melancholy event. He at the ſame time requeſted an audience of the Grand Vizier, which took place on the following day, the 31ſt, when he announced his ſituation officially. He was accompanied, on this occaſion, by Major Hope, who was acknowledged by the Vizier as ſecond in command; and, after many compliments had been paid to each of theſe officers, the former was inveſted with a ſable pelice, and the latter with a pelice of ermine.

On the 1ſt of January, 1801, I paid a viſit to the Reis Effendi, with whom I had a long converſation relative to the precautions to be taken to prevent the further progreſs of infection. He imparted to me the pleaſing intelligence, that the camp was more healthy than it had been, the plague having in a great meaſure ceaſed.

Colonel Holloway urged the Vizier, on the 2d, to make ſuch preparations as the expediency of the circumſtances ſeemed to require, and, among others, to eſtabliſh magazines of proviſions and ammunition at El-Ariſh.

In the afternoon, while the ſervants of Colonel Holloway and Major Hope were exerciſing the horſes of their maſters, they were attacked by a party of plundering Arabs, by whoſe fire the Colonel's horſe was killed, and his ſervant wounded with balls and ſlugs in nine different places. By the exertions of his companion the wounded man was brought off; and the balls and ſlugs afterwards extracted by me. On this outrage being communicated to the Vizier, he gave orders that the moſt ſtrict inquiry ſhould be made after the culprits.

On the 3d a diſpute took place at Jaffa, between a Janiſſary and a

Dehli, in which one of the parties was killed. On this event being made known, the two corps reſorted to arms, and drew up in oppoſition to each other with ſo menacing an aſpect, that it required the utmoſt exertion on the part of the Vizier to prevent the moſt ſerious conſequences from enſuing.

The effective force of the Turkiſh army conſiſted at this time of about ſixteen thouſand men, who were diſtributed as follows: ten thouſand in the Vizier's encampment; two thouſand at Gaza; and four thouſand at El-Ariſh.

In a converſation with the Reis Effendi on the 6th, he informed me that, notwithſtanding caſes of plague ſtill occurred in the Ottoman camp, the diſeaſe was become much milder, and conſequently leſs fatal in its effects, inſomuch that ſeveral of thoſe who had been recently attacked, had recovered. The ſame circumſtance has been known to occur at Conſtantinople when the diſeaſe was upon the decline.

The Camelion ſloop of war arrived at Jaffa on the morning of the 9th, with General Moore, Captain Anderſon, his aid-du-camp, and Mr. Morier, ſecretary to Lord Elgin, all of them from the Britiſh army. They had an immediate audience with the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi, to whom they were the bearers of important diſpatches. We learned from them, with much ſatisfaction, that the whole of the Britiſh forces had reached Marmarice Bay in good health and ſpirits.

The bodies of ſeveral perſons who had died of the plague, eight of them from the Vizier's own particular camp, were on the 10th carried for interment in our view. To demonſtrate, however, that the

diſeaſe was mitigated in its effects, the Reis Effendi ſtated, that of five of the ſlaves of the Grand Vizier who had been latterly attacked by this diſeaſe, three had recovered.

On the 12th I rode acroſs the plains of Jaffa and Lydda, in company with Captain Maitland, of the Camelion, and ſeveral of his officers. We approached the town of Lydda, or Loudda, and ſaw the Arab inhabitants buſily employed in ſowing their barley. The ſoil of theſe fine and extenſive plains is a rich black mould, which, with proper care and induſtry, might be rendered extremely fertile.

Dr. Boſari, phyſician to the Grand Vizier, died of the plague on the morning of the 13th, being the third day of the attack.

General Moore, his aid-du-camp, and Mr. Morier, left Jaffa on the 14th, to rejoin the Britiſh army. During his ſtay at the encampment, the General had, as well as Colonel Holloway, daily conferences with the Vizier and Ottoman miniſters. Our expectations were, that we were to remain with the Turkiſh army, which it was thought would very ſoon break ground, either to co-operate with the Britiſh forces, or to attack the common enemy at ſuch points as ſhould be found adviſable in the ſequel.

The Cynthia ſloop of war, Captain Dick, arrived at Jaffa on the morning of the 15th, with diſpatches from Alexandria, which were immediately ſent on ſhore. She ſailed in the evening with diſpatches, to join the fleet commanded by Admiral Lord Keith, lying in the bay of Marmarice, and was to touch at Cyprus on her way.

The Turkiſh Ramazan, a ſolemn faſt already deſcribed, commenced on the evening of the 16th. No ſooner was the new moon, by which

it was introduced, deſcried, than a general diſcharge of cannon, muſketry, and piſtols, was heard in every part of the camp, to announce the event.

L'Entreprenant, an Engliſh cutter, arrived at Jaffa on the 21ſt, with diſpatches from Admiral Lord Keith. Among the papers containing intelligence which were received by this channel from Cairo, was a printed proclamation of General Menou.

Further intelligence from Cairo was received on the 23d, by a Greek merchant, who had left that place eighteen days before; and alſo by a confidential Arab, ſent by Mahomed Elphi Bey. The latter had paſſed through Cairo and Salahieh, both of which places the enemy were employed in fortifying, more eſpecially the latter, for the defence of which they had recently ſent ſeveral pieces of heavy ordnance. He eſtimated their force at about twelve thouſand French, and from two to three thouſand native troops, diſtributed in theſe places and their vicinity. This Arab was the bearer of a note from Mahomed Elphi Bey to the officer commanding the Britiſh miſſion.

I rode out, in the morning of the ſame day, towards Lydda, the ancient city of Loudda, where Peter, the diſciple of our Lord, healed the aged Æneas, who laboured under a paralytic complaint; and whence he proceeded to Joppa, the Jaffa of modern times, to effect a miraculous cure by reſtoring to life Tabitha, or, as ſhe was otherwiſe called, Dorcas, a pious and good woman. Lydda is denominated by the Greeks Dioſpolis, or the city of Jupiter, probably becauſe a temple had been dedicated in its vicinity to that deity. Since the cruſades it has received from the Chriſtians the name of St. George,

on account of its having been the ſcene of the martyrdom and burial of that ſaint. In this city tradition reports that the Emperor Juſtinian erected a church.

On the 25th the confidential Arab, to whom I referred above, left the camp with the reply of Colonel Holloway to the note of Mahomed Elphi Bey. Freſh diſturbances broke out among the Janiſſaries on the following day.

The Vizier proceeded with great ceremony on the 27th, to viſit the new baſtion, which was now completed. To give a greater *éclat* to this event, he, with his own hands, laid hold of the ropes to get in the guns, and then ſeated himſelf on the rampart, to ſee them placed in the embrazures. As ſoon as the firſt gun had been laid on its platform, a ſolemn prayer was repeated by the Turkiſh prieſts. Pelices were afterwards preſented to Colonel Holloway and Major Hope, together with ſeveral caftans to the Turkiſh officers who were in attendance.

There was ſo violent a ſtorm on the 29th, that ſeveral of our tents were blown down. It blew moſt tremendouſly during the night, and was accompanied by thunder, lightning, and hail.

The three ſick who were lodged in the lazaretto-tent being perfectly recovered, were releaſed from their confinement on the 31ſt. Previouſly to their joining the camp, their clothes and bedding were, together with the tent, committed to the flames; in addition to which precaution, they were made to waſh themſelves in the ſea.

On the 1ſt of February there was a riot among the Janiſſaries, for which ſeveral cauſes were aſſigned, and, among others, the want of forage for their horſes. In the midſt of their diſcontent, they were,

they ſaid, willing to agree to two things, namely, that the Engliſh ſhould have barley for their horſes, becauſe they were good friends; and that the horſes which drew the guns ſhould alſo be furniſhed with provender, as ſuch a ſupply was neceſſary to the public ſervice: but they could not conſent that any part of what was in ſtore ſhould be iſſued for the uſe of the great officers of ſtate, as they could afford to make the requiſite purchaſes.

The Vizier being indiſpoſed, I was deſired to viſit him, and found him laid up with ſymptoms of a ſevere cold. He requeſted of me to ſee him from time to time; and, on my repeating my viſit on the following day, I obſerved that he laboured under a great depreſſion of ſpirits, which he acknowledged to have ariſen from the operation on his mind of the frequent difficulties he had had to encounter. Among theſe, the gales of wind which had recently prevailed had forced the veſſels laden with barley, and other ſupplies of ſtores and proviſions for the Turkiſh army, to quit their anchorage; and had alſo prevented the arrival of other veſſels, as had been expected. In this way a ſcarcity had been occaſioned, by which the Vizier had been fruſtrated in his intention of making a movement, however ſtrongly he was urged to do ſo by the exiſting circumſtances.

Captain Lacy was diſpatched to El-Ariſh on the 2d, to collect military information.

The weather was at this time become ſettled and pleaſant, attended by the land breeze, which, ſetting in towards evening, furniſhed an indubitable token of its continuance. The country in the vicinity of the encampment began to wear a ſmiling appearance, and, in conſequence of the late heavy rains, was covered with a fine verdure,

which overſpread even what had been hitherto merely arid and ſandy hills.

Intelligence was received from Cairo, on the 5th, which ſtated, among other particulars, that the plague had broken out among the French troops, ſixty of whom periſhed daily from its attacks. It gave me great ſatisfaction, at the ſame time, to learn from the Reis Effendi, that this formidable adverſary had nearly diſappeared among the Turkiſh ſoldiery.

The New Adventure tranſport had arrived from Caiffa, and, together with a conſiderable number of veſſels laden with barley, and other ſtores for the army, lay at anchor off Jaffa. A reinforcement of troops had alſo reached that place by ſea; and a corps of about a hundred and fifty Arnauts arrived in the camp, after an overland march, on the 6th. Theſe arrivals induced the Vizier to make ſome preparations for marching. The Kai Bey having been ordered to Conſtantinople, the Teſterdar was, on the ſame day, appointed Kai Bey in his ſtead.

The Vizier tranſmitted information to Colonel Holloway on the 7th, that in the ſpace of ten days he ſhould march forward with his army.

On the 8th a body of Arnauts, in marching into the camp, made the uſual diſcharges of muſketry, the conſequence of which was, that, to our great annoyance and manifeſt peril, ſeveral of their ſhots paſſed cloſe over the encampment of the miſſion. This irregularity, accompanied by much ſhouting and tumult, was continued throughout the whole of the evening.

Letters were received on the 11th and 13th from Captain Lacy,

at El-Ariſh. They ſtated, that the enemy were buſied at Cairo in conſtructing towers, or detached redoubts, provided with heavy artillery; and were alſo erecting other works, on which a great number of perſons were employed. At the date of his letters the plague ſtill prevailed with great violence in the camp at El-Ariſh.

The feſtival of the Biram, which commenced on the 13th, on the completion of the Turkiſh Ramazan, or lent, and the celebration of which was to laſt during three days, was announced by the Vizier by the diſcharge of ſeveral rounds of artillery, accompanied by frequent diſcharges of muſketry throughout the whole extent of the camp. In the evening brilliant illuminations were diſplayed.

On the above feſtive occaſion, the whole of the following day, the 14th, was ſpent by the great officers of ſtate, and other Turks, in making viſits of ceremony, and in demonſtrating, in every poſſible way, the joy they felt at being no longer ſubjected to the penalties of the Ramazan, or faſt.

In a *benice*, or entertainment, which the Vizier commanded for the 15th, he was accompanied by all his principal officers of ſtate, and by at leaſt one thouſand perſons, who joined in the cavalcade. The troops, whoſe numbers appeared to have been latterly much augmented, were drawn up in a line; and a tent pitched, in which the Vizier, the principal Turkiſh officers, Colonel Holloway, and Major Hope, were ſeated. A djerid party having been aſſembled, upwards of fifty combatants on each ſide ſupported the different attacks with great ſpirit, agility, and addreſs. Unfortunately, one of them received ſo ſerious a hurt, that he was obliged to be carried off the field. In this military exerciſe, into a conciſe explanation of

which I have already entered, it ſometimes happens that one of the opponents, in riding full ſpeed after the other, lances his ſtick, or wand, with ſuch force and adroitneſs, that the latter, however dexterous he may be, is unable either to lay hold of it, or to parry off the blow. In ſuch a caſe he is inevitably ſtruck with ſo much violence, as to be obliged to have recourſe to cupping, to relieve himſelf from the effects of the ſevere bruiſes he has received. In this way it was that the Vizier ſome years before unfortunately loſt an eye, which was beaten out by one of his own attendants. To this unlucky circumſtance I adverted, when I gave, in the preceding pages, a deſcription of this diſtinguiſhed perſonage; but I did not relate an anecdote which reſulted from the accident, and which, as it clearly indicates a humane and feeling diſpoſition, ſuch as, it is to be regretted, few Turks poſſeſs, is a trait in the Vizier's character which ought to be recorded. He ſent, on the following day, for the individual by whom he had been wounded, and, on his being brought before him, made him a valuable preſent, requeſting, at the ſame time, that he would never again appear in his preſence, leſt it ſhould remind him of his misfortune.

In returning to the ground of the encampment, the proceſſion moving in the ſame order as in ſetting out, a corps of Turkiſh cavalry, Dehlis, galloped forward, and took poſſeſſion of a height. A ſham attack being made on them, a heavy firing of muſketry and piſtols, diſcharged in the air, was kept up, the balls with which they were charged flying, as uſual, in every direction.

Among the new levies which were daily pouring in to the Turkiſh camp, were ſeveral individuals who had ſuffered an amputation of

the noſe. This being the puniſhment inflicted by Djezzar Pacha at Acre, plainly indicated whence they came.

A Pacha, with a corps of about four hundred men, arrived in the camp on the 16th. The miſſion about this time ſuffered great inconvenience from the difficulty of procuring a neceſſary ſupply of proviſions.

On the 20th, Captain Leake was ordered to hold himſelf in readineſs to proceed with diſpatches to the commander in chief; and on the following day the Janiſſaries, with another party of troops, marched from the camp, on their way to Yebna—a ſufficient indication that the active military operations were on the eve of commencing.

Several other detachments quitted the encampment on the 23d; and we were ordered to hold ourſelves in readineſs for the 25th in the morning, beyond which time the march of the Vizier, with the remainder of his army, was not to be delayed.

In quitting Jaffa, ſome deſcription of the country in which we had reſided for ſuch a length of time may reaſonably be expected from me, in addition to the information I have already been enabled to give, in detailing the particulars of my occaſional excurſions from the camp. I ſhall therefore cloſe the preſent chapter with a brief ſketch of the moſt intereſting particulars I was able to collect, during my ſtay in this part of Syria; and ſhall afterwards reſume my narrative of general occurrences, which will thus have ſuffered only a momentary interruption.

A general idea of the climate of Syria may be formed from the following particulars:—During our ſtay there, the thermometer, in

the months of July, Auguſt, and September, marked the higheſt, in the afternoons, from ninety-three to ninety-five degrees of Fahrenheit. It is unneceſſary to remark, that during this interval the heat was extremely oppreſſive to ſuch of our party as had not been inured to the more ſultry climes. The ſky was, at the above ſeaſon, beautifully clear, without a cloud to obſcure the wide expanſe; and the atmoſphere pure and benign. The greateſt variation of temperature occurred in the months of October and November, when the rains came on ſuddenly with ſome degree of violence. This may properly be conſidered as the rainy ſeaſon, ſince, generally ſpeaking, during the other parts of the year a drought prevails. The very copious dews which fall in the dry months, when there is a total abſence of rain, promote and forward the vegetation.

During the ſummer months the prevailing winds are from the north and north-weſt. In entering on October, they are more variable, blowing ſtrongly from the ſouth, ſouth-eaſt, and eaſt. It is at this time that the ſudden and heavy ſhowers commence, and that the ſky, which was before ſo uniformly clear, is overſpread with dark and heavy clouds. At length, the month of November drawing towards its cloſe, the rains ceaſe to fall, and the weather becomes pleaſant and ſalubrious. The reſult of my obſervations at this ſeaſon was, that before ſun-riſe the thermometer ranged from 42 to 52 and 53, and that, conſequently, the mornings were refreſhing and cool. At noon the variations of the thermometer were from 66 to 76, with a degree of heat which was by no means oppreſſive.

On the coaſt of Syria the ſea breeze prevails during the day time,

and, falling in the evening, gives place to the gentle land breeze, which continues to blow until about nine the next morning.

In the month of December, 1800, the January following, and a part of February, the weather was very tempeſtuous, with heavy rains, vivid lightnings, and thunders, the exploſion of which was awful and tremendous. During this period the thermometer was low; and, on one occaſion, the ſtorm was accompanied by hail. The winds were uſually from the ſouth or ſouth-weſt. A hazineſs from the ſouthward was the ſure precurſor of each of the gales; and to this indication of foul weather was ſuperadded a remarkably large circle, or diſk, round the moon. This boiſterous and comparatively cold weather was highly favourable to the health of the individuals belonging to the miſſion. It yielded, about the 10th of February, to a more warm and ſettled temperature of the air, which, beſtowing on the arid hills ſome ſlight degree of verdure, rendered the aſpect of the country more cheerful.

Syria may in general be conſidered as a mountainous country; but the part bordering on Jaffa has ſeveral very extenſive plains, which are interſected, at certain diſtances, with moderate heights. In approaching Jeruſalem, after having proceeded to the other ſide of Ramla, the mountains are very lofty, and, having but a ſlender ſuperficies of earth to cover their rocky prominences, are excluſively adapted to the cultivation of olive-trees, which take root in their very clefts, and hide the naked appearance they would otherwiſe exhibit.

In general the country is but thinly covered with trees, and has few woods, or thickets. In the parts where there is no texture of ſoil, but merely a white looſe ſand, not a tree nor ſhrub is to be ſeen.

To the north ſide of Jaffa, a ſmall river, which empties itſelf into the ſea, preſents itſelf at the diſtance of two or three miles. It is the only one which I met with in Syria: it is probable, however, that others may have been formed, ſubſequently to the excurſions I made into the interior, by the abundant falls of rain I have had occaſion to notice.

From the information I was able to collect, as well as from my own perſonal obſervation, I could not learn that either mines or eruptions of volcanic matter are to be met with in Syria.

The ſoil in many parts, in thoſe more eſpecially bordering on the deſerts, conſiſts almoſt excluſively of a fine white ſand, the reflection from which is extremely painful to the ſight. This barren territory extends, to the northward, beyond Jaffa. It contains, however, in common with the other parts of Syria, ſeveral fertile ſpots, covered with a rich black mould, which very copiouſly repay the labour beſtowed on them. On the rocky grounds an inconſiderable portion of calcareous earth is found blended with marl.

Wherever the land is ſuſceptible of cultivation, and has not been neglected, it affords abundant crops of wheat, barley, Indian corn (dourra), tobacco, cotton, and other productions. Fruits and vegetables are in equal abundance. Among the former are pomegranates, figs, oranges, lemons, citrons of an uncommonly large ſize, melons, grapes, and olives. The melons are large, and have a delicious flavour; as have alſo the grapes, of which we partook ſo late as the month of December, when we found they ſtill retained their exquiſite flavour. I have already adverted to the uncommon ſize of the water-melons, many of which weigh from twenty to thirty pounds.

They are a great and valuable reſource to the inhabitants, who are ſo paſſionately fond of them, that, during the ſummer months, they form a great part of their ſubſiſtence. Notwithſtanding they are as cooling and refreſhing, as grateful to the taſte, I was ſurpriſed to ſee the natives eat them in ſuch immoderate quantities, without experiencing any unpleaſant conſequences.

Among the vegetable productions for the table may be ranged the coulcas, the okre, or bannier, the couſſa, a ſpecies of gourd, the tomata, and a kind of bean which has ſome reſemblance to our French bean. The coulcas is a root brought from Bairout, Acre, Sidon, and Damietta, which, when cooked, is in taſte not unlike the potatoe, from which it differs in appearance by its darker hue and leſs regular ſhape. In its raw ſtate it is extremely acrid, and produces on the mouth and fauces, when taſted, a ſenſation of pricking and ſmarting, ſuch as is cauſed, under the ſame circumſtances, by the Arum root. It is conſidered by the inhabitants as a wholeſome and agreeable vegetable, and, being ſcraped and boiled, enters into the compoſition of many of their diſhes. The okre is a fine mucilaginous vegetable, which gives an excellent flavour to the ſoups.

To the above liſt may be added other vegetables, the quality of which is excellent, ſuch as cabbages, cauliflowers, ſpinage, lettuce, endive, turnips, cucumbers, radiſhes, and onions; the latter extremely mild. Both fruits and vegetables, as well as all other marketable commodities, are ſold by weight.

The grounds in Syria are in general open. Where encloſures have been attempted, they are fenced in with the prickly pear tree.

Numerous flocks of goats and ſheep are diſtributed over the plains,

as well as in the mountainous territory. The tails of the latter are uncommonly large, reſembling thoſe of the ſheep of the Cape of Good Hope. Many of them have an extraordinary length of ear; but this obſervation applies ſtill more particularly to the goats, an ear of one of which I had the curioſity to meaſure, and found it to be nine inches in length. The cows and oxen are ſmall, and of a reddiſh hue: large herds of them are driven out in the mornings, to browze in the plains, and in thoſe parts of the mountainous territory, where a ſcanty ſuperficies of ſoil, ſpread over the rocks, affords a feeble hope of paſturage.

The animal food of the Syrians conſiſts principally of mutton and goat's fleſh, and they conſume but a very ſmall proportion of beef, and no veal. They are, indeed, very ſparing in their uſe of fleſh, chiefly confining themſelves in their diet to the vegetable productions they have in ſuch great abundance, and of ſuch excellent qualities.

The horſes are ſmall, but fleet, and very ſure footed. In their choice of them, the Turkiſh inhabitants attach themſelves rather to the figure and ſhowy appearance of the beaſt, than to his fleetneſs and other uſeful qualities. During our ſtay in the country, a good horſe brought from four to five hundred piaſtres, that is, from thirty to nearly forty Engliſh pounds.

The mules are very numerous, and of a large breed. This remark alſo applies to the aſſes; and the latter are much more ſwift of pace than thoſe of England.

As a beaſt of burden, the camel has a remarkable pre-eminence in point of utility. The inhabitants being deſtitute of carriages for

the conveyance of their merchandiſe from place to place, ſuch vehicles being incompatible with the ſtate of the roads and country, have neceſſarily recourſe to this animal, to perform the labours to which the mule, from his comparatively diminutive ſtature, cannot be ſubjected. This is not the only advantage which has reſulted to the Syrians, from the pains they have beſtowed in the propagation of their race of camels, whoſe patient endurance of fatigues is only to be equalled by the parſimonious ſupport which their nature requires. In croſſing the deſerts, or in performing other tedious and laborious journies where water cannot be procured, they paſs ſeveral days in ſucceſſion without allaying their thirſt; and make a hard and ſcanty meal on the ſhrubs and buſhes they may chance to encounter on their way, without ſubjecting their maſters to the neceſſity of loading them, in addition to their other burdens, with provender for their ſupport. A ſmaller and more ſlender ſpecies of the camel, called *hedgin*, is mounted by the natives and others, and is capable of making a greater progreſs, on a long journey, than a horſe. It requires ſome habit to be reconciled to its motion, which is, however, not ſo fatiguing as might be ſuppoſed from the appearance of the animal, for its pace being by long and regular ſteps, the rider feels a ſenſation ſimilar to that of being rocked in a cradle.*

The Syrians are in general of an ordinary ſtature, and of a ſpare thin make, but very active and alert. Their ſpeed, both in running and walking, is very great; and being inured as well to privations

* I do not recollect to have ſeen, either in Syria or in Egypt, more than one protuberance on the back of the camels, whether *hedgins* or dromedaries, which appear to be only a more ſlender and ſmaller ſpecies of the camel.

as to fatigues, they are capable of enduring an extreme toil, with a very ſcanty ſupport, for a conſiderable length of time. In this particular they have a great reſemblance to the Indians of America. Their countenances are meagre and wan; and their complexion ſo dark as, in a variety of inſtances, to approach nearly to black. Their hair is of a ſhining black, and it is worn by the women very long, extending even to the waiſt. They dreſs and decorate it in a very fanciful manner, ſuſpending from it, and round the head, different coins, ſuch as paras, ſequins, and piaſtres, large bunches of which are alſo ſuſpended from the ears. On the wriſts they wear bracelets of coloured glaſs. They ſtain their nails of an orange colour with the henna, and blacken their eyelids with a powder, of which I have already ſpoken in the details I have given relative to Turkey.

The inhabitants of Syria are very abſtemious in their diet, which is ſimple in the extreme. It conſiſts chiefly of ſalted olives, cheeſe of a poor and indigeſtible quality, a coarſe bread badly baked, and formed into flat cakes, and rancid butter, or perhaps oil. They rarely indulge themſelves in the uſe of animal food; but on theſe occaſions prepare a wholeſome, and to many a palatable diſh called *pilaw*, by ſtewing the fleſh with rice. Notwithſtanding their common beverage is water, a ſpirituous compound, called *rackey*, made from the fermented huſks and ſtalks of grapes, diſtilled with aniſeeds, is imported into Syria from Turkey and Aſia.

During our ſtay at Jaffa we were well ſupplied with fiſh, ſuch as mullets, breams, &c. Our butter we were obliged to procure from Jeruſalem: it was made without ſalt, and coſt nearly eighteen pence Engliſh per pound. In every part of the country there is an abun-

dance of fowls; but we did not meet with either tame ducks, geeſe, or turkies, with the exception of thoſe brought from Cyprus, where they are bred in great numbers.

There are two claſſes of Arabs very different from each other in their habits, morals, and ſtyle of living. The Fellah, that is the farmer, or huſbandman, inhabits the villages, or the detached and iſolated dwellings in the plains, under the ſubjection of a Bey, or, perhaps, of a Mameluke, or cachef, who, having been originally a ſlave to one of the Beys, has gained the confidence of his maſter, and received not only his freedom, but the government of a certain number of villages, on the revenues of which he preys without controul. In the exerciſe of his oppreſſive acts he is aided by a ſubordinate officer, denominated a gindee.

Each of the newly appointed cachefs has no ſooner enriched himſelf by the contributions levied on the produce of the wretched Fellahs ſubjected to his domination, than he purchaſes ſuch of the eſtates as devolve to the Bey from the original proprietors, either by death or forfeiture. Caſes of the latter deſcription frequently occur from the cupidity of the Bey, who, being aware of the very precarious tenure by which he holds his government, ſeizes, on the ſlighteſt pretext, upon all the property within his reach, and has been frequently known, in the courſe of a ſhort and deſpotic adminiſtration, to bring the ſame eſtate repeatedly to ſale. Thus are the Fellahs, while they plant and ſow, in an uncertain ſtate whether the whole of the expected produce of their induſtry is to be ſnatched from them by their oppreſſor, on the ground of confiſcation, or whether they are ſtill to be allowed the ſmall portion of it which the Ava-

nias ſpare, and to be maintained in the quiet poſſeſſion of the territorial property tranſmitted to them by their anceſtors.

To this claſs of Arabs the artizans, domeſtics, and in general all thoſe who conſtitute the lower ranks of ſociety, in the towns and villages, belong.

With relation both to morals and induſtry, the Fellahs have unqueſtionably an advantage over the Bedouins, or wandering tribes of Arabs. Being ſtationary, and acquiring by their labour and induſtry the little which is requiſite to ſatisfy their wants, they have not been ſtimulated to the predatory purſuits by which the latter have rendered themſelves formidable and obnoxious to ſociety. In the midſt of the abject ſtate in which they live, they have on ſome occaſions evinced that they are not deſtitute of courage and energy. In ſeveral of the diſtricts, more eſpecially in thoſe of Foua and Demenhour, when the French troops, commanded by Generals Deſaix and Beliard, penetrated into Upper Egypt and ſome parts of Syria, the Fellahs manifeſted a ſpirit of reſiſtance which the invaders had little reaſon to expect. In the relation which the French artiſt, Denon, who accompanied the above detachments, has publiſhed, the vigorous reſiſtance made by theſe people is recorded, but not with all the circumſtances by which the tranſactions were accompanied. It is certain, that a detachment of eighty French was put to death in the night-time by the inhabitants of Foua, led by a fanatic ſheick; and that, on ſeveral other occaſions, they haraſſed and annoyed the republican troops, by whom they were at length, with great difficulty, brought under ſubjection.

The wandering Arabs, or Bedouins, who form the other claſs, are

divided into tribes, more or leſs numerous, to each of which diſtinct limits are aſſigned. Theſe tribes do not always live in amity together; and whenever, in conſequence of an invaſion of limits, or ſome other cauſe of diſpute among themſelves, war is declared, alliances are formed, in which the policy of the numbers to be ranged on each ſide is conſulted. The weaker tribes, in theſe caſes, do not of courſe neglect to aſſociate themſelves with the more powerful. The worſt part of their warfare conſiſts, however, in the attacks they make on travellers, whether in ſmall and iſolated parties, or in the large bodies formed for protection and defence into caravans. The Bedouins then betray all the ferocious cruelty of their character, which they alſo manifeſt when they make incurſions into the villages of the Arab cultivators. In executing their predatory projects, they have even dared to penetrate to the walls of Cairo. The property with which they travel conſiſts of horſes, camels, and ſheep; and to ſeek paſturage for theſe animals, they are conſtantly ſhifting their ground, in the deſerts where they have taken up their reſidence. A claſs of them, however, more ſettled than the others, but ſtill Bedouins, inhabit tents on the borders of the deſerts, and there cultivate ſuch ſpots as are favourable to vegetation.

The ſwiftneſs of the mares on which they are mounted was a great obſtacle to the progreſs of the French, on their penetrating into Upper Egypt. Whenever they felt themſelves in ſufficient force to encounter their enemy, the Bedouins attacked with an entire confidence that, in caſe of a defeat, they ſhould be able to effect their eſcape. It was on this account that the French had recourſe to the formation of a corps mounted on dromedaries, which I have already

had occaſion to notice. By the aid of theſe animals, they ſurpriſed ſeveral of the Bedouin tribes in their retreat; but not without incurring great riſks in penetrating into the deſerts, where they were repeatedly expoſed to periſh from thirſt, the fugitive Arabs leading them in a direction contrary to that of the watering places, with the poſition of which they alone were acquainted.

The arms of the Bedouins conſiſt of a muſket, provided with a match-lock, ſlung round the arm, a ſabre, and a long ſpear, which they carry in the hand. The latter of theſe weapons they employ with great effect, when in purſuit of an enemy. Notwithſtanding they are themſelves armed with muſkets, they have a great dread of fire-arms, and abandon the field to their adverſary, as ſoon as a few of their party are brought down by the balls. They cannot, therefore, be deemed formidable, when oppoſed to troops ſubjected to any degree of diſcipline; and are only ſo when they encounter an unprepared enemy, or one greatly inferior in force.

The Arabs in general, whether Bedouins or huſbandmen, are expert thieves, and are diſtinguiſhed alſo by their conſummate hypocriſy and treachery. Many of the Fellahs have been converted to Chriſtianity, and have engaged themſelves as domeſtics, in which capacity they require a very ſtrict government to enſure any thing like obedience. They are, however, excellent grooms, beſtowing a particular attention on the horſes committed to their charge. They allow them, in the courſe of the day, two feeds only of barley and chopped ſtraw; and in ſupplying them with theſe meals in the morning and evening, give them a very ſcanty allowance of water. They

have certainly good reaſons in favour of this ſparing regimen, as is atteſted by the healthineſs and good condition of the Arab horſes.

The villages in Syria appear to be well peopled; but it is impoſſible to form any correct idea of the general population of the country, in conſequence of the migrations of its inhabitants from place to place, and of the great proportion of them who reſide in tents.

Such of the Fellahs as have cultivated their lands with any ſucceſs, are as careful to conceal their little ſtore of riches, as they were induſtrious in its acquiſition. The plea of poverty to which they reſort, is not, however, in every caſe, equally ſucceſsful. The avaricious Pacha, either perſonally, or by the means of his inſtruments, keeps a watchful eye on each of the cultivators, and endeavours to eſtimate his means. If there is no plauſible colour or pretext for the entire confiſcation of the property of an individual on whom the ſuſpicion of riches has fallen, he is called on to contribute a ſum perhaps very diſproportionate to his means, on the default of producing which not only his property, but his own life, and thoſe of his relatives, are brought into danger. Induſtry is thus diſcouraged; and to the tyranny exerciſed over the wretched cultivators may be attributed the neglected ſtate of many large tracts of land, which, under a better form of government, would be abundantly productive.

The wooden plough employed here for agricultural purpoſes, is drawn by a pair of ſmall oxen. The barley and wheat are ſown in January, and reaped in May. In different parts of Syria the inhabitants purſue different modes in the treatment of their vines, which in ſome places they prune nearly to the ſurface of the earth, depend-

ing on the ſpring ſhoots for the autumnal produce; while in others they allow them to attain their full growth, ſupporting their branches with props. The grapes, when ripe, are in general held in too great an eſteem, as a part of the nouriſhment of the inhabitants, to be converted into wine; but this is not invariably the caſe. At Jeruſalem and Bethlehem we drank ſome excellent wine, the produce of the neighbouring vineyards, which were cultivated with much labour and induſtry.

I ſhall add a few words of general obſervation on the diſeaſes of Syria, with which I ſhall cloſe the preſent digreſſion, and then proceed to the more immediate objects of this narrative.

The Syrians are ſubject to few endemic diſeaſes, of which the pſorophthalmy, an inveterate complaint of the eyes, is the principal and moſt common. It prevails ſo generally, that in the town of Jaffa nearly two thirds of the inhabitants had, from its effects, loſt the ſight either of one, or of both the eyes; inſomuch that the numbers of blind people led about were truly aſtoniſhing. It appears to me that the remote cauſes of this obſtinate diſeaſe, the effects of which are ſo calamitous, may be traced to a bad diet; an expoſure to a hot air from the white and burning ſands, the fine particles of which float almoſt perpetually in the atmoſphere; and, laſtly, the confined huts or dwellings in which the inhabitants reſide. In ſupport of the probability of the ſecond of theſe cauſes, it has been remarked, that during the ſeaſon when the figs and grapes ripen, that is, in the months of May, June, and July, when the moſt intenſe heat prevails, this diſeaſe is moſt common, and is accompanied by an unuſual malignance. With reſpect to the latter cauſe which has

been aſſumed, it ſhould be remarked, that the habitations of the poorer claſſes of Syrians, to whom the pſorophthalmy more particularly attaches itſelf, are formed of a few ſtones badly cemented together by the means of mud or dung, and which, having but a ſmall elevation from the ſoil, rather reſemble cells, or caverns, for the abode of anchorites, than dwellings in which the conveniences of ſocial life are conſulted. Being utterly deſtitute of chimnies, or other openings to carry off the ſmoke, the vapours of the dried camel's dung, which is burned for fuel, diſperſe themſelves in the foul atmoſphere by which the wretched inmates are enveloped, and, among other baneful effects, cannot fail to irritate the organ of viſion. It is moſt probably owing to the ſame cauſe of the impure air which they inſpire in theſe miſerable hovels, that the countenances of the Syrian peaſants are haggard, ſqualid, and without that animated glow which denotes an equable circulation of the blood, and a free paſſage through the excretory channels of the ſkin.

The other diſeaſes moſt prevalent in Syria are dyſentery, cutaneous eruptions, ſmall-pox, putrid, intermittent, and remittent fevers, and, laſtly, the plague, which it would appear, however, is generally brought from other countries. The ſmall-pox is frequently very fatal among the inhabitants, who, to guard againſt its ravages, have ſometimes recourſe to inoculation. In theſe caſes it is their practice to puncture the arm with a ſharp inſtrument, ſimilar to a needle, and to rub on the punctured part the variolous matter taken from a choſen puſtule. This mode of inoculation is confined to the Chriſtian Arabs, who are pretty ſucceſsful in the reſult, although they have no recourſe to internal remedies. The malignant fevers gene-

rally prevail in the winter ſeaſon, and during the months of November and December 1800, ſwept off a great part of the population of Acre.

The treatment of diſeaſes employed by the Syrians is as capricious and immethodical as confined within narrow limits. They place a great confidence in the uſe of the lancet; but to this they have recourſe in the ſpring ſeaſon only of the year.

As an argument of the ſalutary temperature of the air of Syria, the very rare occurrence of pulmonary diſeaſes ſhould be adduced, as well as the numerous inſtances of longevity among the inhabitants, who frequently attain the age of an hundred, and, in ſome inſtances, of an hundred and ten years, and upwards. Were they in a more civilized ſtate, and united in a ſocial compact under a good government, they would become very numerous and powerful, the Syrian women, who marry very young, being remarkably prolific.

CHAPTER XI.

THE ARMY OF THE GRAND VIZIER—PRINCIPAL OFFICERS—DIFFERENT CASTS OF PEOPLE—ARTIFICERS AND ATTENDANTS—PRECARIOUS STATE OF GREATNESS IN THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT—STANDARDS—DERVISES—GROSS SUPERSTITION OF THE TURKS—TRADITION RELATIVE TO THE DOWNFALL OF THE TURKISH EMPIRE—ORIGIN AND PRESENT STATE OF THE JANISSARIES—THE ARNAUTS—LIGHT CAVALRY—VOLUNTEERS—RELIGIOUS SECTARIES WHO FOLLOW THE ARMY—PLUNDERERS—MAMELUKES—ARABIAN CAMEL-DRIVERS—THIEVISH DISPOSITION OF THE ARABS—TARTARS—GUARDS OF HONOUR—GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE TURKS—PERSONAL COURAGE—SUPERSTITION—TEMPERANCE—ADDICTION TO COFFEE AND TOBACCO—GAMES—PAY AND ALLOWANCE OF THE SOLDIERY—MISERABLE STATE OF THE MEDICAL ART AMONG THE TURKS—HORSEMANSHIP.

PREFIXED to the preſent chapter is a plan or ſurvey of the Turkiſh encampment, as well as of the town and works of Jaffa, made by Mr. George Pink, one of the draughtſmen attached to the Britiſh miſſion. It is accompanied by a ſcale, and by the neceſſary explanations, among which will be found the diſtribution of the different claſſes of military, a heterogeneous and diſorganized maſs formed from a variety of nations, of which the army of the Grand Vizier was compoſed. Having been taken towards the cloſe of July 1800, a few weeks after our arrival at Jaffa, the numbers of effective troops enumerated in the above plan are on a very low eſtimate, when compared with the ſubſequent ſtate of the Turkiſh

PLAN
of the
ENCAMPMENT
of His Highness The Grand Vizier
at JAFFA in SYRIA,
by M.r George Pink
July 25th 1800.

REFERENCES
To the Ground occupied, and the number of Troops encamped.

A.	*Grand Vizier, Great Officers &c. &c.*	
B.	*Janizaries*	1002
C.	*Topdgis, Arabardgis &c. &c.*	2620
D.	*Albanians*	1610
E.	*Mamelukes*	1790
F.	*Tartars*	160
G.	*Natolian Janizaries*	240
H.	*Natolians*	504
K.	*British*	52
	Total	7976.

forces, augmented by the new levies which were conſtantly pouring in. In giving a ſummary ſketch of whatever has fallen under my obſervation, relative to the army of the Vizier, and to the Turkiſh troops in general, I beg leave to direct the attention of my reader to the plan, which will enable him to follow my ſtatements with greater preciſion.

The principal Turkiſh officers who ſerved in the Ottoman camp, under the command of his Highneſs the Grand Vizier, were as follows:

The Seraſkier, Mahomed Pacha, a Pacha of three tails.

The Charcagis, Taher Pacha, a Pacha of two tails.

The Yenecheri Agaſſi, or Janiſſary Aga, having the rank of a Pacha of two tails, and the chief command of the Janiſſaries.

The Jebigis Baſhi, or commiſſary of ſtores, a Pacha of one tail.

The Topgis Baſhi, or commandant of artillery.

The Arabahgis Baſhi, or ſuperintendant of gun-carriages.

The Coombarahgis Baſhi, or commandant of bombardiers.

The Lakemgis Baſhi, or commandant of miners.

The Seymen Baſhi, or ſecond in command of Janiſſaries.

The Cul Caiyahſi, whoſe appointment is ſimilar to that of our officers ſuperintending preſs gangs.

The Cadi Aſker, or military judge (occaſionally attached to the Ottoman army).

The Etchi Baſhi, or Cook Baſhi.

The Samſoongis Baſhi, or principal dog-keeper.

The Zahergis Baſhi, or ſecondary dog-keeper.

Beſides theſe there were many others whom it would be ſuperfluous to mention, and among them ſeveral whoſe preſence in the camp was not of the leaſt utility. Of this deſcription are the two perſonages who ſtand the laſt on the liſt, and whoſe titles would not have been enumerated, had it not been for the ſingularity of their appointments. Originally, a certain number of dogs were, in a Turkiſh army, attached to the troops; but this practice having been long diſcontinued, nothing now remains except the rank and emoluments of the office. That of the Tournahgis Baſhi, or bird-keeper, who had the charge of the birds formerly carried with the army, is now become obſolete.

The appointments held by the generality of theſe officers ſufficiently explain the relative importance of their ſtations. There are, however, one or two of them who are entitled to a particular notice.

The Cadi Aſker is, in his judicial capacity, inveſted with an office of great dignity and reſponſibility in the Turkiſh army. He is the ſupreme judge and arbitrator in all diſputes and legal queſtions which may ariſe, whether of a civil or military nature. It is, notwithſtanding, to be preſumed, that under ſo deſpotic an adminiſtration as that of the Turks, more eſpecially where the military is concerned, his awards muſt be ſubject to a great degree of controul. A delineation of the coſtume of a Cadi Aſker, or military judge, will be found in Plate X.

The Etchi Baſhi, or cook of the corps of Janiſſaries, whatever his title may appear to import, has a diſtinguiſhed conſideration in the

A Cadi Asker or Judge.

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Turkiſh army; and, to heighten his importance, carries about him certain marks and characteriſtic diſtinctions, which render his appearance highly ludicrous. He is clothed in a large habit of dark coloured leather, covered over with devices of plated metal, which render it extremely weighty, inſomuch that on days of ceremony, when he is decorated with all the inſignia of his office, what with the preſſure of this habit, or tunic, and that of the other parts of his dreſs, which, being alſo covered with plates of metal, are equally cumbrous and oppreſſive, he requires the aid of two perſons to aſſiſt him in walking. It is from this officer, who is both feared and reſpected by his corps, that the Janiſſaries receive the puniſhment of the *coup de baton*. Plate XI. will convey a better idea of the dreſs of this groteſque perſonage than can be communicated by any written deſcription.

In a Turkiſh army, complexions of every hue, black, copper-colour, olive, tawny, yellow, and white, are to be found, as well as the different caſts of features, and varieties of ſhape and proportion, which reſult from ſo motley a compound of ſo many different nations indiſcriminately brought together. The complexions depend of courſe on the varieties of the climates whence the different corps have been recruited. The Africans are black, with the exception of thoſe who come from the more northern parts of Africa, and who, notwithſtanding they have on the head the curled woolly hair of negroes, are of a tawny complexion. It has by ſome been aſſerted, that they are ſprung from colonies imported into the countries they inhabit, from different parts of Europe and Aſia. The Egyptians,

as well as the inhabitants of Aſia, Syria, Diarbeker, &c. are alſo dark or tawny. Among the whites may be comprehended, not only the Europeans, but the inhabitants of Natolia, Armenia, Georgia, and Tartary. The Georgians are juſtly celebrated for the fineſt complexion and moſt regular features any where to be found. Many of the Bedouin Arabs differ ſo much from their countrymen in their complexion, as to be nearly black.

So conſiderable, in a Turkiſh army, are the numbers of tradeſpeople, attendants, domeſtics, and followers of every denomination, that when it is computed to amount to twenty thouſand men, nearly the half of that number muſt be ſubſtracted, to form an eſtimate of its real and efficient force, when brought into the field. Each of the chiefs and pachas is conſtantly ſurrounded by a very numerous ſuite of attendants, who keep their eyes ſteadily fixed on him to catch his nod, and haſten to the execution of his imperious mandates. By the numbers of his followers, who thus ſwarm about him, his dignity and reſpectability are eſtimated. Amidſt all this grandeur, his ſituation, than which nothing can be more precarious, ought not to excite the envy or jealouſy of thoſe who act in the ſubordinate ranks. Should he have ſignalized himſelf on a great and trying occaſion, it too frequently happens that his diſtinguiſhed merit points him out to his ſuperiors as the object of an odious perſecution. His views and expectations are thus baffled, and the earlieſt occaſion ſought to accompliſh his ruin, and to gratify a hateful ſpirit of revenge. To effect this, he is perhaps ordered to execute an inſurmountable difficulty, in the accompliſhment of which having neceſſarily failed, he

Etchi Bashi or Chief Cook of the Janizaries.

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is deprived of his employment, degraded from his rank, robbed of his wealth, and in the midſt of his ſufferings may eſteem himſelf happy that his life has been ſpared by his ſavage perſecutors. The maxim which the Turks have embraced, that ſucceſs gives a divine ſanction to all actions, ſupplies them with an excuſe for the commiſſion of the blackeſt crimes.

In an Ottoman army, the multitude of uſeleſs people to whom I have juſt alluded, cannot fail to be attended by great inconveniences, as well as by the occaſional diſtreſs reſulting from an inſufficiency of means. While ſo marked an attention is beſtowed on an oſtentatious parade, which might be permitted elſewhere to the luxurious inhabitant of the eaſt, every eſſential arrangement in the eſtabliſhment of depots, magazines, &c. is neglected, inſomuch, that the horrors of an approaching famine have frequently manifeſted themſelves in the Turkiſh ranks, as we can teſtify from ocular obſervation.

Each of the Pachas or chiefs has his reſpective ſtandard, which is very large; and the dervices, or religious profeſſors, by whom the Turkiſh army is accompanied, have alſo their ſacred banners, the colour of which is uſually green. In addition to this, each of the ſmall companies, conſiſting of from twenty-five to thirty privates, belonging to the corps of infantry, carries a ſmall flag or banderole. Among the Arnauts theſe little flags are ſtill more numerous. The neceſſary inference to be drawn from the employment of ſuch a multiplicity of ſtandards, banners, and flags, is, that thoſe who have the charge of them muſt not only diminiſh in a conſiderable degree,

in the field of battle, the effective force which would otherwiſe have been brought into action, but muſt even ſhackle and impede the military operations. How miſtaken therefore is the calculation that, independently of the ideas of grandeur and magnificence which the Turks attach to theſe trivial objects, they have the effect of inſpiring the enemy with terror and diſmay?

A Turkiſh camp is lighted up at night by a kind of large lanterns, formed of iron hoops, and faſtened upon long poles. Several of theſe lights, in which rags impregnated with greaſe, oil, or a reſinous ſubſtance, are burned, are placed in the front of the tent of each of the Pachas. In the diſpoſition of the centinels, as well as in the diſtribution of the tents, and, in general, in every eſſential arrangement in which ſecurity ought to be ſtudied, the Turks are ſo extremely negligent and inattentive, as to be conſtantly expoſed to a ſurpriſe, more particularly in the night-time. In ſuch a caſe the panic and alarm produced cannot fail to throw every part of the camp into the utmoſt confuſion, ſince it is impoſſible to rally, unite, and form a whole, where neither order nor method has been ſtudied in the diſtribution of the parts. There is nothing, indeed, to obſtruct the progreſs of an enemy who ſhould attempt to penetrate by night, with cautious and wary ſteps, into the camp, and who, by cutting the cords of the tents, would be certain to produce a fatal embarraſſment among the troops within. Whether the ſlaughter which would enſue ſhould be more or leſs terrible, the ultimate effect of the abandonment of the camp would be the ſame; and the equipage and artillery would become a ſure prey to the aſſailants.

The dreadful maſſacre which occurred on the 17th of September, 1769, aroſe from the unprepared ſtate of fourteen thouſand Turks encamped, and the very feeble reſiſtance they were in conſequence enabled to make. Inſtead of defending themſelves, the greater part of them crept under the tents, where they were put to death by the bayonet, without imploring the mercy of their vanquiſhers. During the late conteſt in Egypt an equally calamitous ſcene was witneſſed at Aboukir, where many thouſands of the Turks who had been routed in their encampment, in attempting a precipitate eſcape, drowned themſelves in the ſea.

The Turks, who are involved in ſuperſtition, carry about them, in the camp and in the field, as well as in every other ſituation, certain taliſmans, conſiſting chiefly of verſes of the Koran, to which they attach very extraordinary virtues, regarding them as a ſafeguard and a protection againſt every danger by which they may be aſſailed.

They beſtow an implicit faith on an ancient prophecy, a part of which, according to their traditions, was found engraven on the tomb of one of their ſantons, and which is pretty nearly to this effect: "That the Turkiſh empire will be annihilated by the Ruſſians; that "the firſt battle which will be fought between the two contending "powers will be loſt by the Ottomans, on the banks of the Nieſter; "that another battle will afterwards be decided againſt them in the "neighbourhood of Conſtantinople; and that their emperors will be "compelled to reſide at Damaſcus." Should they therefore be overcome, in a future conteſt with this power, it will not perhaps be owing ſo much to the imperfect ſtate of their tactics, to their bad

conduct in the field, or to the valour of their enemy, as to the chimerical and ſuperſtitious ideas they are weak enough to entertain.

The origin of ſuch an extraordinary military body as that of the Janiſſaries has juſtly excited curioſity, yet it will be found nearly ſimilar to that of other eſtabliſhments. Amurat I. for the better preſervation of his empire, found it neceſſary to eſtabliſh a formidable and well diſciplined militia, a part of which was deſtined for the defence of his own perſon. He accordingly collected every fifth youth who had attained the age of fifteen years, belonging to the Chriſtian inhabitants of Bulgaria, Macedonia, and the Greek provinces, which were thus rendered tributary in a conſiderable portion of their riſing population. Theſe children were carefully inſtructed in the Mahomedan religion, and inured for a certain number of years to laborious exerciſes, by the huſbandmen to whoſe care they were entruſted. They were afterwards trained to the uſe of arms; and, to the end that they might be accuſtomed to the ſpilling of blood, and their character ſtamped with a ſavage ferocity, they were made to exerciſe their weapons on the bodies of priſoners taken in battle, or on thoſe of condemned criminals. They were ſtyled *hadjem-oglar*, or the children of ſtrangers. This perſonal tribute to which the Chriſtians were ſubjected having been at length commuted into a fine, the Janiſſaries were recruited by volunteers, the greater part of whom have been latterly taken from the loweſt claſſes of the people, inſomuch that they are now in a very degraded ſtate, when compared with what they were at their original eſtabliſhment. From the words *yeni-aſker*, which, in the Turkiſh language, imply new levies, the word Janiſſary is derived.

However the Janiſſaries, in conſequence of deviations from their original inſtitution, may have relaxed from the diſcipline which in ancient times rendered them ſo formidable, they may ſtill be conſidered as the moſt ſelect and regular of the Turkiſh troops. They are at the ſame time better and more uniformly dreſſed and equipped. They carry a ſhort rifle-barrel muſket, ſlung acroſs the ſhoulder, without a bayonet. The fire of theſe muſkets, the greater part of which are manufactured at Damaſcus, cannot be very briſk, as they require a conſiderable time to load. The other arms of the Janiſſaries conſiſt of a large knife, or dagger, and a pair of piſtols faſtened within the ſaſh which ſurrounds the waiſt. In ſome inſtances they carry ſabres. On particular occaſions they wear a large and ſingular cap of white felt, with a long flap behind, hanging careleſsly down the back, and in the front a braſs tube, in which the ſpoon is intended to be carried for the pilaw, ſuch as is worn by the Etchi Baſhi, Plate XI. Their trowſers being much narrower than thoſe worn by the Turks in general, are leſs embarraſſing in walking. During the ſummer their legs are naked, as are alſo their arms as high as the ſhoulders. On the feet they wear red ſlippers, and are occaſionally enveloped by a looſe cloak. When in their tents they ſit and lie on a ſmall Turkey carpet, or, when this cannot be procured, on a ſheep-ſkin. On a march they carry their water either in a tin canteen, or in a leathern bottle.

The total amount of theſe corps has been variouſly eſtimated. By ſome it has been carried to more than an hundred thouſand effective men; while others have ſuppoſed it not to exceed forty thouſand. Each oddah, or regiment, has a flag or ſymbol by which it is diſtin-

guiſhed from the others. Theſe ſymbols are in ſome inſtances characteriſtic, as in the caſe of the thirty-firſt oddah, or regiment, where the anchor on the flag denotes that this regiment is devoted to the ſervice of the marine. In other caſes the ſymbols are fanciful, repreſenting birds, fiſhes, animals, ſabres, &c. The arms alſo of the provinces from whence the regiments were originally recruited, and the names of which they bear, are repreſented occaſionally on theſe colours. The ſtrength of each oddah depends in a great meaſure on its celebrity.

The preſervation of their colours in battle is not with the Janiſſaries ſo much an affair of momentary concern, as that of the large copper kettles, two in number, which are conſtantly placed in the front of the tents of each regiment, and which are accompanied by a ſkimmer, a ladle, and a kind of halbert. They have two ſets of theſe cooking utenſils, to guard againſt any accident which may occur; and they are held ſo ſacred as to be a certain protection to thoſe who ſeek refuge beneath them. When both ſets are loſt, the regiment is diſbanded. On a march theſe kettles are carried in front of each reſpective regiment.

In Conſtantinople the Janiſſaries form the night guards, and in parading the ſtreets are equipped with heavy ſticks, or bludgeons. When, in time of war, they are ſtationed either in towns or in camps, many of them aſſociate themſelves with the tradeſpeople and ſuttlers, to whom, if Chriſtians more eſpecially, they are a protection, and whoſe cuſtom they are certain to augment by their influence, while they ſhare their profits.

In addition to the ration which is regularly allowed them, they

receive a moderate pay, which does not exceed a crown per month. The mode of the monthly diſtribution I have already deſcribed.

The Yenicheri-Agaſſi, or generaliſſimo of theſe troops, is a perſon of high rank and conſideration, inveſted with all the dignities of a Pacha of two or three tails, and having an occaſional ſeat in the divan. Among the other officers are the Choarbagis, or colonel, and the Bayractar, or ſtandard-bearer. The title of Seraſkier correſponds with that of our commander in chief of the army, and is beſtowed on a Pacha commanding an army, with other Pachas who act under him. With the exception of the Aga and Colonel, the Turkiſh military officers in general are deſtitute of the reſpectability which is attached to European officers enjoying the ſame rank. Their promotion being obtained by purchaſe and favour, rather than by merit, the influence of an individual high in power is alone neceſſary to raiſe the moſt obſcure individual in the ſervice to the higheſt command.

I ſhall add a few obſervations on ſuch of the Turkiſh military corps as deſerve a particular notice, and then proceed to the narrative of the operations of the Vizier's army.

The troops which are raiſed in the Morea, in Macedonia, Boſnia, &c. are ſtyled Arnauts, and have already been very frequently cited by me on account of their very turbulent and indocile qualities. The corps of infantry into which they are formed are commanded by officers from their reſpective provinces, which, whenever the Turks are engaged in a war, are drained of a great proportion of their male population, on account of the warlike diſpoſition of the inhabitants, who are trained excluſively to the uſe of arms, to engage themſelves

as mercenaries wherever their ſervices may be demanded. Being inured from their infancy to laborious exerciſes, they are hardy and vigorous; and the purſuits in which they are engaged give them an air of ſavage fierceneſs well ſuited to their character. Among their other immoral qualities, they are expert thieves. When they are engaged, a ſum of money is given to a Pacha, or ſome other chief, to entertain a certain number of them for a given time. He beſtows on each of them a ſmall monthly pay, in addition to which they are ſupplied, when in the field, by the Turkiſh government, with biſcuit and rice. A Bin-baſhi, having under him ſeveral officers of inferior ranks, commands a corps of theſe troops, a thouſand ſtrong. Notwithſtanding they are in general formed into corps of infantry, ſeveral thouſands of them were mounted during the laſt campaign in Egypt. Their dreſs has ſome reſemblance to the tunic. That of the ſuperior officers is of rich velvet, nicely embroidered with gold. They wear a breaſt-plate of ſilver, or white metal; and in ſome caſes cover the legs with a kind of armour, putting on ſandals, to imitate in their dreſs, as nearly as they can, the Spartans, from whom they ſuppoſe themſelves deſcended, and whoſe fierce and martial air they appear to have retained. The head is ſhaved, except on the middle, or crown, whence a tuft of hair deſcends, and flows looſely down the back. Over the head is a red ſkull-cap, which deſcends low down on the forehead. In general their appearance indicates that they are very negligent and ſlovenly in their perſons. On a long march, and after a conſiderable abſence from their homes, they are often expoſed to the greateſt miſery and diſtreſs, of which indeed we were ourſelves, on ſeveral occaſions, witneſſes.

An Arnaut Soldier.

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Amidſt the vices in which they indulge, that of gambling is carried to ſo great an exceſs, that when they have loſt at cards the little money they have in their poſſeſſion, they frequently ſtake their fire-arms, and every other deſcription of property. They are great marauders, plundering whatever they can lay their hands on; and ſo unruly and intemperate in their paſſions, which they cannot govern, that they frequently commit aſſaſſinations among one another. They ſpeak a language peculiar to themſelves, ſaid to have been handed down to them by the ancient Illyrians.

Their arms conſiſt of a pair of piſtols worn in a ſaſh, with a long handjar knife, or dagger, and a muſket with a long barrel. Their piſtols and muſkets are uſually mounted in ſilver, and much ornamented. They are without knapſacks, for which, in truth, they have not the ſmalleſt occaſion. The mode in which they are trained from their youth renders them excellent markſmen. Plates XII. and XIII. contain different views of the coſtume and military accoutrements of an Arnaut ſoldier.

In the Turkiſh cavalry, as well as in the ſervice of the infantry, the ſoldier provides himſelf with the arms the moſt agreeable to his fancy. Frequently, however, the horſemen carry pikes and javelins of different lengths, of which the ſhorter ones are girted on and ſecured to the ſaddle. Some of theſe weapons are ſix feet or more in length, with an iron point, or ferrule, nearly a foot long, to the bottom of which is attached a taſſel made of feathers, or hair. Having, in training up to diſcipline, made the djerid exerciſe a principal purſuit and chief amuſement, they lance the javelin with great force and dexterity. They likewiſe carry battle-axes, and maces, or

clubs, with ſabres, and, in ſome caſes, carabines, or rifle-barrel muſkets. It ſeldom happens that bayonets are employed by the Turkiſh ſoldiery; but among the cavalry, two, or even a greater number of piſtols, ornamented with a ſilver mounting, are placed within the ſaſh, or girdle.

There are two indiſpenſable articles with which a Turkiſh horſeman never fails to provide himſelf, namely, a leathern bottle, or perhaps ſeveral, filled with water, and reaching from the ſaddle to beneath the belly of the horſe; and his pipe, which is faſtened in front to the pommel of the ſaddle.

The number of the cavalry is much greater than that of the infantry. The horſes on which they are mounted are of a greater or leſs value and eſtimation, according to the countries from whence they have been procured. In the management of them their riders are very adroit; and mount with much grace and agility. As is the caſe with all the Turkiſh and Arab horſemen, their ſtirrups are very ſhort.

When on a march, the cavalry are not more regular and orderly than the other Turkiſh troops. It is ſaid that in battle they do not engage *en maſſe* ſo much as the Janiſſaries, but are more diſperſed. It is however certain, that on theſe occaſions each troop or ſquadron, whatever may be its ſtrength, keeps together without mixing with the other troops. In ruſhing forward, at a given ſignal, to encounter the enemy, each of the horſemen exclaims with vehemence, *allah! allah!* invoking the aid of the deity to the enterprize.

Among the troops of light cavalry the natives of Georgia and Circaſſia, known under the common appellation of Leghis, are the

moſt conſpicuous. They are well proportioned, of a robuſt make, and have the fine features and complexions for which the above provinces are diſtinguiſhed. The ſtate of warfare which is conſtantly kept up between them and the Ruſſian troops ſtationed on their frontiers, together with the hoſtilities they carry on among themſelves in a predatory way, and which are favoured by the mountainous territory they inhabit, have rendered them well calculated for a military life. Except that the head is not ſhaved, and that they wear a ſheep-ſkin cap inſtead of a turban, their appearance is not unlike that of the Tartars.

Under the deſcription of volunteers may be comprehended the religious ſectaries whoſe exceſs of enthuſiaſm urges them to diſpoſe of the little property they poſſeſs, and to repair, from every part of the Turkiſh empire, to the ſtandard of their prophet Mahomed. But of all the ſects the moſt numerous is the ſect of plunderers, who alſo reſort to his ſtandard, in the hope of acquiring a greater booty than they could reaſonably expect elſewhere.

By the word Mameluke is implied a native of a diſtant region. Accordingly the Mamelukes, who made ſo conſpicuous a figure in hiſtory ſome centuries ago, who recently diſtinguiſhed themſelves in the French invaſion of Egypt, and whom I have had repeated occaſions to notice in ſpeaking of the army of the Grand Vizier, are either Georgian or Circaſſian ſlaves brought into Egypt; with the exception, however, of a few among them, whoſe dark and ſwarthy countenance announces, as well as the caſt of their features, that they are of Nubian origin. It is neceſſary that every individual Mameluke ſhould have been a ſlave, to arrive at the higheſt dignities, ſuch as Bey, &c.

The climate of Egypt, or ſome other cauſe, however, is extremely unfavourable to the deſcendants of the Mamelukes. They are generally ſhort lived. It is ſaid that theſe can never be permitted to enjoy the elevated ſituations among the Mamelukes. The children of Europeans, alſo, who are ſettled in the country, are unhealthy, and are reared with the greateſt difficulty.

There was a time when the more ſucceſsful and more enterpriſing of the Mamelukes roſe to the higheſt dignities in Egypt, from the office of Bey to that of Sheick-el-belled, or ſupreme governor; but the aſcendency they had acquired in that country has been latterly much diminiſhed. The numbers of thoſe by whom the army of the Grand Vizier was augmented were comparatively few, but they were entitled to more confidence than the generality of the troops. A very accurate idea of their coſtume is conveyed by Plate XIV.

The Arabian camel-drivers, who are not furniſhed, like the Turkiſh ſoldiers, with tents for their lodging and accommodation, while on the march, are reduced to the neceſſity of forming, at the expiration of each day's march, a ring or circle, by the means of the ſaddles and other furniture of their camels, near to whom they are conſtantly ſtationed for their ſafety and protection. Within this circle they make a fire with the dung of the animals, dried roots, withered ſhrubs, &c. and with all poſſible hilarity hover over this fire in the evenings, to partake of ſuch amuſements as their leiſure may ſuggeſt. On theſe occaſions they ſing, dance, and relate ſtories, ſome of which are of an hour's duration. While a part of them are engaged in dancing, the others beat time to them by clapping their hands.

When, on the marches we had occaſion to make in Syria and

A Mamaluke Soldier.

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Egypt, their camels were laden with our baggage, we never entertained the ſmalleſt apprehenſion reſpecting the probity of theſe Arabs. No ſooner, however, were the animals caſed of their burthens, than their drivers conſidered that they had executed their truſt, and that whatever they could lay their hands on was fair game. This propenſity to theft, which is common to the Arabs of every deſcription, demanded on our ſide the utmoſt vigilance, as well during our marches as in the encampment, where the nocturnal robberies which ſo frequently occurred, were traced to the ſame ſource of Arabian rapacity.

In the courſe of my narrative repeated mention has been made of the Tartars, who are entruſted with public diſpatches. A certain number of theſe Tartars, under a Khan, or chief of their own nation, were conſtantly ſtationed with the army of the Grand Vizier, to receive his Highneſs's commands, and to proceed on the different miſſions which the public buſineſs might require. They are diſpatched in this way, not only from the armies, but from the capital, to every part of the Ottoman dominions, and are as quiet and well behaved, as they are remarkable for their fidelity. Inſtead of a turban, they wear a yellow calpack, round the inferior part of which is a broad band of black cloth. They are a ſtrong and hardy race, capable of enduring the greateſt fatigues, and perform their journies with remarkable celerity, ſeldom or never ſleeping on the route. They are provided with a firman, or order, which enables them, in the towns through which they paſs, to make requiſitions for horſes, and whatever beſides may be neceſſary for their further progreſs;

and with theſe demands the governors, magiſtrates, and others, are bound ſtrictly to comply.

The Vizier was, as well as ſeveral of his principal officers, attended by a deſcription of guards of honour, ſtyled boſtangis, a word which in its literal ſenſe, implies gardeners. At Conſtantinople they are very numerous, and form the body guard of the Sultan, whoſe barge is entruſted to their management whenever there is a public proceſſion by water. Their chief, the Boſtangi Baſhi, holds an appointment of great truſt, being inveſted not only with the civil juriſdiction of the Seraglio, but alſo with that of the villages on each ſide of the Boſphorus.

I ſhall cloſe theſe details by a few general remarks on the Turks, more particularly as far as regards their military character.

That the Turks poſſeſs a conſiderable ſhare of perſonal courage is beyond a doubt: it is therefore to be lamented, that this quality ſhould be rendered uſeleſs, or even pernicious, by the ſuperſtition into which they are plunged, as well as by all the radical vices of their government. They are hardy, temperate, patient under afflictions, and upright in their dealings. Having been accuſtomed from an early age to an abſtemious mode of living, and inured to hardſhips, thoſe of the inferior claſſes are well calculated for a military life. Their cuſtomary diet conſiſts of a ſmall portion of bread or biſcuit, with a ſcanty allowance of cheeſe, onions, olives, and oil, whenever either or any of theſe articles can be procured. It occurs but ſeldom that they can gratify themſelves by an indulgence in animal food; and in ſuch caſes they are very fond of a pilaw, con-

ſiſting of a ſtrong gravy made from mutton, fowls, &c. in which a proportion of boiled rice is ſtewed. This luxury, however, but ſeldom falls to the lot of the military by whom the Turkiſh ranks are filled, and who have recourſe to other and leſs coſtly gratifications, the principal of which are coffee and tobacco. The former they drink in as ſtrong an infuſion as poſſible; and to the uſe of the latter they are ſo much addicted, that the pipe is the inſeparable companion of many of the women even among the lower ranks of the Turks. Wine being prohibited by the Koran, the uſual beverage of every claſs of Muſſulmen is water; but whenever they can prevail on themſelves to overcome their religious ſcruples ſo far as to indulge in the uſe of wine or ſpirits, they ſwallow them ſo copiouſly, and with ſuch eagerneſs, that, in the intoxication which follows, they become noiſy and riotous in the extreme.

The game of cheſs, which is not prohibited like gambling with cards or dice, is one of their amuſements in the camp, as well as in the towns. They are likewiſe very fond of ſinging, which is generally performed in a harſh and diſcordant tone, without any modulation of the voice.

In addition to his ſcanty allowance of bread, or biſcuit and rice (and of barley for his horſe, if belonging to the cavalry), the Turkiſh ſoldier is allowed from five to ten aſpers, that is, from a penny to two-pence Engliſh, per day. With this wretched ſtipend he is obliged to ſupply himſelf with tobacco, coffee, onions, olives, &c. When ſick, he has little to expect from medical ſkill or attendance, and can place as ſmall a dependance on the adminiſtration of the neceſſary remedies, which are very rarely ſupplied to combat his

diſeaſe. I was acquainted with four ſurgeons belonging to the army of the Grand Vizier, three of whom were Italians, whoſe practice was chiefly confined to the pachas and commanders of the different corps. They fell victims to their profeſſional duties. The fourth was a Turk, whoſe ſkill in medical ſcience correſponded with that of the greater part of his countrymen who had embraced the ſame purſuit.

As well in camp as in every other ſituation, the Turks attend regularly to their prayers five times in the courſe of the day, at ſun-riſe, at nine in the morning, at noon, at four in the afternoon, or two hours before ſun-ſet, and at the ſetting of the ſun. Before each prayer they invariably waſh their feet, hands, and face, and having ſpread their little carpet in the tent, make their proſtrations, and go through their devout exerciſes. After their ſecond prayer, at nine in the morning, they breakfaſt; and delay their dinner until the laſt, or ſun-ſet prayer has been repeated. Theſe are the only meals of the lower claſſes of the Turks.

The Seis, or Arab groom, is generally preferred by the Turks, on account of his ſkill and addreſs in the management of horſes. A portrait of one of theſe grooms will be found in Plate XV. The Turks themſelves are, however, little inferior to the Arabs in this qualification, and pay a particular attention to the animals entruſted to their care, the bodies of which are conſtantly covered either with a thick cloth to defend them from the weather and from the bites of inſects, or with the ſaddle. Whether in the ſtable, or without door at picket, the horſes of the Turkiſh cavalry are kept cloſely girthed, and fettered or tethered, and equipped at all points for ſervice.

A Seis, or Arab Groom.

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It is by no means uncuſtomary to ſee a Turk on horſeback ride full ſpeed up to another who is alſo mounted, and having diſcharged his piſtol in the air, ſuddenly ſtop his horſe. He does this as a very high compliment, and to evince not only his own ſkill in horſemanſhip, but the confidence he repoſes in his horſe, over whom he has a perfect command. This mode of paying a compliment is certainly calculated to excite a conſiderable degree of alarm and apprehenſion in a ſtranger who witneſſes it for the firſt time, and it may be attended with ſome danger to one who is not very perfect in horſemanſhip.

Notwithſtanding the precepts of their excluſive religion have rendered this nation haughty and imperious, many of the Turks of a diſtinguiſhed rank diſplay, in their ſocial intercourſe, great urbanity and courteſy of manners.

CHAPTER XII.

NARRATIVE RESUMED—BREAKING UP OF THE CAMP AT JAFFA—MARCH OF THE ARMY—NEW ENCAMPMENT—ACCOUNT OF GENERAL MUSTAPHA, ALIAS CAMPBELL—SINGULAR FACT RELATIVE TO THE PLAGUE COMMUNICATED BY GENERAL MUSTAPHA—SEVERAL DEATHS BY THE PLAGUE—ROCK WHERE SAMSON WAS SURPRISED BY THE PHILISTINES—EKRON—ASHDOD—ASKALON—RAMAH OF GILEAD—PREPARATIONS FOR MARCH—ORDER OF THE MARCH—NEW ENCAMPMENT NEAR ESDAL, OR ESHTAOL—ARAB VILLAGES—ASHDOD, OR AZOTUS—PROGRESS OF THE ARMY—COUNTRY ROUND ASCALON DESCRIBED—DEARTH OF CORN IN THE CAMP—MARCH TOWARDS GAZA—ENCAMPMENT NEAR GAZA—VISIT TO THAT PLACE—PORCH OF WHICH SAMSON CARRIED AWAY THE GATES—PLACE OF HIS DEATH—DESCRIPTION OF THE CITY AND SUBURBS OF GAZA—PORT OF GAZA—DELIGHTFUL GARDENS—ANTELOPES—QUAILS—JACKALLS—STRONG DETACHMENTS SENT FROM THE VIZIER'S ARMY FOR THE PURPOSE OF ACTIVE OPERATIONS—SUCCESSFUL PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN EGYPT—SCARCITY OF SPECIE IN THE OTTOMAN ARMY—MARCH OF THE ARMY—DIFFICULTIES OF THE MARCH—ENCAMPMENT AT KAHNYOUNES—FURTHER MARCH OF THE OTTOMAN ARMY—ENTRANCE INTO AFRICA—ENCAMPMENT IN THE DESERT—MARCH OVER THE DESERT—ARRIVAL AT EL-ARISH—REGULATIONS OF THE GRAND VIZIER—ARRIVAL OF FRESH TROOPS—DETACHMENT SENT OFF TOWARDS SALAHIEH—SERIOUS DISAGREEMENT IN THE TURKISH CAMP—STORM IN THE DESERT—DEFICIENCY OF PROVENDER—KAMPSIN WIND—CASUAL SUPPLY INTERCEPTED BY BEDOUIN ARABS—ARRIVAL IN CAMP OF A FRENCH DESERTER—LOSS OF CAMELS—EMBARKATION OF CIVIL ARTIFICERS FOR TINEH—MARCH FROM EL-ARISH—CROSSING THE DESERT—ENCAMPMENT AT BARRAHCAT—MARCH ACROSS THE DESERT TO THEAH—ENCAMPMENT THERE—MARCH TO BIR-DENEDAR—OVERFLOWINGS OF THE NILE—ENCAMPMENT AT KANTARA—

MARCH INTO SALAHIEH—CURIOUS HUTS INHABITED BY ARABS—FLIGHT OF THE FRENCH FROM SALAHIEH—FORTRESS OF SALAHIEH—DEBILITY OCCASIONED BY THE KAMPSIN WIND—INHABITANTS OF EGYPT—MARCH TO KORIN—VILLAGE OF KORIN—PRECIOUS STONES—EGYPTIAN PARTRIDGES—FLOCKS OF DOVES—BELBEIS—MODE OF GETTING IN CORN IN EGYPT—OPPRESSIVE HEAT—APPEARANCE OF THE ENEMY—TAHER PACHA DETACHED IN PURSUIT—ACTION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND TAHER PACHA, IN WHICH THE FORMER WERE DEFEATED—ILL STATE OF DISCIPLINE IN THE TURKISH ARMY—SACKARS—MARCH FROM BELBEIS TO MESHTOULE—ENCAMPMENT ON THE NILE—WATER OF THE NILE—THE DELTA—ARRIVAL OF GENERAL HUTCHINSON IN THE VIZIER'S CAMP—DISEASES IN THE TURKISH CAMP—MARCH TO DAGONA—GREAT PYRAMIDS OF GIZA—DISEASES IN THE BRITISH ARMY—MARCH TO SHELLACAN—NEW ENCAMPMENT ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE—ARMISTICE AGREED ON WITH THE FRENCH—FORT SHOULKOUSKI AND THE PYRAMIDS OF GIZA SURRENDERED—CONVENTION AGREED UPON—HELIOPOLIS—CLOUDS OF DUST—BRITISH TROOPS TAKE POSSESSION OF CAIRO—DESCRIPTION OF CAIRO—CITADEL—GRAND AQUEDUCT—BATHS—THE MEKIAS, OR NILOMETER.

WHEN I interrupted my narrative to enter on the preceding digreſſions, I ſtated, that the ſteps preparatory to the march of the Turkiſh army had been taken on the 24th of February. At eight in the morning of the 25th this event was announced by the ſound of the trumpet, the ſignal to ſtrike tents; and at half paſt eleven three guns having been fired in the front of the Vizier's tent as a ſignal of departure, the whole of the Ottoman troops who compoſed his Highneſs's army, with the exception of thoſe who had been ſent off on the preceding days, were put in motion. Their effective force might, on a near calculation, amount to about twelve

thouſand men, conſiſting of Topgis, or cannoniers, Janiſſaries, Arnauts, Mamelukes, Dehlis, Aſiatics, Tartars, Mograbians, Avarees, and Bedouin Arabs. His Britannic Majeſty's military miſſion marched with the Grand Vizier, Reis Effendi, and other ſtate officers. This movement, which was to be conſidered as the commencement of the active operations of our Ottoman friends and allies, preſented a ſcene truly novel and intereſting. Previouſly to the departure of the troops, the Grand Vizier ſent forward a pacha with one of his tails, which was planted on the ſpot deſtined for his Highneſs's own particular encampment, and that of the ſtate officers. Within the compaſs of this ſpot the ground of encampment for the Britiſh military miſſion was invariably to be included.

We reached the new ground of encampment at a little before three in the afternoon. It was ſituated near the village of Yebna, and about twelve miles diſtant from Jaffa, in a fine open plain ſurrounded by hills, and covered with herbage which was highly acceptable to the half famiſhed cattle. A rivulet formed by the late rains ſupplied us with excellent water.

The Vizier's tent was known exteriorly by two gilt balls placed on the extremities of the tent poles; and near to it was diſplayed a large white flag, having on it an inſcription in Arabic characters. The troops pitched their tents promiſcuouſly, round thoſe of their reſpective pachas or chiefs, whoſe poſts in the encampment had been marked out by the pacha ſent forward with the Vizier's tail. The duties of this officer are very ſimilar to thoſe of our quarter-maſter-general. On the march, the bands belonging to the Vizier, Kia Bey,

and ſeveral of the principal pachas, occaſionally ſtruck up a martial air of muſic. The Topgis, with their artillery, were diſtributed, and attached to the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the pachas; and no circumſtance was omitted which could give an air of grandeur to this military ſpectacle.

In the evening Captain Skipſey, of his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Termagant, which we had deſcried in the morning off Jaffa, prior to our leaving the old ground of encampment, reached our new ſtation, with diſpatches from Admiral Lord Keith, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi. He quitted us on the following day with a part of the diſpatches with which he was charged in reply, to repair to Jaffa, and wait there till the enſuing morning for thoſe which were not yet in readineſs to be forwarded. Previouſly to his departure from the encampment, Captain Skipſey was, by order of his Highneſs the Vizier, inveſted with a pelice.

A detachment of Albanians, about ſix hundred ſtrong, arrived in the camp on the 26th; and on the enſuing day General Muſtapha, alias Campbell, reached us with diſpatches from Sir Sydney Smith. The general, who is by birth a Scotchman, had reſided upwards of fifty years in Turkey, where he had embraced the Mahomedan religion, and had, by gradual promotions, attained the rank of Cumbaragi Baſhi, or general of bombardiers, in the Turkiſh army. An implicit confidence having been repoſed in his talents and fidelity, he was, in his early career, entruſted with the ſuperintendance and conſtruction of the military works in the Turkiſh empire, ſeveral of which, executed under his direction, are ſtill in exiſtence. At the time of this viſit to the Turkiſh camp he was between ſeventy and

eighty years of age, and appeared to be well informed, and to have received a poliſhed education. He had been repeatedly attacked by the plague, relative to which diſeaſe he communicated to me a ſingular fact that had come within his knowledge. A female Circaſſian ſlave of great beauty was attacked by the plague, and ſunk under the complaint; while her maſter, who had ſtill continued an intercourſe with her during her illneſs, eſcaped the infection. From this and other ſimilar caſes which have been recited to me, it would appear, that a certain ſuſceptibility is neceſſary to the reception of the diſeaſe, or, in other words, that its contagious action is reſiſted by a certain ſtate and condition of the body. Could this particular ſtate of the temperament be ſo well aſcertained as to be produced by the means of art, the contagion might be effectually reſiſted, and its deleterious effects completely prevented. I may perhaps be thought too ſanguine when I indulge in a hope, that this diſcovery, ſo eſſential to the happineſs of mankind, or ſome other of paramount efficacy, will one day be brought to light.

A letter, dated at El-Ariſh, was received on the 28th from Captain Lacey, by which it appeared that the plague ſtill continued to rage in the encampment at that place. We ſtill continued healthy in our camp. Captain Lacey's ſervant ſuffered under an attack of malignant fever.

On the ſame day the ſix hundred Albanians who had joined the Vizier's camp on the 26th, quitted it abruptly, and directed their route towards Acre. This defection was ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by the want of money and proviſions at our encampment.

On the 1ſt of March an Arab was ſent off to the Red Sea with

diſpatches from Colonel Holloway. Intelligence was received of the death of Haſſan Bey Djadavi, a Mameluke from whoſe zeal and enterpriſing ſpirit the Grand Vizier and Ottoman miniſters had formed the higheſt expectations. He was deſtined to command the advanced body of the Turkiſh army, and was ſucceeded in this appointment by Taher Pacha, an Albanian. Haſſan Bey ſunk under an attack of plague.

During the night there was a violent gale, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and heavy ſhowers, which obliged the New Adventure tranſport once more to quit the road of Jaffa, and ſeek refuge at Caiffa. This tempeſtuous weather continued for ſeveral ſucceeding days without interruption.

On the 3d one of the Vizier's favourite attendants was attacked by plague, and died before midnight. The cauſe of contagion was traced to a pelice which had belonged to an individual recently cut off by this diſeaſe, having been given him to wear.

On the morning of the 4th an account was brought to us of the death of artificer Conway, Captain Lacey's ſervant, at El-Ariſh. A letter was likewiſe received from Jaffa, with the particulars of the death of Mrs. Comfort, one of the women who accompanied the miſſion, and who expired on the preceding evening, after a ſhort illneſs of thirty-ſix hours. As ſeveral of the ſymptoms of her attack gave riſe to ſuſpicions of plague, I inſtantly tranſmitted to Jaffa the neceſſary directions for the ſecurity of the party of women and children at that place, recommending the uſe of the oily frictions, and the other means I have already deſcribed.

Intelligence was brought to us on the 5th, that the plague had made ſuch ravages at Cairo as to have obliged the enemy to abandon the town, and pitch their tents without ſide the walls. We learned alſo that this terrible ſcourge continued to rage with great violence at El-Ariſh, where a Pacha, together with ſeveral of the Mamelukes, and Ragio, dragoman to Captain Lacey, had been recently attacked. In conſequence of the ſuppuration of the peſtilential tumors, ſome hope of the latter was entertained.

I made a little excurſion on the morning of the 7th to Yebna, ſituated on a hill, about two or three miles to the ſouth-eaſt of the encampment. It is conjectured that the rock Etam, where Samſon was ſurpriſed by the Philiſtines, was at no remote diſtance from this town.

On the 8th I rode to the ſummit of a lofty hill, ſituated to the north-eaſt of the camp, whence there was a very extenſive and pleaſing view of Ramla, diſtant in that direction about five miles; and to the ſouth-eaſt a fine view of the plains covered with rich paſturage. On ſloping hills of an eaſy aſcent, by which the plains were bordered, Yebna, Ekron, Aſhdod, and Aſcalon, all of them places of celebrity in the records of the ſacred writings, were in ſight. Having now reached the land of the Philiſtines, every ſurrounding ſpot was the ſcene of intereſting recollections. Ramla, the ancient Ramah, was the abode of Samuel; and the giant Goliath, ſlain by David, was of Gath, ſituated to the eaſt of Aſhdod. In the valley of Ekron the children of Iſrael and the men of Judah took up arms, and purſued the Philiſtines to the gates of the city. When David was perſecuted

by Saul, he fled to Gath, where, as well as with Samuel at Ramah, he found ſhelter and hoſpitality.

Intelligence was received at this time from El-Ariſh, that Iſmael Pacha, the commander in chief of the encampment there, having been attacked by a ſudden fit of vomiting, had been carried off either by plague or *poiſon*. He was at an advanced period of life, having attained his ſixtieth year, was brave, and not deſtitute of information. He laboured under a ſuſpicion of being diſaffected to the Turkiſh government, on which account he had ſpent a conſiderable time under the moſt alarming terrors and apprehenſions; inſomuch that he had been known to ſhift his poſition in his tent ſeveral times in the courſe of a ſingle night, from a dread of aſſaſſination. In general the plague had conſiderably abated of its violence at El-Ariſh.

Colonel Holloway had recently had ſeveral conferences with the Grand Vizier, with a view to recommend to his Highneſs, and indeed to urge him with all due earneſtneſs, to advance with his army towards Grand Cairo. The effect of theſe ſolicitations was, that on the 9th in the morning the Janiſſaries, together with ſeveral ſmall detachments, marched forward. On the ſame day ſeveral Tartars arrived with treaſure and other ſupplies from Conſtantinople, having paſſed through Acre on their route. From this circumſtance it appeared that our further progreſs would not be long delayed.

A corps of Dehlis, amounting to about four hundred and fifty, arrived at the encampment on the 10th from Acre. They formed a part of the five thouſand troops promiſed by Djezzar Pacha, who now manifeſted his intention to co-operate ſtrenuouſly with the

combined Britiſh and Turkiſh forces againſt the common enemy. There being a ſcarcity of barley in the camp, the rations for our horſes were diminiſhed. The artillery was this day ſent forward, and three days proviſions iſſued to the army, with a notice to be in readineſs to march on the following morning. To announce the march of the Vizier's army, ſeveral Chaouſes rode through every part of the encampment, proclaiming at intervals that at ſuch an hour the Sadre Azhim, or Grand Vizier, would move his camp to ſuch a ſpot.

Owing to the unſettled ſtate of the weather, and the bad roads, which prevented the guns from being carried forward, the artillery were, on the 11th, ordered to halt, and the march of the army poſtponed until the enſuing day. In the mean time the Vizier ſent advanced detachments to repair the roads.

On the 12th, at ſun-riſe, the trumpet was ſounded as a notice to march, and the camels, with the tents, baggage, and camp equipage, ſent forward. The order of the march, on our quitting the ground of encampment at eleven o'clock, was as follows: The troops being ſtationed in front, were followed by his Highneſs's tartavan, or Turkiſh palankin, with nine led horſes, the Vizier, being ſurrounded by his guards, muſic, and attendants. Next came the tartavan of the Kai Bey, and ſeven led horſes, with his Excellency, guards, muſic, and attendants. The tartavan of the Reis Effendi followed, together with five led horſes, his Excellency, guards, and attendants. The Britiſh military miſſion ſucceeded; and the rear was brought up by the tartavan of the Teſterdar, and five led horſes, with his Excel-

lency, guards, and attendants. The military treaſures are invariably carried with the Teſterdar.

The heavy rains which fell on our marching off the ground incommoded us not a little, and occaſioned many diſaſters to the baggage and tents. After having proceeded about twelve miles, in the performance of which the rains continued with little interruption, we reached, at five in the afternoon, a fine level country, which had been rendered ſwampy by the long continuance of wet weather; and encamped near a river, having over it a remarkably wide bridge. To the ſouth of us, on a hill diſtant about three miles, was ſituated a village which the Arabs call Eſdad, probably what was called Eſhtaol in the ſcriptural writings. During the whole of this day's march we ſkirted the ſandy hillocks near the ſea ſhore.

We were informed that the Vizier would halt at our new ground of encampment until the 14th, to give time to the camels and other animals, worn out with fatigue, to recover themſelves. In the event this proved to be abſolutely neceſſary, as a part of the tents and baggage had been either dropped or left on the road, and did not reach the ground until that day. In the mean time both officers and men ſuffered conſiderably from the want of their tents. The difficulties by which the march was attended will be conceived when I ſtate that in the performance of it no leſs than two hundred and ten camels periſhed.

On the 13th we had ſufficient leiſure to look about us, and perceived that ſeveral ſmall Arab villages were ſituated on the neighbouring eminences. They were inhabited by the claſs of Fellahs,

or Arab huſbandmen, whom I have already deſcribed, and who were for the greater part Mahomedans. They brought to the camp freſh butter of an excellent quality, and a kind of cheeſe which reſembled our cream cheeſe in England, together with eggs, milk, vegetables, and yourt, which they call Labban. The Bedouin Arabs tendered us alſo for ſale kymack of a good quality.

An Arab ſheick arrived on the above day from Salahieh, with a quantity of fine dates, and other preſents for the Vizier.

The camels having been laden on the 14th at day-break, and every other preparation made for our departure, we quitted the ground at eight o'clock. The morning was uncommonly pleaſant; and after an hour ſpent very agreeably on the march, we paſſed through Eſdad, a wretched village, compoſed of a few mud huts. In purſuing our route through a delightful country, we came to Aſhdod, called by the Greeks Azotus, and under that name mentioned in the Acts of the Apoſtles, a town of great antiquity, provided with two ſmall entrance gates. In paſſing through this place we ſaw ſeveral fragments of columns, capitals, cornices, &c. of marble. Towards the centre is a handſome moſque, with a beautiful minaret. By the Arab inhabitants Aſhdod is entitled Mezdel. Two miles to the ſouth, on a hill, is a ruin, having in its centre a lofty column ſtill ſtanding entire. The delightful verdure of the ſurrounding plains, together with a great abundance of fine old olive-trees, rendered the ſcene charmingly pictureſque. In the villages, tobacco, fruits, and vegetables, are cultivated abundantly by the inhabitants; and the fertile and extenſive plains yield an ample produce of corn. At this time

the wheat was juſt coming into ear, the harveſt taking place ſo early as towards the latter end of April, or beginning of May.

In proſecuting our march, it was the cuſtom to halt twice in the courſe of each day, when a ſmall but convenient tent was pitched for his Highneſs the Vizier. On the firſt of theſe halts he took his dinner, coffee, and other refreſhments. I neglected to obſerve, that on the firſt day's march we partook of fruits and coffee with his Highneſs. He occaſionally rode on horſeback, and at other times in his tartavan; as was alſo the caſe with the principal officers of ſtate, who, as well as their chief, avoided ſubjecting themſelves to any conſiderable degree of toil. The cuſtomary rate of the march was about three miles an hour; and agreeably to this progreſs the diſtance of any place which lay before us was calculated by the Turks, who reckon not by leagues, but by hours. After a pleaſant march of ſixteen miles, we reached, at five o'clock, the ground deſtined for our evening's halt, and encamped near a river which ſupplied us with excellent water, and which was provided with a bridge of ſtone. In this river tradition reports that Dirce, the divinity worſhipped at Aſcalon, was, in bathing herſelf, metamorphoſed into a fiſh. Aſcalon was diſtant from us about three miles, in the direction of the ſea-ſhore. The Britiſh military miſſion occupied an eminence; and in the valley beneath the Turks fixed their encampment. The river, after taking ſeveral windings, appeared to empty itſelf into a valley to the weſtward, towards Aſcalon. From the poſition we had taken up we had a commanding view of the ſurrounding country, which was decorated with the fineſt ſcenery. As well as that through which we had recently paſſed, it appeared to us

like an earthly paradiſe, when contraſted with the barren and ſandy hills in the vicinity of Jaffa, to the cheerleſs aſpect of which we had been accuſtomed for nearly nine months. The camp ſurrounded the ruins of an old village, called Mouta-moud, near to which were ſeveral groups of fig-trees, whoſe appearance announced them to be nearly as old as the ruinous buildings with which they were connected. The fertile plains which extended themſelves around us in every direction, afforded excellent paſture for cattle, and had received a new verdure from the late falls of rain, by which the growth of the corn had been alſo much forwarded. There was ſo great a ſcarcity of this eſſential object of conſumption in the camp, that the Vizier was under the neceſſity of altering his plan, and of marching forward to Gaza the next morning. The unfortunate horſes, who had ſuffered ſo much from the fatigues of the preceding marches, were left without barley, and were almoſt in as deplorable a condition as the camels, to whom the wet weather had been extremely unfavourable. The latter being accuſtomed to the parching heats of the deſerts, in which there is an almoſt perpetual drought, ſubſiſt there under circumſtances which would ſubject other animals to periſh through hunger and thirſt. The climate of the deſerts, for which they appear to have been formed, may therefore be conſidered as natural to them; but they cannot endure moiſture, however hardy in other reſpects, and powerful in ſupporting the burdens with which they are charged. That their free and docile nature is much abuſed, was manifeſted on the route to Eſdad, the ſecond day's march, when the roads were rendered almoſt impracticable by the torrents of rain which poured down, and when, as I have already ſtated,

a very conſiderable number of theſe laborious and uſeful animals periſhed.

During the greater part of the night the Turks were occupied in preparing for their departure; and on the 15th at day-break the camels were laden. Before we quitted the ground, I availed myſelf of the little leiſure which was afforded me to make a ſhort excurſion into the adjacent country. I rode to the ſummit of a lofty hill, whence I ſaw to the north-eaſt, at the diſtance of a mile and a half from the camp, a populous village, the moſque of which was provided with a minaret of conſiderable elevation. The buildings of Aſcalon were not perceptible; but the olive-trees by which it was ſurrounded clearly announced its poſition near to the ſea-ſide. We were told by ſeveral of the inhabitants who came to the camp, that this place contained a great variety of fragments of columns, cornices, and other architectural ornaments of beautiful marble, which Djezzar Pacha had attempted to remove ſome years before, but had been prevented by the inhabitants, who are excluſively of the race of Arabs, and who manifeſted, by their obſtinacy on this occaſion, the ſtubbornneſs of their nation, rather than the value they attached to theſe fine veſtiges of antiquity.

The troops quitted the ground at half paſt eight o'clock, and after a ſhort but agreeable march, halted within three miles of Gaza, the place where we were next to encamp, and which was nine miles diſtant from the ground we had abandoned. The Turks took their cuſtomary refreſhment; and we were glad to follow their example during the ſhort interval which the halt afforded. Our poſition was on the edge of a very fine and extenſive plain, adjacent to which

were ſeveral groves of olive-trees. We were there met by Captain Lacey, who had quitted El-Ariſh on the preceding day, and was accompanied by his interpreter Ragio, now in a ſtate of recovery from his attack of the plague at Gaza.

In purſuing our route towards Gaza, the view became ſtill more intereſting and agreeable, the groves of olive-trees extending from the place where we had halted to the town, in the front of which a fine avenue of theſe trees was planted. Gaza is ſituated on an eminence, and is rendered pictureſque by the number of fine minarets which riſe majeſtically above the buildings, and by the beautiful date-trees which are interſperſed. At half paſt twelve o'clock we reached the ground deſtined for our encampment, the Turks pitching their tents in a plain to the eaſtward of the town, at the diſtance of about a mile from which we took our ſtation on a commanding height. In approaching Gaza the road was crouded by male and female Arabs, the latter of whom welcomed his Highneſs the Vizier and the other Turkiſh chiefs, by a moſt unharmonious and ſcreeching noiſe. The troops which had been ſent forward ſome time before, were drawn up, and lined the road from the town to his Highneſs's tent.

It appeared to be the intention of the Vizier to make ſome ſtay on the preſent ground of encampment; and as there was no barley in ſtore to iſſue to the camels, horſes, mules, and aſſes, theſe animals, the number of whom was now eſtimated at no leſs than fifty thouſand, were turned out to graze.

The hill on which the miſſion was encamped interſected ſeveral extenſive plains, the ſoil of which, being of a ſuperior quality, would

have richly repaid the inhabitants for the labour of cultivation, had they beſtowed on it an appropriate attention. They appeared, however, to have been deterred from doing this by the recent viſit paid them by the French troops, as well as by the expected arrival of the Turkiſh army, whoſe preſence they had almoſt equal reaſon to dread. There was accordingly in theſe plains but little appearance of cultivation, at the ſame time that every advantage was taken of the paſturage they afforded. Over their ſurface numerous flocks of ſheep and herds of oxen were ſcattered. The latter, like thoſe we met with in every part of Syria, were ſmall, their ſize not exceeding that of an Alderney cow.

So great was the ſcarcity of barley in the camp, that, being under the neceſſity of purchaſing a ſupply for my horſe, I paid, in the currency of the country, a ſum nearly equal to ſeven ſhillings Engliſh for a meaſure containing about a gallon.

On the 16th I went to Gaza to ſee Ragio, Captain Lacey's interpreter, and viſited the quarter inhabited by the Chriſtians, who have, as well as every other religious ſect, a particular diſtrict aſſigned to them in each of the places where they reſide. On entering the town to the eaſtward, I paſſed through a ſmall gateway, near to which it is recorded that Samſon acquired ſo much celebrity by carrying off the gates of the city, and where, having afterwards fallen into the hands of his enemies the Philiſtines, he threw down a building, and buried beneath its ruins himſelf and three thouſand of his adverſaries.

The ſuburbs of Gaza are compoſed of wretched mud huts; but withinſide the town the buildings make a much better appearance than thoſe we had in general met with in Syria. The ſtreets are of

a moderate breadth. I went to the bazar to purchaſe a few neceſſary articles, but found it very indifferently ſupplied. Many fragments of ſtatues, columns, &c. of marble were ſeen in the walls and buildings in different parts of the town.

In a valley lying to the eaſt of the hill on which Gaza is ſituated I afterwards viſited the ruins of a large moſque, the walls of which were of a remarkable thickneſs. Over the entrance I obſerved ſeveral pieces of Turkiſh ſculpture on free-ſtone, in a good ſtate of preſervation. Within the building ſeveral plain marble columns lay diſperſed on the ground. According to a tradition maintained by the inhabitants of Gaza, they had been conveyed thither by a Sangiac in the courſe of the laſt century. To the eaſtward of the town I perceived alſo the ruins of ſeveral works which had been blown up by the French at the time they took poſſeſſion of Gaza. During their ſtay there I was informed that the plague ſwept off five hundred of their men. Their inroad into Syria was indeed marked by diſaſters of almoſt every deſcription, not leſs than twelve thouſand of their beſt troops having, according to authentic accounts, periſhed either by the ſword, by diſeaſe, by hunger, or by fatigue.

When at Gaza I paid a viſit to the governor, by whom I was very politely entertained. He was indiſpoſed, as was likewiſe his ſon, who laboured under ophthalmia, a diſeaſe which I obſerved to be very prevalent among the inhabitants, many of whom were led through the ſtreets totally blind.

The ſuburbs and environs of Gaza are rendered infinitely agreeable by a number of large gardens, cultivated with the niceſt care, which lie in a direction north and ſouth of the town; while others

of the ſame deſcription run to a conſiderable diſtance weſtward. The numerous plantations of olive and date-trees which are interſperſed, contribute greatly to the pictureſque effect of the ſcene exhibited by the ſurrounding plains. Theſe, on our arrival, were overſpread with flowers, the variegated colours of which diſplayed every tint and every hue. Among theſe were the chryſanthemum, ſcarlet ranunculus, lupin, pheaſant eye, tulip, china aſter, dwarf iris, lentil, daiſy, &c. all of them growing wild and abundantly, with the exception of the lupin, which was cultivated in patches regularly ploughed and ſowed, with a view to collect the ſeeds, which the inhabitants employ at their meals, more eſpecially to thicken their ragouts. The few corn fields which lay at a diſtance diſplayed the promiſe of a rich golden harveſt; and the view of the ſea, diſtant about a league, tended to diverſify ſtill more the animated features of this luxuriant ſcene.

If a deficiency could be urged, not of the bounties which nature had beſtowed, but ariſing from the improvidence of the cultivators, it was that of the graſſes, which ought to have been ſown from time to time to render the paſturage good and nouriſhing for the cattle. In the ſtate, however, in which we found the plots ſurrounding the encampment, our half famiſhed beaſts found ſome ſolace and refreſhment.

From the eminence on which we had taken up our military ſtation, we deſcried in the evening a ſail ſtanding off and on the coaſt. The wind being contrary, ſhe was ſtill in ſight, in nearly the ſame ſituation, on the morning of the 17th. We entertained a hope that ſhe was laden with barley, the want of which was much felt in the camp.

On the 18th ſeveral veſſels hove in ſight, ſteering from the northward; and a meſſenger, mounted on a hedgin, arrived in the camp, with the pleaſing intelligence that the French had retired from Belbeis, after having blown up and deſtroyed the works.

In conſequence of a report circulated in the evening that an Engliſh frigate had been ſeen off El-Ariſh, it was reſolved to diſpatch an Engliſh officer to that place, to receive any information with which ſhe might be charged for the Grand Vizier. There was now ſome proſpect of a ſupply of corn, the veſſels mentioned above having reached the port of Gaza from Jaffa, from which place an ample proviſion of bread had alſo reached the camp by land. It was expected that theſe ſupplies would enable the army to move forward without loſs of time.

In making a morning's excurſion to the ſea-ſhore, being attracted thither by the number of veſſels which had hoven in ſight, and for the arrival of which we ſo anxiouſly panted, I viſited the port or landing-place of Gaza, an open beach highly dangerous to boats attempting to land, more eſpecially with cargoes, the great ſurf which conſtantly beats on the ſhore expoſing them at every inſtant to the riſk of ſwamping. Several ſmall veſſels, laden with corn and proviſions for the Turkiſh army, were lying off at anchor, and ſending on ſhore theſe ſupplies in their boats.

My excurſion led me through the delightful gardens of Gaza, which are very extenſive. They are filled with a great variety of choice fruit-trees, ſuch as the fig, the mulberry, the pomegranate, the apricot, the peach, and the almond, together with a few lemon and orange-trees. There are alſo large ſpots ſet aſide for the culti-

vation of tobacco; and it being the ſeaſon for the removal of the plants, the inhabitants were buſied in placing them in regular rows. The encloſures for the cultivation of this plant were fenced in with the prickly pear-tree. The Pharaoh fig-tree, a ſpecies of ſycamore, the fruit of which the inhabitants eat when ripe, was alſo cultivated.

Within two miles of Gaza I paſſed through a village, in which the cottages were a ſuperior kind of mud huts, conſtructed of mud bricks baked in the ſun, with a roof compoſed of the trunks of large trees, covered with a thick layer of mud, which ſerves for a garden. The common mallow, a vegetable which the inhabitants eat when boiled, and of which they are very fond, grew abundantly on theſe earth-clad roofs, the verdant ſurface of which would have prevented me from recognizing the village until I came cloſe to it, had it not been for the minaret of the moſque, a certain indication of the exiſtence of buildings on the ſpot. On my return in the afternoon I was told that a herd of antelopes were grazing on a hill adjacent to the encampment. Having engaged a party, we rode out with our guns; but the extraordinary fleetneſs of theſe animals ſoon eluded our purſuit. We ſaw large flocks of quails, which are very abundant in this part of Syria, as are alſo the jackals, by whoſe lamentable howlings we were nightly infeſted in the camp. Probably theſe were the animals which Samſon made uſe of to deſtroy the harveſts of the Philiſtines.

The neceſſary arrangements were made on the 19th for the future progreſs and active operations of the Ottoman army, with a view to which Mahomed Pacha was appointed Seraſkier, or commander of the troops under the Vizier; and Taher Pacha nominated

to the command of an advanced body of mounted Arnauts. Captain Lacey, with a ſmall detachment of the royal artillery and royal military artificers, was ordered to accompany Mahomed Pacha; and Captain Leake, of the royal artillery, alſo at the head of a ſmall detachment, was to accompany Taher Pacha. Theſe officers, both Britiſh and Turkiſh, were furniſhed with inſtructions, copies of which were reſpectively exchanged between the Grand Vizier and Colonel Holloway. Previouſly to his departure with Taher Pacha, Captain Leake was inveſted with a pelice by order of the Vizier.

A corps of about four hundred and fifty cavalry, ſent by Djezzar Pacha, arrived in the encampment at this time. The Grand Vizier detached two thouſand of his troops towards El-Ariſh, for which deſtination Taher Pacha was to ſet out in the courſe of a day or two.

A diſcharge of cannon was made on the morning of the 20th, on the occaſion of the appointment of Mahomed Pacha to the poſt and dignity of Seraſkier. This event was alſo proclaimed to every part of the Turkiſh army. The Vizier ſhifted his tent to the centre of the encampments.

Further accounts were on the 21ſt brought to the camp, to corroborate the reports reſpecting the landing and ſucceſsful progreſs of the Britiſh troops in Egypt. On the following day Taher Pacha, accompanied by Captain Leake, of the royal artillery, and his detachment, ſet off for El-Ariſh with the advanced cavalry.

In a viſit which I paid on the 23d to the Reis Effendi, who laboured under an ophthalmic complaint, his Excellency imparted to me the pleaſing intelligence that the Turkiſh troops were in general very healthy, and that the plague had entirely ceaſed its ravages.

On the 24th the weather was uncommonly ſtormy and tempeſtuous, inſomuch that the torrents of rain which fell waſhed away the ſoil from around the tent-pegs, leaving many of the tents themſelves to fall to the ground.

An Arab, who had left Salahieh three days before, brought advice on the 25th, that there were four hundred French only at that place. When the account of the landing of the Britiſh was brought to General Regnier, he was at Belbeis, and inſtantly collected his troops, amounting to about four thouſand, and proceeded to Cairo. From the ſtatement of this individual it appeared that the General was attacked on his route by the Arabs.

Such were at this time the embarraſſments of the Turkiſh army, from a ſcarcity of ſpecie for the payment of the troops, that the principal Ottoman officers were driven to the neceſſity of ſubſcribing from three to five thouſand piaſtres each, to furniſh a momentary relief.

A corps of cavalry, conſiſting of from five to ſix hundred, arrived in the camp on the above day. The New Adventure tranſport was ordered to Alexandria with diſpatches. In the evening a heavy firing was heard from the weſtward.

Orders were iſſued on the 26th for the army to advance; but on the return of the perſons who had been ſent forward to inſpect the ſtate of the roads, it appeared, that the waters from the late falls of rain were ſo much out as to oblige the Vizier to counteract the orders he had given. The Janiſſaries, however, with the Topgis, and their trains of artillery, were ſent forward, to proceed to Kahnyounes, diſtant from the encampment about twelve miles. We had,

on the preceding evening, been ſupplied with freſh camels, as a ſtep preparatory to our march. They were of the Arabian breed, ſmaller, and more ſlender than thoſe commonly employed in Syria, but hardier, and capable of enduring great fatigues. Sixty of theſe animals were attached to the Britiſh miſſion, and, in conſequence of a diſpute which had ariſen between one of our people and an Albanian, it was ſettled that the Arab drivers ſhould take charge of the baggage.

In the evening diſpatches from Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Admiral Lord Keith were brought to the Vizier.

On the 28th, at ten in the morning, the army began its march, the baggage having been ſent off at a very early hour. Previouſly to our quitting the ground, further diſpatches were received from Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Admiral Lord Keith, the contents of which the Vizier read and communicated at our firſt halt. We were then ſix miles diſtant from Gaza, and had been obliged to croſs a river, formed by the late very abundant falls of rain, the waters of which were ſo high, and the current ſo ſtrong and impetuous, that the paſſage was effected by the army with great difficulty, ſeveral of the camels, with the baggage, tents, &c. having had a very narrow eſcape from deſtruction. The diſpatches contained the glorious news of the ſucceſs of the Britiſh troops in Egypt ſince their landing, detailing the capture of Aboukir, as well as of the three actions which had terminated ſo favourably to the Britiſh arms, and in which the French had loſt four thouſand men, comprehending that of three of their generals. On our reaching, at five in the afternoon, our new ground of encampment at Kahnyounes, the Vizier fired a

royal ſalute of twenty-one guns, to celebrate the above events; and in the evening, at ſun-ſet, we heard diſtinctly a diſcharge of eleven guns, which appeared alſo to have been fired as a ſalute by the advanced troops.

Our day's march had been extremely pleaſant; and we now occupied a dry and elevated ground, ſupplying us with excellent water. Kahnyounes is a ſmall village, ſituated in a plain on the border of the deſert. From the riſing ground on which the miſſion was encamped to the eaſtward, it exhibited a very pleaſing appearance, containing not only a handſome moſque, but a ruinous caſtle, which added greatly to the pictureſque effect. The Turks had taken up their poſition cloſe to the village, the inhabitants of which are excluſively Arabs. The fine plains through which we had paſſed this day, on our route thither, afforded excellent paſturage for cattle, and contained a greater proportion of graſſes and clover than I had ſeen in any other part of the country.

At day-break of the 29th the ſignal was made to march; and by eight o'clock the whole of the army was in motion, with the moſt favourable weather for its progreſs, and a fine refreſhing breeze from the weſtward, to add to the gaiety which the glad tidings we had received had diffuſed over every countenance. Immediately on our quitting the village we entered on the deſert, in which I obſerved a ſhrub, reſembling our furze buſh, ſhooting up at intervals from beneath the ſand. After a march of about two hours, we reached the boundary which ſeparates Aſia from Africa.

At this place, and in the vicinity of a well, which promiſed us a ſupply of good water, we made a halt, and afterwards rode between

two columns of Egyptian granite, erected there, we were told, to mark diſtinctly the limits which define each of theſe quarters of the globe. Several portions of the ſame material lay ſcattered on the ground, apparently connected in paſt ages with buildings erected on the ſpot.

Our late march was not ſo dreary and unpleaſant as we had reaſon to apprehend; but we were told that the deſert, in proportion as we ſhould penetrate ſtill further, would aſſume a more diſmal and ſolitary aſpect. At one o'clock we arrived at a place called by the Arabs Zaca, or Sheick Sahwych, diſtant about ſixteen miles from Kahnyounes, where, for the firſt time, we pitched our tents in a deſert. We could not complain of the quality of the water we met with, notwithſtanding it was blended with a conſiderable portion of ſand. We ſaw the holes, which were ſtill open, ſaid to be dug by the French for their corn magazines. The deſert exhibited an appearance ſufficiently barren; but we contrived to pick up a few ſhrubs for the purpoſe of cooking. Barley was ſtill ſo ſcarce in the camp, that it ſold at two piaſtres and a half, nearly four ſhillings Engliſh the feed.

We left Zaca at ſeven in the morning of the 30th, in the midſt of a thick fog, which was extremely diſagreeable, and the more ſo as our tents and baggage had been ſent forward very early, inſomuch that we could neither ſhift ourſelves, nor procure any ſhelter on our halts. Our ſmall party, hitherto unprovided with horſes, ſuffered greatly from the intenſe heat, as well as from the fatigues neceſſarily attendant on a march over the heavy ſands. The Vizier was not an unconcerned ſpectator of the ſufferings to which the troops were

thus expoſed, and promiſed to furniſh them, on the ſubſequent marches, either with horſes or camels. After a march of nearly ſixteen miles, we arrived at El-Ariſh at one o'clock. In approaching the encampment before that place, the Grand Vizier was met by Taher Pacha, at the head of a large party of the troops, who had been marched out for that purpoſe. We pitched our tents on a barren ſand, at the diſtance of about half a mile from the ſea-ſhore, to the north of the fortreſs. Several veſſels were lying at anchor, and their crews employed in landing the cargoes of proviſions, barley, &c. At El-Ariſh the barley was ſold at forty paras the meaſure. The Turkiſh ſhips of war, lately arrived from Aboukir, were alſo lying off the port.

The troops encamped at El-Ariſh were healthy, having had no appearance of plague among them for the laſt fortnight. Shortly after our arrival, I viſited Taher Pacha, with whom I took coffee, and who ſent to our camp ready dreſſed proviſions, which were highly acceptable. We were ſupplied with excellent water, furniſhed by the late heavy rains which had fallen on the mountains. The proſpect of the country around us, the ſurface of which was almoſt entirely ſand, with here and there a few ſmall ſhrubs growing in tufts, was wretched and dreary. The village of El-Ariſh, near to the ruins of which a fort was ſtill ſtanding, had been deſtroyed by the French, who had, when they captured the place, cut down nearly the whole of the date-trees by which it was ornamented. It was ſituated at the diſtance of two miles and a half from the ſea. Our camp was ſupplied with oranges, lemons, raiſins, dried figs, and other fruits, brought by the merchant-veſſels from Cyprus, and the price

of which was extravagantly high. With the exception of onions, no vegetables were to be obtained.

The Vizier took meaſures, on the 31ſt, for the ſpeedy departure of the army from the ground it then occupied. According to the arrangements which had been made at Gaza the troops were in future to march in three diviſions.

In conſequence of demands recently made by the Arnauts, who had had a meeting to debate on their grievances, reſpecting the future ſupply to be made to them of water, biſcuit, and barley, the Grand Vizier adopted the following regulations for the troops: In the firſt place, that no other tents or baggage, except ſuch as ſhould be found indiſpenſably neceſſary, ſhould be carried on the march. Secondly, that all ſuch tents and baggage as ſhould be uſeleſs at the moment, ſhould follow the army. And, laſtly, that the camels ſhould be employed for the expreſs purpoſe of carrying the water, barley, and biſcuit, together with ſuch tents, and ſuch a proportion of baggage as might be allowed to accompany the army.—I dreaded, I muſt confeſs, the conſequences of theſe regulations to our people, who would thus be left without tents to ſhelter them from the effects of a hot and parching ſun, and who were not, like the Turkiſh troops, inured to the climate, and accuſtomed to the privations to which the latter had been habituated from an early age. Under theſe circumſtances, which gave riſe to bitter and diſtreſſing reflections, I lamented the nature of the ſervice in which they were engaged, and the melancholy ſituation in which I ſaw them plunged.

Two thouſand five hundred troops arrived in camp on the evening of the above day. They conſiſted principally of the Arabs,

Avarees, who inhabit the eaſtern deſert, the weſtern parts of which are occupied by the Mograbians.

It was finally ſettled on the 1ſt of April, that a certain portion of the baggage and tents ſhould be carried with the army; and that the remainder ſhould be left in the charge of a truſty and reſponſible perſon, to follow its movements with all convenient diſpatch.

Taher Pacha, accompanied by Captain Leake, marched on the 2d towards Salahieh, with three thouſand men, and three pieces of artillery. Summons to the garriſons of Tineh and Salahieh were delivered to Captain Leake by Colonel Holloway, under the authority of the Grand Vizier. Mahomed Pacha arrived in the encampment from Gaza, with three thouſand men, and four pieces of artillery.

Much firing among the Turkiſh troops was heard in the camp on the 3d. It was occaſioned by a violent diſpute between two companies of Janiſſaries, the 37th and 65th, who, in the diviſion of a quantity of barley which they had found and appropriated to themſelves, had come to hoſtilities. In this conflict ſeveral of them were killed, and many others wounded. It happened that an Arnaut, who was paſſing by during the affray, received a ſlight wound. This man made an immediate repreſentation to his corps, that it was the intention of the Janiſſaries to fall on and butcher the Arnauts without diſtinction. The effect of this miſ-ſtatement was, that the latter had recourſe to their arms, and were proceeding to the moſt alarming meaſures, which were, however, fortunately prevented by the ſtrenuous interference of the principal Turkiſh officers in the camp.

During the whole of the morning it blew a violent gale, which

raiſed in the air tremendous clouds of ſand, extremely haraſſing to the eyes. At one o'clock there was a hail ſtorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. In the afternoon the violence of the wind was not abated; but it was attended by heavy ſhowers, which impeded the elevation of the ſands: the impulſion they received was, however, ſo great, that large hillocks were ſuddenly formed in different parts. The veſſels were driven by the gale from El-Ariſh, ſo as to ſubject us to much eventual diſtreſs.

In the evening I rode to the fort, a ſquare building provided with four towers, one at each of the angles. The French had begun two baſtions, which they had not time to finiſh; and to theſe Major Fletcher, of the royal engineers, made ſome additions. Originally, the fort ſtood in the centre of the village, which was now a heap of ruins.

The high winds, and the drifting of the ſands, continued to annoy us greatly on the 4th. On the following day there was not merely a ſcarcity, but an abſolute want, of barley in the camp, inſomuch that the horſes and other animals, deprived of paſturage ſince our arrival at El-Ariſh, were left without food. As the blowing weather rendered the return of the veſſels driven out to ſea impracticable, the Grand Vizier ſent to Gaza, about fifty miles diſtant, for a ſmall ſupply of barley.

Mahomed Pacha, with eight thouſand men, and five pieces of artillery, marched on the ſame day. He was accompanied by Captain Lacey, of the royal engineers, who was inveſted, previouſly to his departure, with a pelice.

It was officially announced by the Reis Effendi, in the evening,

that the Vizier would march forward on the 9th. His Excellency ſent twelve horſes for the diſmounted men belonging to the miſſion. I was ſorry to learn from him that four caſes of plague had occurred on the preceding day in the camp.

An individual died of plague on the 6th, within fifty yards of our tents. The indifference of the Turks to this diſeaſe was truly ſurpriſing. Ibrahim Bey was poſitively encamped on the burial ground of El-Ariſh, where the bodies of ſeveral thouſands of perſons, who had fallen victims to that diſeaſe during the courſe of the laſt ſix weeks, were interred. His own tent covered a part of the graves!

This being the fourth day our unfortunate horſes had paſſed without food, we made a ſtrong repreſentation in their behalf, in conſequence of which a ſmall proportion of damaged biſcuit-duſt and decayed rice was iſſued to them. To ſuch an extremity had theſe animals been reduced by hunger, that they had eaten their halters, together with the dung, and whatever lay within their reach. Several of them, as well as many of the camels, had periſhed. Our own ſituation, reduced as we were to bad biſcuit and water, was almoſt as deplorable.

Riley, the perſon who had been ſent with diſpatches, returned on the morning of the 7th. He had exchanged his diſpatches with an Engliſh officer commanding a ſchooner; but the veſſel on board which he had embarked on his return, having been ſhipwrecked, thoſe he was entruſted to bring back were unfortunately loſt. He reported, that the Capitan Pacha had reached Aboukir with ten thouſand men; but that Damietta was ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the French.

We were expoſed on the 9th to a true kampſin. The heat and cloſeneſs of the air were ſo extremely oppreſſive, as to induce an extraordinary languor and faintneſs. The atmoſphere was hazy throughout; and the wind blew on the body as if it had paſſed through the medium of a heated oven. During the continuance of this morbid ſtate of the weather, it was from the ſouth-eaſt, ſouth, and ſouth-weſt.

In the evening ſeveral veſſels appeared off the coaſt, but they could not come to anchor, on account of a ſmart and unfavourable breeze from the ſouth-weſt. In the mean time the Vizier received a ſmall ſupply of barley from Gaza. The party by which it was eſcorted, had, on its return, been attacked by a band of Bedouin Arabs, who had taken ſeveral of the mules, and killed one of the people.

Five of the above veſſels anchored on the 10th, and landed eight hundred Arnauts from Conſtantinople, together with a ſupply of corn, which was highly acceptable.

Intelligence reached us on the 12th, that Salahieh had been taken poſſeſſion of by Taher Pacha, and by the troops who had quitted the encampment a few days before. It appeared that on the approach of the Turkiſh forces, the French, about five hundred ſtrong, had made a precipitate retreat towards Cairo. Previouſly to their departure, they had deſtroyed the works in the interior of the place, and ſet fire to the buildings.

A French deſerter, who came into camp, and ſurrendered himſelf to the Vizier, reported, that he had left Damietta four days before, having travelled alone, and on foot, from Tineh, and remained during three days without water. He repreſented the French at Dami-

etta as being in ſuch critical circumſtances, that they would rejoice at the approach of the Turkiſh army, to furniſh them with a pretext for relinquiſhing the place.

A ſalute was fired in the camp on the occaſion of the capture of Salahieh, an account of which was tranſmitted over land to the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces.

During the night we loſt the greater part of the camels, together with their drivers, who had fled to the mountains. This unfortunate event was likely to ſubject the army to great riſks, and very ſerious difficulties, ſince our ſpeedy departure from El-Ariſh was thus rendered impracticable. Detachments of cavalry were on the 13th, ſent off in their purſuit. Thus, with the above loſs, the occaſional deprivation of proviſions, the plague, and the frequent inteſtine quarrels among the Turkiſh ſoldiery, we were ſurrounded, in our forlorn ſituation in the deſert, by a train of threatening evils, among which may be enumerated, peſtilence, and famine, and battle, and murder, and ſudden death.

Several veſſels anchored in the road. It was reported that a part of thoſe which had been driven off by the late gales, had been wrecked on the adjacent coaſt.

A conſiderable number of veſſels laden with corn came to anchor on the 14th. To enable us to paſs the deſert with greater eaſe, it was determined to ſend the ſpare tents and heavy baggage by water to Tineh. For this purpoſe eleven tents, and ſuch of the baggage as was not indiſpenſably neceſſary to the miſſion, were embarked on board a Turkiſh veſſel bound to that place, together with gunner Foſter, and the whole of the civil artificers, whoſe ſervices would

not be neceſſary in the interim. Five tents only were retained for the party. The Vizier and principal Turkiſh officers attended on the beach, to ſuperintend the embarkation of the artillery and ſtores deſtined for Tineh, as well as to prevent any confuſion which might reſult from the landing of the barley. After ſuch an interval of diſtreſs as had been experienced in the camp, it was natural to preſume that the troops would manifeſt great impatience on the landing of the ſupplies.

The camels which had been carried off by their drivers were ſtill miſſing. Two hundred, however, of theſe animals were brought in on the 15th by a ſheick, who, after having received a handſome preſent, ſet off with his camels and people in the night; at which time a hedgin, the property of one of the dragomen belonging to the miſſion, was ſtolen.

An Engliſh ſchooner, commanded by Lieutenant Milne, arrived on the 17th, having on board Major Miſſett, with diſpatches. We learned through this channel that Major McKerras, of the engineers, had been killed, and Major Fletcher made priſoner, in a reconnoitring party on the water, previouſly to the landing of the Britiſh army. A French fleet with ſeven thouſand troops was expected at Alexandria from Toulon. L'Africaine, one of the frigates belonging to this fleet, had been captured by the Engliſh frigate the Phœbe, Captain Barlow. The Engliſh, under the command of Colonel Spencer, and the Turks, with the Capitan Pacha, were before Roſetta, which was expected to fall very ſpeedily.

An overland diſpatch to the two Britiſh commanders in chief was ſent off by an Arab; and an order tranſmitted by the Vizier to

View of El-arish, with the Encampment of the Ottoman Army in 1801.

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Mahomed Pacha, to ſend a body of Turkiſh cavalry to act with the Britiſh army.

At ſix in the morning of the 19th the trumpet was ſounded to prepare for the march. In conſequence of the ſcarcity of camels, the Vizier was to move forward with a part only of the Turkiſh army. For the ſame reaſon the party belonging to the miſſion to march with the Vizier's detachment, was confined to Colonel Holloway, Major Hope, Mr. Whiteman, ſecretary, Mr. Pink, draughtſman, myſelf, a ſerjeant, and five men. The others were to follow with the remainder of the Turkiſh army, as ſoon as beaſts of burden could be procured. Strict orders were given to keep a watchful eye over the camel-drivers, in croſſing the deſert, as there was a poſſibility of their deſerting with their camels—a diſaſter which would expoſe the whole of the army to the riſk of periſhing on its paſſage.

A view of El-Ariſh, the ſtation we were about to quit, will be found in Plate XVI.

The Vizier quitted the ground of encampment at noon; and at three in the afternoon we followed. Prior to our departure, Major Miſſett embarked for Aboukir, with anſwers from the Vizier and Colonel Holloway to the diſpatches with which he was charged.

After a very agreeable march of two hours along the ſea-ſhore, we arrived at the wells of Meſſoudieh, the place where the traveller takes his ſupply of water, before he proceeds to croſs the remaining part of the deſert. Neither habitation nor inhabitant was to be ſeen; nor was there ſo much as the appearance of bruſh-wood to diverſify the ſurface of the arid ſands. It was with difficulty that a few dried vegetables could be raked together to heat a little coffee. By dig-

ging wells in the ſands to the depth of two or three feet, water was, however, readily procured: and notwithſtanding we were ſo near to the ſea-ſhore, it was good and ſweet. As the route from this ſtation to Catieh occupies three days, in the courſe of which no drinkable water can be procured, it was neceſſary to make an appropriate proviſion of this neceſſary article; and for this purpoſe we were furniſhed with the ſkins of goats properly prepared. The camels and other animals were laden with biſcuit, barley, and water, the three eſſentials for the croſſing of the deſert.

The Reis Effendi, who came up after us with the remainder of the Turkiſh army, informed us that when the troops commanded by Taher Pacha arrived at Salahieh, they purſued the enemy, ſeveral of whom they killed in their flight. Among the purſuers, there were ſeveral Moors, who were well mounted, and very expert in the uſe of their fire-arms, which they diſcharge with great effect when on full ſpeed. Their chief was unfortunately killed in the attack.

At midnight our baggage was ſent off under an eſcort; and at ſix in the morning of the 20th, we proceeded on our route. At the expiration of two hours and a half we halted for three quarters of an hour; and at half paſt one reached our new ground of encampment, Barrahcat, where we immediately pitched our tents. This ſpot had been evidently the bed of a ſalt lake in paſt ages, large quantities of marine ſhells lying ſcattered on its ſurface, together with much ſaline matter. We took the precaution to dig wells; but the water was ſo ſalt and brackiſh as to be unfit for the cattle. On ſubjecting it to an analyſis, I found it to contain a large proportion of common ſalt. The progreſs we had made on this day's march was about ſif-

teen miles; and in purſuing our route we were gratified by the view of the ſurpriſing viſual deception, which the French term *mirage*, and which has been deſcribed with great ingenuity by Monge, of the French National Inſtitute. It is peculiar to the deſert, and preſents the diſtant appearance of water with ſuch an air of truth and reality, that the ſhadows of the camels who were in advance, ſeemed to be reflected on the apparent watery ſurface. To give a more extraordinary effect to the illuſion, the bodies of theſe animals appeared to be narrowed and elongated upwards, ſo as to give them the appearance of trunks of trees, the branches of which had been lopped off. The moſt elevated of the diſtant ſand hills repreſented light clouds; while the ſmaller ones appeared like ſhips under a preſs of ſail in the midſt of beautiful lakes. This phenomenon was more particularly apparent on the levels, which were in ſome parts covered with a ſaline ſubſtance, finely cryſtallized, and very ſhining and brilliant. A portion of this ſaline matter I collected for future experiments.

We left our ground on the 21ſt, at between three and four in the morning; and, as it was not yet day-light, were preceded by guides carrying torches. We loſt our way, notwithſtanding, and were detained for nearly two hours. During this day's march we made two halts; and at length, at half paſt four in the afternoon, reached our ground of encampment at Bir-el-habt, after a very laborious and fatiguing march of thirty miles. Great numbers of ſkeletons of camels, horſes, and other animals were ſcattered on the route. The earlier part of our march was tolerably agreeable, with the exception of our having loſt our way; but during the laſt nine miles we had

to paſs over very heavy ſands, and an uneven ground. The heat of the weather was at the ſame time very oppreſſive. We were, however, enabled to procure a ſupply of brackiſh water for the cattle. In the evening the Topgis and Dehlis moved from the ground with their guns.

I could diſtinguiſh the notes of the nightingale on our march: they were very ſhort, and much inferior to thoſe of the ſame bird in England. Several plants and a few flowers were ſcattered at intervals.

At this time intelligence reached the encampment, that the advanced Ottoman army was at Korin and Belbeis.

We marched at ſix in the morning of the 22d, and at noon reached Theah, diſtant from Catieh about a mile and a half. The route thither was very heavy and irregular, inſomuch that to perform a diſtance of fifteen miles we were under the neceſſity of making two halts. In the vicinity of our encampment there were ſeveral fine date-trees. The wells in general contained good water; but in one of them it was black and offenſive, like that which is procured at Harrowgate. The Turks aſſerted that the French had thrown into it a quantity of gunpowder.

On our route great numbers of carcaſes were ſcattered. We were met by a meſſenger from Mahomed Pacha, who tranſmitted the information that Tineh had been taken poſſeſſion of by a detachment of Turkiſh cavalry. In abandoning the above place, the French had left behind two guns, and a quantity of barley, and other ſtores. The two Pachas were ſtill at Belbeis and Korin, at the latter of which places, according to the contents of a letter from Captain

Lacey, a great mortality, ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the plague, prevailed among the Turks. It was more probably, however, owing to conſtant fatigues, and the want of a good nouriſhing diet.

The early part of the morning had been clouded over, which rendered the heat leſs oppreſſive; but at ten o'clock, when we were within two hours march of our deſtination, the heat ſuddenly became ſo extremely intenſe, that, to uſe a vulgar, but expreſſive phraſe, we were literally broiled by the ſun as we trod the ſcorching ſands. The appearance of the deſert was here, however, much improved: we met with ſeveral plants and flowers on our way, together with a few date-trees; and in approaching Theah, found a greater proportion of green ſhrubs than we had encountered in any other part of the deſert. In ſeveral of the hollows there was a ſufficient degree of moiſture to promote vegetation; and in theſe ſpots there is no doubt but that good water might be procured with little trouble. The numbers and varieties of the birds which were flying about them, were a ſtrong evidence of the truth of this obſervation.

It appeared that a village had once ſtood on the ſite of our encampment, fragments of red bricks, &c. being ſcattered over the ſurface of the ſands. In the Arabic language alſo, Theah implies a village; but we could not diſcover the veſtiges of any buildings. The wells were ſituated beneath a groupe of fine date-trees. It was the intention of the Vizier to halt at this place for two days, to give time for the artillery and ſtragglers to come up, as well as to allow ſome repoſe to his army, which had had to perform a haraſſing march of nearly ſeventy miles, in the ſpace of four days, over what was certainly to

be conſidered as the worſt part of the deſert, in conſequence of the difficulty of procuring water after quitting the wells of Meſſoudieh.

A party of camels proceeded to Tineh in the evening, to bring back a further ſupply of barley and biſcuit. They returned in the afternoon of the following day; and in the evening Colonel Holloway ſent, with the authority of the Grand Vizier, a ſummons to the fort of Leſbie at Damietta. It was conveyed by Mr. Pink, accompanied by a Turkiſh ſecretary, provided by the Reis Effendi. The purport of the anſwer brought back was, that the French commandant would not accept the terms held out to him.

I employed myſelf on the 24th in examining the waters I had collected at the different places at which we had ſtopped in our paſſage through the deſert, and collected the reſiduous matter for future experiments. That which I had obtained from Tineh was of an excellent quality, and having been found in the baſin of the caſtle evacuated by the French, I conjectured it to have been brought from the Nile.

In the evening two hundred and fifty camels laden with barley arrived from Mahomed Pacha. By this opportunity letters were received from Captains Lacey and Leake. Taher Pacha had advanced two miles beyond Belbeis.

On the 25th we roſe at half paſt two in the morning, and at three o'clock the baggage moved off the ground. We were, however, detained until near eight o'clock by ſome arrangements it was neceſſary to make for ſending off a party of camels to Tineh; and the interval which elapſed hung very heavily on our hands. At ten o'clock we halted for nearly an hour, and reached our ground of

encampment at Bir-denedar at two o'clock, after having performed a march of eighteen miles. There were ſeveral date-trees on the ſpot; and the red bricks which lay ſcattered on the grounds indicated that it had been formerly covered by dwellings. The water which we found at this place was ſalt, bitter, and of the worſt quality. The weather was extremely hot during our march, which, being over a rough and uneven ground, covered with deep and heavy ſands, was performed with infinite fatigue. There was, however, a greater abundance of ſhrubs than we had met with on our preceding marches. Half an hour after we had quitted our late encampment, we paſſed over a very rough piece of ground, which, being covered with large quantities of ſaline matter, appeared to have been a ſalt work. Several pits in which the ſalt water had been left to evaporate, had been apparently dug out for that purpoſe, and ſtill contained a quantity of pure and white ſalt. Many of the date-trees in the vicinity of Catieh lay on the ground, having been cut down by the French for various purpoſes on their retreat from Syria.

In the courſe of the day's march the Vizier ſent forward a party of Dehlis to prepare a cauſeway over a river, which had formerly been provided with a capacious ſtone bridge. To impede the progreſs of the Ottoman army, the enemy had thrown down this bridge; but the impediment was ſoon removed by the Dehlis, who effected their purpoſe in the courſe of a few hours. The river had apparently been formed by the Nile in its periodical inundation.

Some authentic intelligence having been received relative to the enemy's movements, it was judged neceſſary to be very particular in

the arrangements for the artillery, for which purpoſe Major Hope gave ſeveral neceſſary directions.

Sheick Haſſan arrived in the afternoon with diſpatches from Admiral Blanket, who had obtained poſſeſſion of Suez. Theſe diſpatches were inſtantly forwarded to the Britiſh commanders in chief. About the ſame time we received the intelligence of the death of Mourad Bey, to whoſe command Elphi Bey had ſucceeded.

We roſe at two in the morning of the 26th, and ſet out at five. After a march of two hours and a half, we met with large pieces of water, which had been in ſeveral places formed into lakes and rivulets by the overflowing of the Nile. It was brackiſh, and far from being of a good quality. In this part of the deſert there was a great quantity of green bruſh-wood. The ground was more level, with a leſs proportion of ſand, and the travelling by no means diſagreeable. At eight o'clock we halted for half an hour; and at ten o'clock paſſed the river over which the cauſeway had been thrown. At eleven o'clock we reached the ground deſtined for our encampment at Kantara, and found there plenty of good water, together with ſhrubs and graſſes for the cattle. As an abundance of pigeons and ducks were flying, I took my gun and ſhot ſeveral of the former, which were highly acceptable to our meſs, we being reduced to the ſpare diet of bread, coffee, and a little rice.

In conſequence of the advices which were received of the capture of Roſetta by the combined Britiſh and Turkiſh forces, the Vizier fired a *feu de joye* and royal ſalute.

We roſe at half paſt two on the 27th, and at five o'clock were on foot. We halted twice, about an hour each time, during our

march, and arrived at Salahieh at noon. The latter part of the route was very ſandy and laborious. On our approaching Salahieh the quantity of ſhrubs gradually diminiſhed, and at length totally diſappeared, inſomuch that we could not procure ſticks for fuel to boil our coffee. The aſpect of the country which immediately ſurrounded us was dreary, conſiſting entirely of an extenſive deſert plain, or level; but to the weſtward and northward of Salahieh lay immenſe woods of date-trees, which extended for ſeveral miles. We were encamped to the ſouth of the fort, at the diſtance of nearly a mile.

On the approach of the Grand Vizier to Salahieh, his Highneſs halted under a grove of date-trees, to arrange the manner in which he ſhould make his public entry, as well as the form of his encampment. The Turkiſh army afterwards marched in the following order:—Firſt, a line of cavalry, ſmall parties of horſemen riding up and down in front of the line, and firing while on full ſpeed. Next another line of Arnauts, with the led horſes of his Highneſs, and the prieſts, or imaums, ſinging hymns. Next followed Colonel Holloway, Major Hope, &c. the Turkiſh officers of ſtate in ſucceſſion, and his Highneſs the Vizier, with his bands of muſic, and attendants. And laſtly, a body of cavalry, Dehlis, cloſed the rear.

Thus had we ſurmounted a troubleſome, fatiguing, and hazardous march acroſs the deſert (a diſtance of about one hundred and fifty miles from Kahnyounes to Salahieh), but not without the loſs of many animals, and ſeveral men. The lamentable ſcenes which occaſionally preſented themſelves were truly diſtreſſing to a feeling mind. During the tedious and haraſſing marches to which we had

been ſubjected, it was found that in particular places which preſented the greateſt difficulties, the horſes were not capable to drag the artillery. In theſe caſes the camels were reſorted to with great effect and advantage, in conſequence of their very docile nature and ſteady draught.

The plate which forms the frontiſpiece of this work, repreſents the march of the Turkiſh army through a part of the deſert. The Grand Vizier is ſeated on horſeback, among a groupe of Turks, attendants, &c. His likeneſs is delineated with great fidelity; and in addition to this trait of reſemblance, a very preciſe idea will be formed by the reader, on his conſulting the plate, of the Turkiſh carriages, called tartavans, employed by the Vizier and principal officers of ſtate on the march. The vehicles employed by the Turks in tranſporting their ſick, and the ſackars uſed for carrying water, are alſo repreſented in the engraving, with a variety of other ſubjects, which their nature ſufficiently explains.

As ſoon as we had reached Salahieh, the Arabs brought into the encampment for ſale a variety of articles of food, which were purchaſed with great eagerneſs by the half famiſhed military. They alſo brought in ſtraw and unthreſhed barley for the cattle. The harveſt had been very abundant; but ſuch had been the loſſes which the population had ſuſtained by war and diſeaſes, that the corn, although ripe, had not yet been got in. The inundation of the preceding year had been remarkably high, and had produced very abundant crops.

The Vizier fired a royal ſalute on his arrival. At four in the afternoon there was a ſmart breeze from the ſouth, accompanied by a

gentle fall of rain. The horizon was at the ſame time obſcured; and the air ſo cloſe and ſultry as to be productive of much oppreſſion and languor.

I walked in the evening to a ſmall village inhabited by Arabs, who reſide in huts conſtructed of mud and canes, and the tops of which are covered with reeds, branches of date-trees, and other ſimilar materials. Nothing could be more wretched than the picture which theſe huts, and thoſe who dwelt in them, afforded. Their proprietors were not, however, without their reſources. They raiſed poultry; and having herds of cows, goats, and ſheep, were thus enabled to ſupply the troops with milk, yourt, eggs, cheeſe, and butter. They were conſequently very ſerviceable neighbours. The above articles were cheap on our arrival; but, as is always cuſtomary in camps, there was little doubt but their price would ſoon be advanced.

The ground being in part covered by graſſes produced by the late inundation, preſented a verdant ſurface, which had an agreeable effect on the ſight, accuſtomed as it had been to the vivid reflection from the burning ſands in croſſing the deſert.

The civil artificers who had been ſent round by water, arrived on the 28th from Tineh, having left behind the principal part of the baggage, in conſequence of their precipitate departure from the veſſel on board of which they had been embarked. We were under ſome apprehenſion for the ſafety of our baggage.

We partook this day of the fleſh of a young buffalo, which we found good and palatable. The inundation of the part of the deſert ſurrounding Salahieh is explained in the following manner by the

Turks. On the overflowing, they ſay, of the Nile, the earth becomes fully impregnated with water, which, being forced up to the ſurface, exudes from beneath, and overflows the grounds. In paſſing through the ſtrata of earth, it meets with portions of ſaline matter, which it diſſolves, and thus acquires its briny taſte. Being afterwards evaporated by the heat of the ſun, it depoſits, on the ſurface of the earth, its ſalt, and forms the ſalt lakes which are met with at different intervals.

It grieved me to notice that the diſeaſe of the eyes, ſo common in Syria, prevailed alſo in this part of Egypt. Perſons of every age were alike ſubject to its attacks; and, independently of the numerous caſes of blindneſs I obſerved, the inhabitants in general diſplayed, in their meagre and wan countenances, a prediſpoſition to this and other diſeaſes.

On the appearance of the Turkiſh army, the five hundred French who were in the fortreſs of Salahieh, fled: not with ſo much precipitation, however, but that they found time to deſtroy a conſiderable part of the interior of the work and detached buildings. It poſſeſſes conſiderable ſtrength, and is provided with a wet ditch, well paliſadoed. Sixteen guns appeared to have been mounted; and a part of theſe were found ſpiked among the ruins, together with ſeveral ſhells, &c. which had been thrown into the well. Within the fort is a moſque, the lofty minaret of which had ſerved for a look-out. There had alſo been excellent barracks, now in ruins, within the fortreſs: it appeared to me that they were capable of receiving a thouſand men. Conſidering that it was built in a plain, this fortreſs is of a very extraordinary conſtruction.

Further arrangements and new diſpoſitions were made for the Turkiſh artillery, and ſuch other precautions taken as our approach towards the enemy rendered neceſſary.

Major Hope quitted the encampment on the 30th, on his way to Cairo, with propoſitions from his Highneſs the Vizier and Colonel Holloway to the French commandant of that place. The Major was accompanied by the Secretary to the Sublime Porte.

Lieutenant Milne, of the Goza ſchooner, arrived at noon, with overland diſpatches from Tineh. He ſet out on his return on the following day, at which time a diſpatch from Admiral Blanket was received and forwarded to the Britiſh commander in chief. Other diſpatches were alſo forwarded to the admiral by Sheick Gredded, who was directed to tranſact the buſineſs in that quarter for the Britiſh forces.

On the 2d of May I found in my tent the dried ſkeleton of a large reptile, apparently a ſpecies of the lizard, which, notwithſtanding it had loſt its tail, meaſured eighteen inches from the head to the ſtump of that part. It had four legs, with five toes on the fore feet, and four on the hind feet, ſharply pointed. The ſurface of the body was ſcaly.

The period was now arrived for the fall of the rains in Ethiopia; and it was certain that their effects would be ſoon manifeſted in Egypt, by the riſing of the Nile, and the general inundation of the country. A looſe, dry, and ſandy ſoil is in this way rendered ſo fertile and productive, that it is ſaid the inhabitants are occaſionally obliged to mix ſand with the new ſoil, produced by the overflowing of the waters, to temper its too rich and luxuriant quality.

The heat was very oppreſſive on the 3d, when the kampſin prevailed, and induced great debility and faintneſs. I took a morning's ride into the country, and paſſed through ſeveral extenſive woods of date-trees, among which I ſaw a variety of villages compoſed of the ſame wretched mud huts with thoſe I have already deſcribed. Beneath the ſhade of the date-trees the inhabitants raiſe barley on extenſive levels, on which they alſo grow tobacco. The corn was ripe, but not yet cut down. Several of the levels were ſtill marſhy, owing to the late inundation, which had deſtroyed ſome of the plantations of barley and tobacco. The cows and bullocks were fine, and of a large breed, with ſhort horns. I noticed ſeveral buffaloes, which were of a grey colour, and very unſightly in their appearance. The inhabitants were in tattered garments, which ſcarcely covered their nakedneſs, miſerably pale and wan, and as wretched as the dwellings which ſerved them for a ſhelter. The women had the face covered with a piece of dirty linen. They are inured to the laborious employments of the field, and carry on the head heavy burdens, ſuch as loads of provender for the cattle, &c. The melons are ſaid to grow here to a very large ſize, and to be finely flavoured. In one of the villages I ſaw this fruit in bloſſom. Inſtead of being threſhed, the corn is trodden, as in Turkey.

Our party which had accompanied the Teſterdar, arrived on the 5th from El-Ariſh; and at the ſame time Major Hope, and the ſecretary to the Sublime Porte, arrived from Cairo, with the reply of the French General Beliard.

In the afternoon of the 6th we had a ſudden guſt of wind from

the weſtward, the horizon being in every part obſcured, with a wild and tremendous aſpect, as if the atmoſphere had been filled with combuſtion.

Ibrahim Pacha quitted the encampment with three thouſand men, to proceed againſt Damietta, in conſequence of the terms offered by the Vizier not having been accepted.

We marched at ten in the morning of the 7th, and about two in the afternoon arrived at Korin, a diſtance of ſixteen miles. During the greater part of our route, we marched over ſands. As we approached the place of our deſtination, the appearance of the country improved, the ſoil being more firm and gravelly. The fine plantations of date-trees continued to enliven our march until we reached our deſtination. We met with ſeveral hollows filled with the water which the inundation had left; and in the parts where the ground was moiſtened we obſerved that the inhabitants cultivated the lupine with great attention. The plants were extremely luxuriant, and grew to the height of more than ſix feet: on one of the ſtalks I counted upwards of an hundred and fifty pods. The barley cultivated in patches was alſo very promiſing. We ſaw an abundance of wild fowl on our route, in the proſecution of which we made but one halt.

Korin is a long village, in paſſing through which nothing is to be ſeen except the walls of the mud huts. There is only one building in brick, a decayed moſque. The complexion of the wretched, half naked inhabitants, many of whom are afflicted with blindneſs, is nearly black. They brought us water in white earthen pitchers. Within little encloſures walled with mud they have various kinds of

fruit-trees, ſuch as the date, the Pharaoh fig, the lemon, lime and orange, the lotus or lote,* and the pomegranate. In paſſing through the village, we were nearly blinded by the immenſe clouds of ſandy particles which enveloped us on all ſides.

The troops encamped at a little diſtance from the village, to the eaſtward. On one ſide of us lay extenſive fields of wheat, barley, and lupine, while on the other ſide a barren deſert was in our view. The ſoil of the cultivated ſpots was gravelly, but was covered in ſome parts by the rich black mud which the inundation of the Nile had left. I collected parcels of the lupine ſeeds and wheat, to try the effect of their cultivation in England.

In our route we met with a conſiderable number of mud built villages, ſurrounded by high walls made of earth or mud, ſo as to form a ſquare, at each of the angles of which there is either a round or a ſquare tower. Either there is a ſmall hole for the entrance into each of the villages, or a ladder is employed to gain acceſs to it. Such is the uniform conſtruction of the buildings, and it is moſt probable for the following reaſons: It was neceſſary, in the firſt place, that the inhabitants ſhould ſecure themſelves, their flocks and cattle, from the general inundation of the Nile; and, ſecondly, they had to dread the attacks of the Bedouin Arabs, who are conſtantly hoſtile to the Fellahs, or tribes of cultivators.

The inhabitants of Korin had recently ſuffered from the plague, which was ſtill making great ravages in ſeveral adjacent villages.

On the morning of the 8th the Grand Vizier and Reis Effendi,

* This tree bears a pod reſembling a bean; the fruit, when ripe, has a ſweetiſh odour, and is very grateful to the cattle.

accompanied by Colonel Holloway and Major Hope, marched to Belbeis, with a ſmall part only of their retinue. This ſudden meaſure was occaſioned by diſcontents which had broken out at the above place among the troops of Mahomed Pacha, but which were ſoon quieted by the preſence of the Vizier. The army was ſtill to remain encamped for a few days at Korin.

From the time of our arrival in Egypt, the ſky had been generally obſcure during the day, with great hazineſs of the atmoſphere, which conſtantly diſappeared in the evening. It is ſaid that this hazy ſtate of atmoſphere above the level of the horizon, is peculiar to the country.

In the ſoil in the vicinity of Korin I found ſeveral beautiful ſtones, carnelions, agates, &c. a ſmall collection of which I made. In the afternoon, out of a covey of partridges, I ſhot a female, the plumage of which was very delicate. The head and neck, which were of a dark fawn colour, were ſmall, like thoſe of a dove. The wings were long, with alternate white and black feathers; and the body of a fawn colour, with white and black rings on the breaſt. The bird was ſmaller than an Engliſh partridge.

I viſited, on the 9th, ſeveral of the neighbouring villages, which, both with reſpect to the inhabitants and the dwellings, might vie in wretchedneſs with thoſe I have lately deſcribed. Notwithſtanding there were abundant crops of wheat and barley, and fine herds of goats, ſheep, and other animals grazing in the plains, ſtill nothing could be more deplorable than the appearance of the miſerable cultivators. In the gardens I ſaw melons, pomegranates, and tobacco plants. They are irrigated by the means of a well, to which earthen

veſſels are attached; and the water is conveyed to every part of the ground by furrows cut out in raiſed cauſeways.

Flocks of doves, which, as they are not moleſted by the inhabitants, are very tame, frequent the cultivated grounds.

On the 10th diſpatches from the Britiſh commander in chief were received, and others ſent off in return. A Turk, who had remained priſoner with the French ſince the retreat of the Vizier the preceding year, and who had at length effected his eſcape from Rahmanieh, came into camp, and brought ſome account of the ſucceſſes of the Britiſh troops in the vicinity of that poſt. He ſtated that ſtrong patrols had been detached towards Cairo.

About this time a preſent was forwarded by the Vizier to the Britiſh fleet and troops at Suez. It conſiſted of a hundred bullocks, and a thouſand fowls.

On the 11th, at half paſt five in the morning, we marched from Korin, and reached Belbeis about ten o'clock, having performed a diſtance of ſixteen or ſeventeen miles, over a pleaſant gravelly road. The inhabitants were buſily employed in getting in their corn, which lay in great abundance on the ground. Inſtead of cutting it, they pluck it up by the roots, and collect it in heaps, each within his own particular encloſure, where the grain is trodden out. We met with ſeveral plantations of the henna. The dried leaves of this ſhrub form the celebrated yellow, or orange-colour dye, ſo much in uſe in Turkey, &c. The branches of it are cut low down to render it ſtubby. The inhabitants alſo cultivate clover, lentils, and the muſtard plant. The country is open, being a complete flat, or level; and the road one continued cauſeway, on which the natives and

their cattle rendezvous at the time of the inundation, to ſhelter themſelves from the floodings of the plains.

We paſſed through ſeveral villages, the inhabitants of which were the ſame objects in point of wretchedneſs with thoſe we had obſerved on other parts of our route. They were nearly naked, and the victims of diſeaſe and blindneſs. The children beneath the age of ſix years were completely naked. It was diſtreſſing to ſee ſo much miſery in ſo fine and fertile a country.

The troops we found at Belbeis were in an intrenched encampment. A redoubt had been conſtructed by Captain Lacey.

The weather was oppreſſively hot on the 12th. In a marabout adjoining to our camp, the walls of which were very thick, ſo as perfectly to prevent the rays of the ſun from penetrating within, the thermometer at noon ſtood at 97; and on the pole of my tent, at 104.

In the evening a diſpatch was received by the Vizier from the Capitan Pacha, with the information that Rahmanieh had been taken poſſeſſion of by the combined Britiſh and Turkiſh forces. On this occaſion a royal ſalute was fired in the camp.

A ſtrong patrol, or reconnoitring party, of twelve hundred men, quitted the encampment on the 13th, to ſcour the country in the direction of Cairo, and collect intelligence.*

An Engliſh naval officer arrived at the ſame time with diſpatches from Lord Keith.

* In ſending forward this party, the Grand Vizier promiſed handſome rewards to thoſe who ſhould bring in their priſoners unhurt. If, on the other hand, they ſhould have been put to death, or even in any degree maltreated, no recompenſe would be allowed.

We were expoſed, on the 14th, to the very painful and diſtreſſing effects of the kampſin. To ſuch a degree was the atmoſphere heated, that the air which blew on us ſeemed to have iſſued from an oven or a furnace. We were nearly ſuffocated during this interval by the clouds of duſt. In the morning the wind was weſterly, but ſhifted during the gale, which was extremely violent, to the north. I had never before experienced ſuch an oppreſſion in breathing, nor did I ever know the thermometer to riſe ſo high. At ten in the morning, within a box perforated to give a free admiſſion to the air, and placed within my tent, it roſe to 108; and within the above-mentioned marabout, inacceſſible to the ſun's rays, to 103. At one o'clock it was ſo high as 112 within the tent.

Colonel Montreſor arrived in the evening with diſpatches from General Hutchinſon. The Britiſh army was in poſſeſſion of Rahmanieh, in abandoning which place the enemy had left a part of their ſick behind, and had fled precipitately towards Cairo. Their gun-boats and ſmall veſſels had fallen into the hands of the Britiſh and Turkiſh forces. Our loſs was ſtated to have been very trifling; but that of the Turks was more conſiderable. Colonel Thompſon, of the royal artillery, loſt a leg in the action; and this brave and very meritorious officer died a few weeks afterwards at Roſetta.

In the evening I walked into Belbeis, which is ſituated on an eminence: the greater part of the buildings, formed of a reddiſh brick, were in ruins. To the ſouth-weſt of the town ſtands a fortreſs built by the French, but which they in a great meaſure deſtroyed previouſly to their abandoning the place. It was not extraordinary that they ſhould ſpike the guns, and leave the fortreſs in a very

ruinous ſtate; but they very miſchievouſly deſtroyed alſo the principal of the moſques, of which there were formerly three at Belbeis. On the weſt and north-weſt ſides of the town the fine fields of corn were highly gratifying to the view; but to the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt the land was a barren deſert. Among the fruits the inhabitants cultivate the lime, the juice of which was highly refreſhing to us during the intenſe heats which prevailed at this time.

Early on the morning of the 15th intelligence was received in camp that the enemy's forces were approaching to attack the army of his Highneſs the Vizier. This intelligence being afterwards confirmed, his Highneſs, who in the courſe of the early part of the day had frequent conſultations with Colonel Holloway and Major Hope, ordered Taher Pacha to ſet out at the cloſe of the evening with three thouſand cavalry, and three pieces of artillery, to proceed in queſt of the enemy, and to attack them during the obſcurity of the night, ſhould a favourable opportunity preſent itſelf. At every event he was to employ all poſſible means to impede them on their march. About three leagues from Belbeis, Taher Pacha fell in with the enemy, who, on perceiving him, halted, as did alſo the Pacha on his part. In this poſition the adverſe armies continued during the whole of the night; when at length, at eight in the morning of the 16th, Taher Pacha, having been reinforced by about fifteen hundred additional cavalry, attacked the enemy. He was ſhortly after ſupported by Mahomed Pacha, with about five thouſand men, and five pieces of artillery, and during the action large bodies of armed Arabs joined the Ottoman forces; the Vizier in perſon following, and animating by his exertions the Turkiſh troops, on whom his preſence had a

very ſenſible effect. The action was continued for ſeven hours with but little intermiſſion; at the expiration of which time the enemy, after having been driven from the different poſitions they had taken up, retreated, but not without being followed up and haraſſed by the Turks, by whom they were purſued to El-Hanka, a diſtance of ſeven miles from the ſpot where the action commenced. The loſs on either ſide was not deemed conſiderable; but that of the French could not be exactly aſcertained, as they carried their wounded off the field. It was probably greater than that of the Turks, who had thirty men killed, and eighty wounded. On this occaſion Colonel Holloway and Major Hope acted with the Vizier, Captain Lacey with Mahomed Pacha, and Captain Leake with Taher Pacha.

While in the field, his Highneſs the Vizier received, in the afternoon of the 16th, from Damietta, official information of the capture of Fort Leſbie, and its dependencies, by Ibrahim Pacha, to whom the above fort had been ſurrendered on the 14th.

The Vizier had upwards of forty heads brought to him on the field of battle. He ordered the troops to halt towards the evening, leaving a ſmall corps of obſervation to follow the enemy during the night. It was by no means his wiſh that his troops ſhould advance too near to Cairo, after the fatigues of the action, leſt the enemy ſhould be reinforced by freſh troops from that city. They returned, therefore, to camp quietly and in good order, without betraying the tumultuous ſpirit they had manifeſted on other occaſions.

The number of the enemy, according to the ſtatements made by the French themſelves, amounted to four thouſand ſix hundred infantry, and nine hundred cavalry, with twenty-four pieces of ord-

nance. The greater part of theſe troops had retreated from Rahmanieh, and had been reinforced by detachments from the garriſon of Cairo.

Notwithſtanding this great and recent ſucceſs, which occurred at a time when the event of a defeat might have been attended by the moſt diſtreſſing and calamitous conſequences, the Turks ſtill continued to diſplay that total diſregard to diſcipline and good order, without which a happy and ſucceſsful iſſue cannot be expected from any military operations. This neglect had been frequently urged to them, and pointed out in the ſtrongeſt terms of reprobation. It cannot, indeed, be expected, while they continue to entertain the prejudices by which they are now governed, and while they pay ſo little attention to diſcipline in the field and in the camp, but that they will be conſtantly inferior to their enemies, although there are very many among them who are by no means deficient in perſonal bravery.

In the field, however, the Ottoman army has, among other beneficial regulations, that of the eſtabliſhment of ſackars, a corps ſelected from the Janiſſaries, to attend and ſupply the troops with water. On this ſervice they were alſo conſtantly employed on a march. They are mounted on horſes provided with bells, to the end that their approach may be known to the troops; and each horſe carries two leathern ſacks containing about forty gallons of water. In a hot climate like that of Egypt, the utility of ſuch an eſtabliſhment is obvious; and it was owing to the want of a ſimilar regulation, that the French troops, according to the report of General Regnier, ſuffered ſo ſeverely from thirſt on the 16th of May.

Major Wilſon, of Hompeſch's regiment, arrived in the camp on the 15th with diſpatches from the Britiſh army. He ſet off in the evening, mounted on a hedgin, with diſpatches from the Grand Vizier.

On the 16th Colonel Holloway received information from Captain Chollet, purporting that he was arrived at El-Catania, in the Delta, with a ſmall body of Britiſh cavalry.

Several of our people were at this time attacked with violent inflammations of the eyes, occaſioned by the effects of the kampſin, together with the duſt, and the intenſe heat of the atmoſphere.

On the 17th violent guſts of wind, which prevailed throughout the whole of the day, raiſed the duſt to a prodigious height in the air. In the evening we had a violent ſtorm of wind from the eaſtward, accompanied by rain. A French deſerter, by birth a German, was on this day brought into the camp, ſo exceſſively debilitated from diſeaſe and fatigue, that he died in the courſe of a few hours.

We quitted our ground of encampment at Belbeis at ſeven in the morning of the 18th, and after an agreeable march of twelve miles arrived at Meſhtoule, a village diſtant from El-Hanka about three or four miles. We there pitched our tents. The country through which we had paſſed was a fine level, with a black ſoil on which abundant crops were produced. The wheat, which in Egypt is of the bearded kind, was perfectly ripe, and, as well as the barley, lay in great profuſion on the ground. Flax, lucerne, and the muſtard plant, were alſo cultivated.

The villages, which were thickly ſcattered to the right and left,

were very populous; and the inhabitants appeared to be much more robuſt and healthy than thoſe we had hitherto met, and were at the ſame time much better clothed.

There was only one inconvenience in our route, ariſing from the broad and very deep fiſſures in the earth, which in many places impeded our progreſs, and were even dangerous to the horſes and cattle. We paſſed cloſe to the ſite of the action of the 16th; and encamped within about twenty or twenty-five miles of Cairo.

Colonel Montreſor left the camp on the morning of the 19th at break of day, with diſpatches for the Britiſh commander in chief. We marched at ſeven o'clock, and arrived at the village of Ben-el-Hazer, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Damietta branch of the Nile, our encampment extending to the river ſide. The water of the river, to which I walked after dinner, I found of an excellent quality. In the village, as well as in all thoſe through which we had paſſed during our late marches, the inhabitants breed vaſt flocks of fine pigeons. For this purpoſe their houſes are built of mud bricks in a conical ſhape, the lower part being occupied by the inmates, and the upper by the pigeons.

The country about Ben-el-Hazer is open, without ſhrubs or bruſh-wood. The only trees we met with were the date, the Pharaoh fig, a ſmall cedar, and the larch-tree. The breed of buffaloes was very fine, as was alſo that of the cows: the latter were delicately proportioned, and of a pale red colour.

The Vizier's movement to the above place from Meſhtoule was with a view to meet General Hutchinſon, the Britiſh com-

mander in chief, as well as the Capitan Pacha, to the end that the ulterior arrangements might be made.

Intelligence was received on the 20th that a body of ſix hundred of the enemy, with five hundred and fifty camels, had been captured by the Britiſh army on the route leading from Alexandria to Rahmanieh.

At Ben-el-Hazer there were ſeveral veſſels on the river of a peculiar conſtruction, of which I ſhall have occaſion to ſpeak more particularly hereafter. The Delta, from the diſtant view I had of it, appeared to be a vaſt plain yielding an abundance of corn and other productions, and interſperſed with numerous villages built on eminences ſurrounded by date trees. On the banks of the Nile the Arab inhabitants cultivate water melons, gourds, tobacco, indigo, which in the Arabic is called nileh, and ſome few fruits, and other vegetables.

The Vizier was at this time indiſpoſed with fever, and required my conſtant attendance; as did alſo Mahomed Pacha.

Major Wilſon arrived in the camp with diſpatches on the 21ſt; and ſet out on the following morning early, with diſpatches for the Britiſh commander in chief. In the courſe of the morning of the latter day, Colonel Stewart, of the 89th regiment, Captain Diggens, of the 11th light dragoons, and three other Britiſh officers, with a party of light cavalry, came into the camp to pay their compliments to his Highneſs the Vizier. They had quitted their diviſion, which was ſtationed in the Delta, at the diſtance of a few miles, and conſiſted of an advanced body of Britiſh troops, commanded by Colonel Stewart, who was to co-operate with the army of the Grand Vizier.

General Hutchinſon, and the Capitan Pacha, were daily expected in the camp.

Lieutenant Janverin, of the royal navy, was at this time ſent off with diſpatches for Suez.

On the morning of the 23d, an officer belonging to the Britiſh cavalry ſtationed in the Delta came into the camp with letters. His arrival was followed by that of Major Wilſon. We experienced on this day another kampſin, the heated wind blowing with great violence from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt.

Owing to the extreme ſcarcity of wood, we were at this time under the neceſſity of reſorting for fuel to dried cow dung, which we purchaſed of the Arab women, who form it with chopped ſtraw into cakes, and dry it on the ſides of their dwellings.

On the 24th General Hutchinſon, attended by Colonel Anſtruther, quarter-maſter-general, with ſeveral other Britiſh officers, and his ſuite, arrived at the encampment, having accompanied thither the Capitan Pacha in his barge. On his arrival the Britiſh commander in chief had an immediate audience with his Highneſs the Vizier, who alſo gave audiences to the other Britiſh officers. Tents for the accommodation of the party were pitched cloſe to the Vizier's own particular tent.

I rode on the 25th on the banks of the Nile towards Cairo, and ſaw ſeveral plantations of indigo, of the dye obtained from which the inhabitants make a great conſumption for their cotton dreſſes.

Colonel Anſtruther, and a part of the ſuite of the Britiſh commander in chief, quitted the camp on the 26th; and on the 28th General Hutchinſon, with the remainder of his ſuite, alſo quitted

us. Both the general and officers were, previouſly to their departure, inveſted with pelices, and received during their ſtay the moſt conſpicuous attentions.

A detachment of Turkiſh military arrived in the camp on the 29th, being part of a reinforcement of one thouſand men expected from Belbeis, &c.; and a body of five hundred Turkiſh cavalry quitted, to join the Britiſh troops in the Delta under Colonel Stewart.

Ophthalmy and diarrhœa prevailed at this time among the Turkiſh troops. The latter of theſe diſeaſes appeared to originate from their eating too freely of unripe fruits, ſuch as peaches and apricots, and alſo of cucumbers. To this abuſe was ſuperadded that of greaſy food, which the debility brought on by the warm climate had rendered them in a great meaſure incapable of digeſting.

Lieutenant Janverin, of the royal navy, arrived on the 30th from Suez; and a party of camels left the camp to bring up a detachment of the 86th regiment, three hundred ſtrong, under the command of Colonel Lloyd. This detachment was to act with the army of the Vizier. The camels were laden with four thouſand okes of rice for Admiral Blanket's ſquadron.

We were reinforced on the above day by a corps of about three hundred Mamelukes from the Said, under one of the Oſman Beys. We learned at the ſame time that Oſman Bey Tambourgis, the principal of theſe Beys, had, together with eight other Beys, ſet out to join the Britiſh army. Their united force amounted to fifteen hundred cavalry, all collected in the Said, and having formerly acted under Mourad Bey, who was deceaſed.

Lieutenant Janverin quitted the camp on the 31ſt, and embarked

at Ben-el-Hazer for Damietta, with diſpatches for Admiral Lord Keith.

On the morning of the 1ſt of June we quitted our encampment at Ben-el-Hazer, and after a march of three hours arrived at Dagoua, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Nile. We encamped between the above village and the village of Tahley, cloſe to the river ſide. We were accompanied by a part only of our baggage, the remainder being brought up the river in germs, a kind of veſſels which navigate the Nile.

A gun-boat, which had been taken from the enemy by the Turks, arrived at Dagoua on the 2d; and on the 4th Colonel Stewart, Colonel Lord Blaney, of the 89th regiment, and Captain Adye, of the royal artillery, came to the camp to pay their reſpects to the Vizier, by whom they were inveſted with pelices.

Colonel Stewart, with the troops under his command, croſſed the Nile on the 5th; on which day Captain Curry, of the royal navy, commanding the gun-boats, came to camp, and had an audience of the Vizier, who inveſted him with a pelice.

We marched on the morning of the 6th, and about one o'clock, after having paſſed ſeveral villages, arrived at Shoubrah Shaàbi. This part of Egypt appeared to be well cultivated, and abounded in gardens, in which we ſaw a variety of fruit trees, ſuch as the peach, apricot, pomegranate, fig, lemon, and orange trees. The cedars, acacias, and Pharaoh fig trees were planted in cluſters, and gave a pleaſing variety to the face of the country, at the ſame time that they afforded an agreeable ſhade. An abundance of corn was every where produced; and, in addition to the indigo, the carthamus was cultivated in the

fields. Large herds of oxen, cows, and buffaloes, were grazing in every direction.

In our march of this day we obtained a ſight, for the firſt time, of the two great pyramids of Giza. The troops encamped cloſe to the river; and in the afternoon the Turkiſh gun-boats, commanded by Captain Curry, arrived at Shoubrah Shaàbi. Major Wilſon alſo arrived with diſpatches.

The troops commanded by Colonel Stewart arrived at Shoubrah Shaàbi on the morning of the 7th, and took up their ſtation within a mile of our encampment, whence Major Wilſon and Captain Lacey ſet out on a reconnoitring party.

I rode in the morning along the bank of the river, to the vicinity of Shellacan, or Charlacan, at the junction of the two branches of the Nile, and had thence a view of Cairo, as well as of the pyramids of Giza.

On the banks of the Nile the Arabs cultivate the dourra, or Indian corn, which, at the date of this part of the narrative, grew very luxuriantly. There were alſo large plantations of water-melons, tobacco, indigo, &c. Shellacan is diſtant from Shoubrah Shaàbi about four miles and a half, and from Cairo about eleven.

An Arab arrived at this time from Suez with the intelligence that the 80th regiment was on its way from that place, and would join the Ottoman forces in the courſe of two days.

On the morning of the 8th his Highneſs the Vizier went in great ſtate to viſit the Britiſh troops commanded by Colonel Stewart. About four hundred ſick from General Hutchinſon's army were landed from the river at Shoubrah Shaàbi. The diſeaſes chiefly prevailing among them were dyſentery, ophthalmy, and fever.

We marched at ſix in the morning of the 9th, and arrived at Shellacan at ten o'clock. We encamped on the banks of the Nile, a mile to the ſouth of the village, the Britiſh troops commanded by Colonel Stewart taking their ſtation a little in the rear of the Vizier's encampment. On the oppoſite ſide of the river the Britiſh army, and the troops commanded by the Capitan Pacha, were encamped. Accounts were this day received from Colonel Lloyd, who had reached El-Hanka from Suez. In croſſing the deſert, the troops under his command had ſuffered very ſeverely.

I rode in the afternoon to Harrachneah, a village diſtant three miles from Shellacan, and eight from Cairo. Near this village Taher Pacha had fixed his encampment.

On the 10th, in the morning, the detachment of the 86th regiment, commanded by Colonel Lloyd, arrived in camp, and joined the Britiſh troops under Colonel Stewart. Gunner Foſter, belonging to the miſſion, died ſuddenly from an attack of fever.

Captain Stevenſon, of the royal navy, who at that time commanded the flotilla of gun-boats ſtationed on the Nile, came into camp to pay his reſpects to the Vizier.

I rode, on the morning of the 11th, along the banks of the Nile, to within about five or ſix miles of Cairo, and paſſed through the villages of Harrachneah, Abblewed, Heliub, and Beiſous. My companions and myſelf halted near a marabout, beneath the ſhade of ſome fine Pharaoh fig-trees, or ſycamores, and had from thence a delightful view of Cairo, Boulac, and their environs. We could alſo diſtinguiſh the three principal pyramids of Saccara. To the eaſtward of the marabout, diſtant about half a mile, we ſaw a handſome ſtone

bridge, paved with fine marble, and provided with ſix arches. At this ſpot Mr. Read, the draughtſman, made a ſketch, which is given in Plate XVII. Cairo, Boulac, &c. appearing in the diſtance.

The carthamus, the flower of which is employed as a yellow dye, was cultivated in great abundance. From the bruiſed ſeeds of this plant the inhabitants alſo expreſs an oil to burn in their lamps.

In the afternoon of this day Generals Craddock and Doyle, and ſeveral other Britiſh officers, came to the camp to pay their reſpects to the Grand Vizier.

Preparations were made, on the 13th, to throw a bridge of boats acroſs the Nile at Beiſous, under the direction of Brigadier-general Lawſon, of the royal artillery; and on the 14th, at four in the morning, the Britiſh troops made a movement.

On the morning of the 15th we quitted our ground of encampment at Shellacan, and marched to Beiſous, whence we had a fine view of Cairo, ſituated at the diſtance of about four or five miles from the ſtation we had taken. During the day-time, when the ſoil becomes heated by the rays of the ſun, forming a haze of the atmoſphere, to judge with accuracy of diſtances in Egypt is extremely difficult.

To protect the bridge of boats over the Nile, which was nearly completed, the Britiſh army marched towards Cairo on the morning of the 16th, at which time Colonel Stewart proceeded with his detachment along the eaſtern bank of the river, to the canal in front of Shubra. Taher Pacha, Mahomed Pacha, and ſeveral of the Mamelukes, advanced on the left of the above detachment, and proceeded to the vicinity of the ſtone bridge at Kantara.

Engraved from an Original sketch by Jas. Reed

Grand Cairo with its Citadel under Mount Mokattam.

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On the 17th diſcontents broke out among the Janiſſaries, on account of the Britiſh troops under Colonel Stewart, and the corps of Turks commanded by Taher Pacha, being advanced in their front. A deſerter belonging to the French cavalry came into the camp. He was followed by two others on the 18th, who were nearly naked, the little covering they had on them conſiſting of tattered garments which had belonged to Arabs. They had deſerted fifteen days before, and had been in the action of El-Hanka on the 16th of the preceding month. According to their report, the number of French troops amounted, on that occaſion, to nearly ſix thouſand men. They had ſuffered a great loſs; but to what preciſe extent theſe deſerters could not aſcertain. They confirmed the general accounts of the wiſh of the French (who were heartily tired of the warfare in Egypt) to ſurrender to the Britiſh forces; and expreſſed the extreme reluctance they would feel at being obliged to ſurrender ſeparately to the Turks.

I rode on the morning of the 20th to Heliub, ſituated at the diſtance of two miles and a half to the north of the camp. The inhabitants were buſied in preparing the indigo plant for uſe. To this end the plants were cut into ſmall portions, and thrown into warm water, in which having lain ſimmering for a ſhort time, they were, together with the liquor, thrown into earthen jars. In this ſtate the liquor very ſoon acquires a blue colour.

On the morning of the 21ſt the Britiſh army under the command of General Hutchinſon, together with the troops commanded by the Capitan Pacha, and the Mamelukes, marched, and took up a poſition before Giza; at the ſame time that the Britiſh troops under

Colonel Stewart marched with the Vizier's army, and encamped between Shubra and Cairo. The latter took up a poſition, with their right extending to the river, and their left towards the deſert, a ſmall canal being in the front. Taher Pacha, with a corps of diſmounted Arnauts, poſted himſelf at Jzaoui; and ſeveral pickets were advanced. By theſe movements Cairo and Giza were in a great degree inveſted. At this time the Ottoman army, under the command of his Highneſs the Vizier, amounted to about twelve thouſand cavalry, ſeven thouſand infantry, and about one thouſand artillery, with a large battering train, and forty pieces of light artillery.

The enemy having on the 23d ſent out a flag of truce to the commanders in chief, requiring the preſence of a Britiſh officer of rank, General Hope was appointed to that ſervice, and an armiſtice agreed on for forty-eight hours.

Early in the morning of the 24th, a flag of truce was ſent into Cairo by the Britiſh commander in chief and the Grand Vizier. Major Birch and the Jebedgi Baſhi were the bearers of this flag.

General Beliard, on the 25th, ſent into camp three Turks who had been found under the walls of Cairo, obſerving, that it was owing to the high reſpect he entertained for the Grand Vizier that he had delivered them up, inſtead of treating them as ſpies. They were ordered by the Vizier to be put to death immediately.

The effects of climate and fatigue began now to manifeſt themſelves among the Britiſh troops, many of whom were attacked by fever, dyſentery, diarrhœa, and ophthalmy.

During the armiſtice the Grand Vizier went daily to a village ſituated in the front of the encampment, to prevent irregularities

among his troops, who had manifeſted a deſire to advance too far, and had diſcovered ſome diſſatisfaction while the treaty was pending.

On the 28th, in the evening, about two hundred Britiſh troops, and one hundred Janiſſaries, entered and took poſſeſſion of Fort Shoulkouſki, ſo named after one of the aids-du-camp of Bonaparte, killed in Egypt. It was delivered up agreeably to the convention which had been agreed on; and at the ſame time the gate of the pyramids of Gaza was ſurrendered to the troops ordered for that ſervice by the commander in chief of the Britiſh forces.

Hoſtages were exchanged on each ſide for the due performance of the convention.

On the afternoon of the 29th I rode to Heliopolis, or the city of the ſun, ſituated at the diſtance of about three miles to the north-eaſt of the camp. It is at preſent called Matta-reah, and is the On of the ſcriptural writings. It is celebrated for a fountain of excellent water; and here ſtands a fine granite column, nearly ſeventy feet in height, with numerous hieroglyphics upon it. Several other columns, one of which was afterwards carried to Rome, and another to Conſtantinople, anciently ſtood on the ſite of Heliopolis. A temple dedicated to the ſun is ſaid alſo formerly to have ſtood here.

On the 2d of July three boats, with two hundred French ſick, ſailed down the river to be embarked for France. An hundred and fifty boats were ſent to Boulac and to Roudah, to be in readineſs to receive the baggage of the French troops who had capitulated. The Nile was at this time riſing daily. In the ſequel I ſhall enter into a particular detail of its riſe and ſubſequent fall during my ſtay in Egypt.

Generals Moore and Hope came to the camp on the 3d to pay

their reſpects to the Vizier. It being the firſt viſit of the latter of theſe general officers ſince the convention had been ſigned, he was inveſted with a pelice by command of his Highneſs the Vizier.

Several boats filled with ſick French went down the Nile to Roſetta on the 5th.

A violent vomiting, unaccompanied by any other complaint, affected at this time a conſiderable number of perſons in camp. I was led to account for it by the relaxation and debility brought on by the extreme heat of the weather, which had had the effect of weakening the organs of digeſtion. As, however, it came on in moſt caſes very ſuddenly, I examined both the copper utenſils employed in cooking, and the water of the Nile, which at the time of the riſing of that river is very thick and muddy, but could impute this complaint to neither of theſe cauſes.

I was informed that there were ſeveral caſes of malignant fever among the troops, who were alſo attacked very generally by dyſentery, diarrhœa, and ophthalmy. In the latter of theſe complaints the eyes became red and painful, and the lids ſo ſwollen almoſt immediately after the attack, that in the courſe of a few hours the eyes were entirely cloſed. In addition to theſe diſeaſes, the prickly heat and inflammatory eruptions of the ſkin were very prevalent, and appeared to have been brought on by great irritation on the ſurface of the body, which, in conſequence of the exceſſive heat of the weather, was covered by a copious tranſudation from the pores. It is not difficult to conjecture that this diſeaſed ſtate of the ſkin might have been occaſioned by a check given, for however ſhort a period, to the paſſage of the perſpirable matter.

The corpſe of General Kleber was on the 6th raiſed by the French from the tomb in which it had been depoſited at Fort Ibrahim Bey, under a general diſcharge of artillery from the forts, citadel, &c. This ſtep was preparatory to its being conveyed to France.

The Vizier paid a viſit to the Capitan Pacha, and alſo to General Hutchinſon.

About this time our exiſtence was rendered very uncomfortable by the immenſe clouds of duſt which were thrown up daily, about one or two o'clock in the afternoon, by the freſh breezes which generally blew from the north-weſt. To the great heat of the atmoſphere, as well as to the irritation produced by the duſt on the organ of viſion, the prevalence of ophthalmy in Egypt at this ſeaſon may certainly be aſcribed.

The French Generals Morand and Dongelot, who had negociated the convention on the part of General Beliard, were on the 8th inveſted with pelices by command of his Highneſs the Vizier.

On the 9th General Hutchinſon and the Capitan Pacha had each of them a conference with the Vizier; and in the evening Colonel Stewart, with the 89th regiment, and a detachment of the 86th, marched and took poſſeſſion of the citadel of Cairo.

The Vizier on the 10th marched with his whole army, and encamped near to the works of Cairo, and cloſe in with Boulac. He afterwards entered the town, attended by his ſuite, and having viſited the principal ſtreets, bazars, and public places, returned to camp.

Early in the morning of the 11th the miſſion marched into Cairo, and was immediately put in poſſeſſion of the houſe, the property of Kaſſan Bey, one of the Mamelukes, which had been recently occu-

pied by the French Inſtitute. The forts Inſtitute and Ibrahim Bey, on this ſide of the Nile, together with the iſland of Rouda and Giza on the oppoſite bank, were ſtill in the poſſeſſion of the French.

In paſſing through the ſtreets I obſerved that the principal of the bazars were ſhut, there being but few commodities for ſale. The utmoſt tranquillity prevailed; and many of the inhabitants, who had the ſame wretched appearance with thoſe of the other towns and villages of Egypt, ſaluted us on our way.

I rode after dinner to the citadel, ſituated on an eminence beneath Mount Mokatam, by which it is commanded. The buildings within-ſide were for the greater part in ruins, little attention having latterly been paid except to thoſe which were calculated for defence, and which, on a cloſe inſpection, appeared to be but ill adapted to ſuch a purpoſe. The commanding poſition of the citadel, which occupies a great extent of ground, is, notwithſtanding, ſuch as to enable thoſe within to annoy the enemy on his approach. From the quarters of Colonel Stewart I had a very complete and extenſive view of Old Cairo, Grand Cairo, Boulac, Giza, the iſland of Rouda, the Pyramids, the Nile, &c. The grand aqueduct riſing from the Nile, and aſcending to the caſtle with upwards of two hundred arches, was diſtinctly in ſight.

On the 14th, the 30th and 86th regiments took poſſeſſion of the forts on the ſide of the Nile on which we were encamped. A party of Mamelukes and Arnauts croſſed the river, to accompany the French troops, who were to leave Rouda on the following morning. Thoſe who had capitulated amounted to about twelve thouſand; and were to be accompanied to France by the Coptic General Yacoub, and a conſiderable number of male and female Arabs.

I rode on the morning of the 15th to the reſervoir of the aqueduct on the bank of the Nile, in the vicinity of which labourers were employed in banking up the earth to prevent the influx of the Nile during its aſcent, until a particular period when the mound which has been thus thrown up is broken down with great ceremony, and the waters allowed to paſs through Grand Cairo by the canal which is by Savary denominated the Prince of the Faithful.

In paſſing through the gateway which leads to Old Cairo beneath the aqueduct, I met with ſeveral columns of red ſpotted granite, ſome of which were in a tolerably perfect ſtate, and were more than forty feet in length, with a diameter of five feet.

I viſited in the evening a bath ſituated near the houſe in which we were lodged. It differed in this reſpect from the baths of Conſtantinople, that it was neceſſary to deſcend into a ſquare ciſtern of warm water, ſupported to a certain height by the conſtant introduction of that fluid. The bath was very neat, and paved with marbles of different colours, which were ſo diſpoſed as to reſemble a teſſelated pavement. Indeed, the floors of the greater part of the principal houſes at Cairo are paved in this manner, ſo as to produce a cool and pleaſing effect.

Cairo and its dependencies were on the above day evacuated by the French, agreeably to the convention. They were accompanied on their march by the Britiſh troops and a part of the Turkiſh army. Britiſh garriſons were at the ſame time thrown into Giza and Fort Ibrahim Bey. The baggage belonging to the French was ſent down the river in an immenſe number of germs.

On the morning of the 16th I rode to the Mekias or Nilometer; it

derives its name from the uſe to which it has been dedicated, Mekias ſignifying a meaſure. It is ſituated on the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Rouda, which, when compared with the country we had recently paſſed through, had the appearance of a nicely cultivated garden. Within this building there is a lofty ſtone column, provided with a capital of the Corinthian order. It riſes from a ſquare deep baſin, its inferior extremity having a communication with the Nile, the waters of which, in aſcending, have a free inlet. Upon the column are marked the different degrees of the elevation of the waters; and theſe degrees are noted down in proportion as the river riſes or falls. In the former of theſe caſes, when it has aſcended to the height of fourteen cubits, the mound which had been thrown up at the mouth of the canal, denominated the canal of the Prince of the Faithful, is broken down, to the end that the refreſhing and fertilizing waters may ſpread themſelves through the city, and over the whole of the adjacent level country to the northward of Grand Cairo, &c.

On the above day his Highneſs the Grand Vizier made his public entry into Cairo, under a general diſcharge of artillery, and amidſt the acclamations of the inhabitants, who were aſſembled in immenſe numbers on this great and ſolemn occaſion. The whole of the ceremony was conducted without the ſmalleſt confuſion.

CHAPTER XIII.

EXCURSION TO THE PYRAMIDS OF GIZA—THE THREE GREAT PYRAMIDS—ENTRANCE INTO THE GREAT PYRAMID—DIMENSIONS OF THE GREAT PYRAMID—OF THE CHAMBERS WITHINSIDE—PASSAGES INTO THE PYRAMID—GALLERY—THE GREAT SPHYNX—VESTIGES OF ANTIQUE BUILDINGS—ASCENT TO THE SUMMIT OF THE EXTERIOR—DISTANT VIEW OF THE PYRAMIDS OF SACCARA—PRESENT FROM THE SULTAN TO THE VIZIER—CEREMONY ON THIS OCCASION—FESTIVAL ON THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE MOTHER OF MAHOMED—MARRIAGE PROCESSION AT CAIRO—DETAILS RELATIVE TO THE PLAGUE—INDISPOSITION OF THE GRAND VIZIER—DEATH OF MR. WHITEMAN—UNHEALTHINESS OF THE CLIMATE OF EGYPT—EXCESSIVE HEAT—THE DATE TREE AND ITS FRUIT—OPENING OF THE CANAL—INUNDATION OF THE NILE—INTERESTING CONVERSATION WITH AN ABYSSINIAN PRIEST—CONFIRMATION OF BRUCE'S AUTHENTICITY—VOYAGE IN COMPANY WITH MR. CLARKE AND OTHERS TO VIEW THE PYRAMIDS OF SACCARA, AND THE PLAIN OF MUMMIES—SHEICK ATMAN—ARAB MARRIAGE—PYRAMIDS OF SACCARA—PLAIN OF THE MUMMIES—SUPPOSED SITE OF MEMPHIS—DESCENT INTO THE CATACOMBS—HORRID APPEARANCE—PIT OR CATACOMB OF BIRDS—EGYPTIAN IDOLS.

ABOUT this period I made an excurſion, with a party, to the pyramids of Giza, of which the three principal are in a tolerable ſtate of preſervation. Several of a ſmaller ſize are ſituated very near to each other, in a direction from eaſt to weſt, behind the former. One of the latter, however, built of a ſoft calcareous ſtone, was, when I ſaw them, rapidly falling to decay.

Of the three great pyramids one is of an extraordinary bulk; the

ſecond is but little inferior to it in ſize ; and the third comparatively ſmall, but the proportions of it would be conſidered as very great, if it was placed in an iſolated ſtate from the others. This ſmaller of the three principal pyramids appears to have been finiſhed with infinite pains and labour, the earth which ſurrounds it being covered on all ſides with immenſe blocks of beautiful red granite and porphyry, with which it is highly probable it was originally coated. On ſeveral of the blocks there are deep furrows, from which it would ſeem that they had been anciently connected together by metallic hoops or faſtenings, which having been corroded by time, by the occaſional moiſture of the atmoſphere, and by other cauſes, the blocks had been ſet at liberty, and had ſucceſſively fallen to the ground.

The whole of theſe ſtupendous monuments of antiquity, which, if they cannot boaſt of any particular elegance of ſtructure, are notwithſtanding very extraordinary efforts of human enterpriſe and labour, are built of a calcareous ſubſtance, ſome parts of which are hard, and others of a ſofter texture. On the larger of the pyramids I engraved my name near to the entrance without any difficulty ; and in ſo doing followed the example of thouſands of perſons who had thus commemorated their viſit to this celebrated ſpot. In entering within I aſcended but a ſmall diſtance, contenting myſelf with barely penetrating into the narrow paſſage. My companions were, however, in general, more adventurous, and ſupplied me with a variety of intereſting facts and obſervations.

The pyramids of Giza are ſituated about ten miles to the ſouth-weſt of Cairo, on an elevated and rocky ground, the ſurface of which is covered with white ſands, forming the ridge of the Lybian

mountains by which the inundation of the Nile is bounded to the weſtward. Their planes are directed towards the four quarters of the globe. The external dimenſions of the great pyramid have been the ſubject of much diſpute: neither of its ſides being level with the others, it was difficult to find the true horizontal baſe; but the length of the ſuppoſed baſe has been variouſly eſtimated at from ſix to eight hundred Engliſh feet. According to the meaſurement lately taken by the French, however, the height of the great pyramid is ſix hundred feet, and its baſe ſeven hundred. Above the great chamber withinſide, in which the ſarcophagus or coffer is depoſited, there is a ſmaller chamber about eighteen feet in length and in width. The firſt paſſage by which the viſitor deſcends into the pyramid is more than an hundred feet in length. That which leads to the great chamber is nearly of the ſame extent; and the main gallery is in length an hundred and fifty feet. I have been favoured by a Britiſh officer of engineers with the following meaſurement, taken with the utmoſt preciſion, both of the great chamber and of the ſarcophagus. It is as follows:

	Feet.	Inches.
Length of the chamber - -	34	4
Breadth of the ſame - -	17	¾
Length of the ſarcophagus - -	6	6
Width of its interior - - -	2	2¾
Depth of the ſame - - -	2	8
Height withoutſide - - -	3	5½
Thickneſs of the ſtone - - -		6

The great pyramid does not appear, any more than the others, to have been finiſhed according to the original deſign. The lower parts or foundations, interiorly, ſeem to have been formed of the incruſtations of the rocky ſurface, which, in paſſing through the narrow paſſages, is perceptible in ſeveral places.

At the time of our viſit the heat was extremely oppreſſive. I collected ſeveral fragments of the calcareous ſtone employed in the conſtruction of the pyramids, together with ſeveral detached pieces of granite. At the diſtance of about two hundred yards to the eaſt of the great pyramid is the Sphynx, a ſculptured head of an enormous ſize hewn out of the ſolid rock, though it ſeems by the veins in the ſtones to be compoſed of ſeveral ſtones laid upon another, and ſupported by ſeveral large blocks of ſtone which form the lower part of the buſt, and which have been ſomewhat decayed by time. The features of this ſtupendous figure (about twenty-five feet in height, and fifteen from the ear to the chin) are tolerably preſerved, with the exception of the noſe, which has been wantonly mutilated. It was formerly conjectured that the head of the Sphynx was connected with a body of proportionate dimenſions; but the French, by digging away the ſand round its foundations, have demonſtrated the erroneouſneſs of this opinion. The features of this enormous buſt are feminine, and in ſome degree reſemble the Ethiopian or Nubian race.

In the vicinity of the pyramids we met with the veſtiges of ſeveral antique buildings, the ſtones employed in the conſtruction of which were of an enormous ſize. In one of theſe ruins we found a capacious and deep well, which was entirely dry. It was with ſome difficulty that we traced the ſite of the buildings, in conſequence of

the drifting of the ſands, and the fragments of the pyramids, which lay in great heaps on the ſurface of the ground. The ſtones which had been precipitated from the great pyramid had formed, together with the drifted ſands, a large hillock, which it was neceſſary to aſcend to reach the entrance into the interior.

Several of our party aſcended to the ſummit from the eaſtern angle, but not without ſubjecting themſelves to great labour, each of the ſteps (which amount in all to about two hundred), from one ſtone to another, meaſuring from two feet and a half to three feet, ſo as to render the deſcent afterwards equally painful and hazardous. In entering the chamber withinſide, it was neceſſary to be provided with candles or torches to light the paſſages.

At the diſtance of about two miles to the north of the pyramids, we could diſtinguiſh the remains of two ſtone bridges, which we had not time to inſpect on our return. From theſe pyramids we had a view of ſeven others, at and in the neighbourhood of Saccara, diſtant about twelve or fourteen miles from thoſe of Giza.

My narrative was broken off at the public entry of the Grand Vizier into Cairo, from which time nothing particular occurred until the 21ſt (July), when his Highneſs received from the Sultan a preſent of a beautiful handjar, or dagger, ſtudded with diamonds, of great brilliancy, and eſtimated at an hundred and fifty thouſand piaſtres, upwards of ten thouſand pounds Engliſh. The preſent was accompanied by the Grand Seignor's hat-ſcheriff, or letter, with the imperial ſeal and ſignature of the Sultan, on which occaſion (as on all ſimilar ones) the following ceremony was obſerved:—The divan being formed of the following perſonages, namely, the Grand Vizier, miniſters of

ſtate, principal Pachas, and Janiſſary Aga, the Reis Effendi brought in the Sultan's letter. The chiaouſes, who were drawn up in a line, now exclaimed aloud—"May the Almighty preſerve the Grand "Seignor and the Grand Vizier." At theſe words all who were preſent roſe up, and the Vizier advanced to the middle of the divan, where he received the hat-ſcheriff from the Reis Effendi, with the cuſtomary ſalutation of kiſſing it, and putting it to his head. He then returned it to the Reis Effendi, who read aloud the contents, the chiaouſes repeating, during this part of the ceremony, their former ejaculations.

It has been ſeen that on this occaſion the chiaouſes, or meſſengers, bore a very conſpicuous part in the ceremony. In an early part of this work I entered into a particular detail of their functions and offices; and ſhall here attempt a conciſe deſcription of their chief, the Chiaous Baſhi, who holds in the Turkiſh empire an appointment of ſuch great dignity, and of ſo conſiderable emolument, that after the entry of the Ottoman army into Cairo, the Sultan, as a peculiar mark of his favour and approbation, appointed to this office the Reis Effendi. Among his more immediate duties, he accompanies the foreign ambaſſadors and miniſters who are introduced to the preſence of the Sultan; expedites the hat-ſcheriff, or royal letter; and introduces to the divan, or council of ſtate, at Conſtantinople, all thoſe who have any buſineſs to tranſact with the miniſters. He likewiſe hears and redreſſes grievances, and takes cognizance of all petty offences, thus aſſuming the office of judge. Plate XVIII. conveys a correct idea of the coſtume of this officer.

Ruſſell, one of the civil artificers belonging to the miſſion, in re-

A Chiaous Bashi?

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pairing the bridge of boats thrown acroſs the Nile, and conſtructed by the French to preſerve a communication with Giza, fell into the river on the 23d, and was unfortunately drowned. The extreme rapidity of the current prevented all poſſibility of the body being found.

I made an excurſion with a party to Giza, on the above day, and examined the works and fortifications, which appeared to be very imperfect, and poſſeſſing but little ſtrength. The late Mourad Bey had eſtabliſhed at his houſe in that place a foundery for cannon, which the French, during their ſtay there, had conſiderably improved.

In the evening the Arabs paraded the ſtreets of Cairo, with lights, chaunting Arab ſentences, and carrying on their heads figures dreſſed for the occaſion. I found on enquiry, that it was a fête in commemoration of the birth of the mother of Mahomed. The Arab ſheicks are cuſtomarily dreſſed in a looſe woollen robe, or cloak of a deep blue or purple colour, with a large blue and white plaid handkerchief, thrown negligently acroſs one of the ſhoulders, and hanging looſely down behind. They are in general armed with a ſabre, and a long ſpear, and are mounted on mares which appear to be very fleet.

On the 26th the Britiſh commander in chief, General Hutchinſon, left Cairo on his way to Roſetta.*

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* As the author is not in poſſeſſion of the date when this commander was firſt honoured with his preſent title, he hopes the reader will excuſe any inaccuracy there may be in diſtinguiſhing him, as well as other illuſtrious perſons, by the titles by which they are at preſent beſt known.

I was preſent, on this day, at a grand proceſſion or cavalcade of the women of Cairo, who were mounted on aſſes, on which they rode aſtride, being ſeated on ſaddles, or rather on pads, of an uncommon height and breadth, covered with ſmall Turkey carpets. This proceſſion was occaſioned by the approaching nuptials of two of the females belonging to the party, each of whom was a fine girl of about fourteen years of age, and was diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the company by a rich ſhawl. I was told that, previouſly to the celebration of the marriage rite, it was the conſtant cuſtom of the females of Cairo to parade the town in this manner.

In paying a viſit, on the 29th, to an Arab merchant of Cairo, I met with a Mameluke, who entered into ſome particular details relative to the laſt attack of plague in that place, which he deſcribed as having been more ſevere than any that had been experienced for many years before. He could not aſcertain the loſs which the population had ſuſtained; but told me, that in a particular diſtrict, in which there were two hundred and ſeventy Greeks, ſeventy of them had fallen victims to this diſeaſe. It frequently happened that the attack was, in the ſpace of twelve or twenty-four hours, ſucceeded by the death of the infected perſon. This Mameluke had himſelf been afflicted with the diſeaſe, which had terminated the exiſtence of fifteen of his family. In ſeveral of the towns and villages of the Said, the mortality was ſo great, that the cattle, horſes, and other animals, were left to wander in the ſtreets and in the fields in ſearch of their ſubſiſtence, without having any one to take charge of them. He ſaid the diſeaſe was obſerved to travel from town to town; having for inſtance, on the latter occaſion, made its firſt appearance at

Damaſcus, and viſited progreſſively the intermediate towns and villages, ſcarcely one of which eſcaped its deſtructive ravages, until it came to Cairo. In other caſes it ſet out from the latter place, and made its progreſſive advances into Syria.

The Vizier had been for ſome time ſeriouſly indiſpoſed, and claimed much of my attention. I found him pretty well recovered on the evening of the 30th, when I ſpent nearly two hours with him, and viſited his garden, his ſuperb ſtud of horſes, &c. I took ſherbet and coffee with his Highneſs, in a room paved with marble, having a fountain in the middle, and being otherwiſe very handſomely ornamented.

On the evening of the 31ſt Mr. Whiteman, aſſiſtant commiſſary, died from the effects of exceſſive fatigue, and from an expoſure to the intenſe heat of the ſun's rays, during a journey to Saccara, which he had undertaken on the preceding day. At this juncture the climate of Egypt appeared to act on the temperament of the human body, by inducing ſo great an irritability as to render it extremely ſuſceptible to morbid action. The ſudden generation of diſeaſe, and the celerity with which it ran through its ſucceſſive ſtages, may be thus explained.

On the afternoon of the 1ſt of Auguſt the corpſe of Mr. Whiteman was interred in the Chriſtian burial ground in the vicinity of the aqueduct.

The great heats which prevailed at this time were productive of prickly heat, painful puſtular eruptions of the ſkin, boils, and other ſimilar complaints. The bites of the knats, moſquitoes, and other

inſects, became inflamed, and produced very troubleſome ſuppurations.

On the 6th his Highneſs the Vizier, who was now perfectly recovered from his late illneſs, inveſted me with an ermine pelice, as a mark of attention for the ſervices I had rendered him. Colonel Beresford arrived at Giza with a detachment of the Indian army. A diſpatch was at the ſame time ſent off from Cairo to Suez, from which place a meſſenger arrived in the courſe of the afternoon.

The heat was now become ſo inſupportable, that it was neceſſary to keep as much as poſſible within doors, eſpecially as we were without the accommodation of ſhady walks, which we enjoyed in Turkey and in Syria. The only trees of any conſiderable growth about Cairo are the ſycamore and the date, the wood of the former of which, being celebrated for the extreme cloſeneſs of its texture, as well as for its great hardneſs and incorruptible quality, was anciently employed for the coffins of the mummies. From the latter the inhabitants of Cairo derive many advantages, by converting almoſt every part of it to ſome uſeful purpoſe, in the fabrication of ropes, fences, brooms, fans, mats for the table, hats, &c. The ſtems of the leaves are wrought into bedſteads, well adapted to the climate, and ſold at a very moderate price.

General Barid and his ſtaff arrived at Cairo on the 7th, and having paid a viſit to his Highneſs the Vizier, were inveſted with pelices, and welcomed by every flattering mark of attention.

At this time the peaſants were buſied in collecting the dates. This fruit, when firſt gathered, is hard, and of a reddiſh colour; but when

kept for a little time, ripens, and becomes ſoft, ſo as to be fit for uſe. The Arabs eat it, however, in its crude and unripe ſtate, at which time it muſt, according to my opinion, be very difficult to digeſt.

The Indian army encamped on the 8th on the iſland of Roudah.

At five in the morning of the 9th, being the time for the opening of the canal, I rode to its mouth, ſituated near the aqueduct, and found there a vaſt crowd of people aſſembled to witneſs the ceremony. Mahomed Pacha, and ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed Turks, were on the ground (ſeveral tents having been pitched for the occaſion), with their bands of muſic playing; and the germs, which were very numerous, had their colours and ſtreamers flying. In the mean time the populace were amuſed by diſcharges of artillery, by the exhibition of fire-works, and of ſkyrockets thrown into the air. The mound or dam having been interſected, the water ruſhed into the canal, and the boats, profiting by the occaſion, rowed through Cairo, where the day was ſpent in amuſements and feſtivities of every deſcription. While the water was flowing into the canal, Mahomed Pacha threw into it, from time to time, pieces of money, which the Arabs, who dived with great addreſs in ſearch of them, were very eager to poſſeſs.

I ſhould obſerve here, that I had been by no means indifferent to the progreſſive augmentation of the waters of the Nile, the reſult of my obſervations on which, and on the ſubſequent fall, will be given in the proper place.

On the 10th we had a kampſin wind, which blew up immenſe clouds of duſt, forming lofty pillars in the air, and the particles of which, conjoined with the intenſe heat of the atmoſphere, oppreſſed

us beyond meaſure. On the following day the garden in front of the houſe in which we reſided was completely inundated.

I dined on the 16th at Giza, in company with ſeveral Britiſh officers, among whom were Colonel Stewart and Lord Blaney. I was told by the latter, that three privates of the 89th regiment, quartered at Roſetta, had been cured of the plague; but I could not collect any particulars relative to the mode of treatment which had been purſued.

On the 18th Colonel Lloyd, with the 86th regiment, and a detachment of ſepoys, amounting in the whole to between ſix and ſeven hundred men, marched from Giza to reinforce the garriſon of Fort Leſbie, and its dependencies.

Colonel Stewart, commanding the 89th regiment, was on this day inveſted with a pelice by his Highneſs the Vizier, of whom he took leave previouſly to his joining the Britiſh army ſtationed near Alexandria.

The temperature of the weather was at this time become very agreeable, and had a ſalutary effect on the health of the troops, among whom the caſes of ophthalmy had nearly diſappeared. The Engliſh ſick at Fort Ibrahim were ſtill, however, haraſſed by freſh attacks of dyſentery, and malignant fever.

On the 25th I had a particular converſation with an Abyſſinian prieſt, recently arrived from his own country, who was about to leave Cairo for Jeruſalem, from religious motives, and whoſe details relative to his native territory were extremely intereſting. He aſſured me that the indigenous inhabitants ſtill perſevered in their cuſtom of eating raw fleſh, a luxury in which, however, the prieſts were not

allowed to participate, but were, in conformity to their religious tenets, obliged to cook the meats neceſſary to their ſubſiſtence. He calculated that his return to Abyſſinia would occupy a ſpace of three months. In the courſe of our converſation it appeared that he was familiarly acquainted with many of the plants and animals, of which the celebrated Bruce has in his Travels given engravings and written deſcriptions. Mr. Bruce's book being at hand, the engravings, &c. were ſhewn to him, and he gave to the animals and other productions the names which Bruce had annexed to them. I was thus enabled to ſatisfy myſelf of the accuracy of a part of what has been ſo ſtrongly queſtioned in the accounts which the above traveller has publiſhed.

General Beard, and ſeveral of his officers, took leave of the Vizier on the 26th, previouſly to their departure for Roſetta with the Indian army. They were inveſted with pelices, and received the moſt diſtinguiſhed marks of attention.

On the ſucceeding day a part of the above army, together with the brigade commanded by Colonel Stewart, embarked on board of germs, and ſailed for the above deſtination. They were followed on the 28th by the General and the remainder of the forces under his command. The troops ſtationed at Giza, were, in conſequence of this movement, commanded by Colonel Ramſay.

On the evening of the 27th I ſet out, in company with Meſſrs. Clarke and Cripps, two gentlemen of Suſſex, who were on their travels, and a German gentleman of the name of Hammer, to viſit the pyramids of Saccara, and the plain of mummies, in Upper Egypt. We proceeded to the bridge near our dwelling, on the canal of the Prince of the Faithful, and entered a germ which had been prepared

for us. After our ſeamen had rowed on the canal for the ſpace of half an hour, we entered the Nile, where the maſts and ſails were hoiſted, and a fine ſmart breeze having ſprung up from the northward, we proſecuted our voyage very ſucceſsfully. The large ſail having been ſpread, Cairo was very ſoon at a conſiderable diſtance behind us; and after a very agreeable voyage of three hours, we came to a village called Sheick Atman, ſituated on the weſtern bank of the Nile, and diſtant from Cairo from twelve to fourteen miles. We landed there, and found a party of the natives aſſembled in the midſt of a beautiful grove of date-trees, to celebrate the marriage of two young perſons belonging to the village. An Arab climbed with great agility to the lofty ſummit of one of theſe trees, to procure us a ſupply of the ripe fruit. The moon, in its full ſplendour, gave a luſtre to the beautifully romantic ſcene we had come ſo opportunely to witneſs; and we noticed that the company had pitched two tents, from which the coffee and other refreſhments were ſerved. Several of the dancing girls, whoſe attendance is conſtantly required on theſe occaſions, exhibited their feats and agility to the ſound of the double reed, and of a kind of drum open at one of the extremities, and ſhaped like a bell.

The dance being concluded, and the night ſetting in, the company retired to reſt, many of the men, not within the dwellings, but without doors, according to the uſual practice of the Arabs in the ſummer ſeaſon. In this way they lie ſcattered over the plains, like flocks of ſheep, with the clothes they have taken off ſpread beneath them, and covered from head to foot by the large handkerchief which they wear in the day-time acroſs the ſhoulders.

Our attendants kindled a fire for us, and procured us tea and other refreſhments, after having partaken of which we retired to reſt in the germ. We were, however, ſo much attracted by the beauty and novelty of the ſcene, that it was near one in the morning before we could prevail on ourſelves to ſeek repoſe. We roſe at the early dawn to proſecute our voyage; and ſoon after ſaw the ſun riſe majeſtically, and gild the lofty ſummit of Mount Mokatam. Having breakfaſted, the ſails were ſpread, and we quitted Sheick Atman. In conſequence of the late inundation the river had taken ſeveral windings, by which our diſtance was conſiderably prolonged. The morning, however, being cloudy, ſo as to ſhelter us from the intenſe rays of the ſun, and a cool and refreſhing breeze having ſet in from the northward, our voyage amidſt the numerous little iſlands which the river had formed was highly agreeable. On the banks the inhabitants were engaged in watering the more elevated grounds which could not receive the benefit of the inundation. For this purpoſe they employed leathern buckets, one of which was faſtened to the extremity of a long pole, having at its other extremity a heavy ſtone to counterpoiſe the weight of the bucket, and forming in this way a kind of lever. The water was thus drawn up from the Nile, and thrown into troughs, from which furrows were carried to convey it to every part of the high grounds. On theſe grounds the dourra or Indian corn and indigo plant had a very healthy and promiſing appearance.

Between the two banks of the Nile there was a ſingular contraſt. The eaſtern ſhore exhibited little more than a deſert, the cultivation being confined to a very narrow ſlip of land, near the villages; and a

chain of lofty and ſterile mountains which terminated at Mount Mokatam near Cairo; while the weſtern bank diſplayed a conſiderable number of extenſive groves of date-trees, interſperſed with grounds in a highly cultivated ſtate. The rich and beautiful appearance of the date-trees was at this time heightened by the fine golden colour of the ripening fruit. This was not, however, the ſtate in which it was preferred by the Arabs in general: that they eat it in its unripe and crude ſtate, when it is very unwholeſome and indigeſtible, is a fact I have already noticed; and, in reality, their choice with reſpect to fruits and vegetables of every deſcription, which they ſeem to prefer before they have attained a due maturity, is highly depraved. Several of the date-trees were of the dwarf kind, and were denominated by the Arabs Belah Mahat, in contradiſtinction to thoſe of a larger growth, but yet of the dwarf kind, which are called Belah Seeway.

We entered a ſmall canal, and proceeded to the villages of Menfhee and Daſhou, diſtant from Grand Cairo about twenty-four miles, and ſituated at the foot of the mountain on the ſummit of which we obſerved thoſe of the pyramids in the neighbourhood of Saccara that have the moſt elevated poſition. One only of them was entire; and they differed very eſſentially in their figure from thoſe of Giza. We followed in a northern direction the elbow of the canal, and were carried into a large lake formed by the inundation, and extending to the village of Saccara, near to which ſtand the two principal pyramids, and, in their vicinity, the plain of mummies, on a ſandy hill or eminence, whoſe bottom is of hard rock, a circumſtance that was obſervable when we entered the pits.

Acroſs this lake, which ran eaſt and weſt, was a large mound, or cauſeway, which led from a village oppoſite to Saccara to the foot of the pyramids, and at the commencement of which, next to the village, was a ſtone bridge having ſeveral arches. Near to it was an elevated ground, which, as it correſponded exactly with the account ſome authors have given of the poſition of Memphis, we fancied to be the ſite of that ancient and celebrated city. Our conjectures relative to the lake were that it had been applied by the inhabitants of Memphis to the purpoſe of tranſporting their dead to the plain or ſepulchre of mummies.

Previouſly to our arrival the Sheick of Bouſir, a neighbouring village, had been requeſted to procure us horſes and guides to enable us the more readily to reach the pyramids, and the other ſpots we were deſirous to viſit. They were no ſooner arrived than we mounted and rode to the pyramids and plain of the mummies, having taken the precaution to be provided with rope-ladders, candles, and whatever beſides was neceſſary for the inveſtigation of the catacombs, into which we were about to deſcend. In entering the pit we were obliged to take off a part of our garments; and having reached the interior were ſtruck with awe by the ſolemn and novel ſcene which preſented itſelf to our view. Within the ſubterraneous vaults or chambers the bones of mutilated mummies, which had been ſo often rifled and diſturbed that not one of them could be found in an entire ſtate, lay ſcattered in confuſed heaps, together with the bandages and coatings by which they had been enveloped, the latter reſembling a black bituminous ſubſtance. As nothing in the vaults had preſerved its original poſition, it was in vain for us to proſecute our

reſearches to come at any thing like a perfect mummy ; and we contented ourſelves accordingly with collecting ſome of the mutilated portions, and ſome of the bituminous matter, aſcending afterwards to the mouth or pit of the catacombs. The air of the cells into which we had penetrated was foul, noiſome, and extremely unpleaſant to our ſenſations, ſince, independently of the excluſion of the external air, and of the generation of damp vapours, there was an additional ſource of noxious effluvia from the gradual and progreſſive decay of the ſubſtances they contained. They appeared to have been cut out of the ſolid rock, and to have been coated on the ſuperior part by a thick layer of ſand. The entrance which led to them was a ſquare opening of about four feet; and in penetrating into them we had to deſcend from fourteen to ſixteen feet, by means of a ladder made of cords, which being too ſlender and feeble for ſuch a purpoſe, our taſk was not accompliſhed without conſiderable difficulty, and ſome degree of danger. The pits had been prepared for our viſit by the Arabs, who had for that purpoſe cleared away the ſtones and rubbiſh by which the entrance is uſually choked.

From the above pits or catacombs we proceeded to thoſe of the birds, diſtant from the former, in a north-weſtern direction, nearly a mile. The opening was not unlike that through which we had already penetrated ; but the entrance into it was, as well as the ſubſequent taſk we had to perform, rendered extremely difficult by the looſe ſand and fragments of ſtone which conſtantly fell on us while within the mouth of the pit, and by which we were at intervals nearly ſuffocated. Having deſcended to the foot of the ladder, we entered an aperture not larger than the ſize of the body,

and in proceeding through this opening were obliged to lie flat on the breaſt, groping our way until we reached the paſſage which led to the pit, a diſtance of forty or fifty feet. In this paſſage we found ſeveral of the vaſes or urns, of baked earth, and of a conical ſhape, which had contained the mummies of the ſacred birds. It was ſmall and narrow, and extended for the ſpace of upwards of twenty yards, when at length we entered a ſomewhat larger paſſage, which allowed us to change the poſition of the body, and to walk erect, and at our eaſe.

After a few minutes of further toil and perſeverance, we reached the chamber or paſſage in which the mummies were depoſited, in earthen jars nearly two feet in height, narrow and rounded, partaking of the ſhape of a loaf of ſugar: they were arranged tier over tier, and completely filled up the ſides of the paſſage. We ſelected ſeveral of thoſe which were the moſt perfect, and brought them away with us. No precaution having been taken to guard againſt the rude attacks of thoſe who had viſited this ſacred depoſitory, the fragments of vaſes in which the mummies had been anciently depoſited, were ſcattered over the paſſage in ſuch profuſion, as to have formed heaps of rubbiſh over which we were obliged to crawl on our hands and knees for a conſiderable diſtance. We opened ſeveral of thoſe which were ſtill in an entire ſtate, to come at their contents. We found that the bill, the bones, and ſeveral of the feathers even, of the birds, had been preſerved after ſo very conſiderable a lapſe of time, the ſame bandages with the bituminous matter and compoſition of ſpices having been applied to their preſervation with thoſe that had been employed for the human body. We were thus enabled to aſcertain

that the Ibis of the ancients is preciſely the bird of which Bruce has given a minute deſcription, and which is to this day called by the Arabs *abou hannes*. Theſe birds are in Lower Egypt, I imagine, become very ſcarce, as I do not recollect to have ſeen one alive during my ſtay in that country: a white bird, called ox keeper, by Savary, has been occaſionally taken for the Ibis; from which it differs much in the ſhape of the bill, and in its plumage.

As it was held ſacred by the ancient Egyptians, the uncommon pains they beſtowed in preſerving its body from corruption cannot be deemed extraordinary, more eſpecially as, by its remarkable inſtinct, it is ſaid to have preſerved Egypt from a great calamity, which it would otherwiſe have encountered. It may be unneceſſary for me to point out in this place to the well-informed reader that I allude to the period when, according to ancient records, the ſouth winds conveyed to that country from the Lybian deſerts, numerous ſwarms of what have been denominated flying ſerpents, but which were moſt probably locuſts, to devour the fruits of the earth, and to eat up the harveſts. As the ſeaſon of their invaſion drew near, the ſacred birds, guided by the inſtinct which warned them of their approach, proceeded, it is ſaid, in large flights, and, laying wait for their devaſtating enemies, deſtroyed them, and thus prevented the ravages with which Egypt was threatened. It was perhaps owing to this fortunate preſervation from the horrors of famine, that the laws of the Egyptians relative to the Ibis were ſo ſevere, an irrevocable ſentence of death being pronounced on any perſon who ſhould kill one of theſe birds, even accidentally.

We returned from the interior of the pit by the opening at which

we had entered, and were happy once again to reſpire the freſh and wholeſome air, of the benefit of which we had been ſo long deprived. During our ſtay within, the effect of the foul air and noiſome damps was ſuch, that we felt an oppreſſion of the cheſt, and breathed with ſome difficulty. The ſubterraneous paſſages were at the ſame time ſo heated, that a copious perſpiration was diffuſed over the ſurface of the ſkin. The taſk we had impoſed on ourſelves was not carried into execution without great labour and fatigue; but it afforded us in return an infinite gratification. Having made an arrangement with the Arabs for the conveyance of our vaſes, and the ineſtimable relics they contained, we took a ſurvey of the ſurrounding country from the plain of mummies, which is ſituated on an elevated and rocky hill, and overſpread with a conſiderable number of pits. On its ſurface, which is covered with a light ſand, the fragments of bones, of wooden coffins, and bits of the linen which had ſerved as an envelope to the mummies, with other ſubſtances drawn from the pits, lay profuſely ſcattered. We had from this poſition a very extenſive view of the Nile in its different windings and ramifications, as well as of the large tracts of country it had inundated.

In returning to our germ a great variety of curious Egyptian idols, which it was anciently the cuſtom to depoſit with the mummies, were tendered to us for ſale. We purchaſed a part of them; and the Bedouin Arabs, who had acted in the capacity of guards, and had alſo been our guides in deſcending into the pits, made us a preſent of a gazelle, or antelope.

The ſheick whom I have already mentioned had prepared a dinner for us, of which we partook on our entering the germ, and hoiſted

ſail, at four in the afternoon, on our return to Cairo, after a very agreeable, but at the ſame time fatiguing, excurſion.

The arrangement which we concerted was to land in the evening at Sheick Atman, and, having paſſed the night there, to ſet out early on the following morning for Cairo. In purſuing our route, the wind freſhened, and at length blew a ſtrong gale from the northward, by which a high ſurf was thrown up. This induced our boatmen to take in the ſail, and betake themſelves to their oars, in doing which they manifeſted great prudence, the germ being a deſcription of veſſel very eaſy to overſet, in conſequence of the great ſpread of canvaſs with which it is provided. At nine in the evening we reached the ſpot where we had agreed to land; and on proceeding to the village, found the ſame gaiety among its inhabitants, and the ſame amuſements as we had witneſſed the preceding evening.

A fire having been kindled, we refreſhed ourſelves with a cup of tea, and afterwards repoſed until midnight, when the ſail was hoiſted, the violence of the wind being conſiderably abated. After a ſail of a few hours, we reached the canal of the Prince of the Faithful; and by four in the morning found ourſelves in our lodgings at Cairo.

CHAPTER XIV.

EXCURSION TO OLD CAIRO—GROTTO WHERE THE HOLY FAMILY TOOK REFUGE FROM HEROD'S PERSECUTION—CHAPEL OF ST. GEORGE—EXPECTED VISIT FROM THE PROPHET MAHOMED—ARMISTICE CONCLUDED WITH THE FRENCH AT ALEXANDRIA—EXCURSION TO BOULAC—ACCOUNT OF THE COLCASSIUM—THE SAFFRON SHRUB—CASSIRA—EGYPTIAN THORN—GUM ARABIC—HERBACEOUS PLANTS—SURRENDER OF ALEXANDRIA TO THE BRITISH—MAGNIFICENT BURIAL PLACES—MARRIAGE PROCESSIONS—INUNDATION OF THE NILE—EXCURSION TO MOUNT MOKATAM—SLAVE MARKET—LEPROSY—VOYAGE ON THE NILE TO ALEXANDRIA—MENOUF—TWO VILLAGES SWEPT AWAY BY THE OVERFLOWING OF THE NILE—WESTERN BRANCH OF THE NILE—MANNER OF PREPARING THE INDIGO—PLANTATIONS OF RICE AND SUGAR-CANES—ROSETTA—PLAGUE AMONG THE BRITISH TROOPS UNDER GENERAL BAIRD—LAKE OF ABOUKIR—ARRIVAL AT ALEXANDRIA—POMPEY'S PILLAR—CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE—PART OF THE COLOSSUS OF MEMNON—RETURN TO CAIRO.

ON the morning of the 30th of Auguſt a ſalute was fired from the citadel of Cairo, in conſequence of favourable intelligence received from the Capitan Pacha, and of ſome ſucceſſes obtained by the Britiſh army in the vicinity of Alexandria.

I rode on the 31ſt to the different forts and towers erected by the French to the north and north-eaſt of Cairo, and was much concerned to ſee the depredations committed by the Turks, ſince their arrival, on the works and fortifications, which were conſtructed of wood. Theſe ſpoliations had been occaſioned by the want of fuel,

which in Egypt is chiefly confined to the dung of animals, as I have already noticed.

On the 1ſt of September I made an excurſion to Old Cairo, and viſited the grotto in which it is ſaid the holy family ſought refuge when perſecuted by Herod. Joſeph, having been forewarned by the angel of the Lord of the meditated deſtruction of the infants by that tyrant, fled with the family into Egypt. Over the grotto is a Coptic church, the prieſts belonging to which derive ſome advantage from the grotto itſelf, which they ſhow to ſtrangers who viſit the ſpot. They alſo diſplay their Coptic books, and whatever curioſities their church contains.

At an inconſiderable diſtance from the grotto is an Armenian chapel, called the chapel of St. George, in conſequence of a part of the body of that ſaint having been, according to tradition, depoſited there. In addition to this chapel, a church, called St. Micarias, ſtands in the vicinity.

This was a day of great feſtivity among the Arabs, who entertained a perſuaſion that their prophet Mahomed would pay them his cuſtomary annual viſit, after having abſented himſelf during three years, in conſequence of the French being in poſſeſſion of Cairo.

Letters from the camp before Alexandria, received on the 2d, confirmed the rumours which had been circulated on the preceding day, that, after three battles highly advantageous to the Britiſh troops, and the capture of four redoubts, and a flotilla of gun-boats, General Menou had demanded and obtained a truce of three days.

The brother of Lord Hutchinſon arrived at Cairo on the 3d with

diſpatches to the Vizier, containing the account of the armiſtice concluded with the French at Alexandria. On the receipt of theſe joyful tidings the Vizier inſtantly ſet out on a djerid party, in the courſe of which he cauſed a Janiſſary, who had cut and otherwiſe maltreated an Arab, to be ſtrangled. We were informed that about this time near thirty of the Turkiſh ſoldiery had ſuffered death for different offences. When a Janiſſary is condemned to die, whatever may be the nature of the crime he has committed, the puniſhment is invariably that of ſtrangling.

Oſman Effendi, the new Kia Bey, and Scheriff Effendi, the newly-appointed Tefterdar, arrived at Cairo on the 4th from Conſtantinople.

I made an excurſion in the morning to Boulac, which I found in a very ruinous ſtate. It had formerly contained ſeveral handſome ſtone buildings, and was a place of conſiderable commerce. The landing-place for merchandize was very commodious; and the bazars were at the time of my viſit well ſupplied.

I dined afterwards with Monſieur Piné, a merchant of Cairo, with whom I had ſome converſation relative to the productions of the country. He informed me that the colcaſſium, arum colocaſſia, L. the coulcas of the Arabs, was cultivated with great care at Damietta. Its leaves are very large: the roots are conically ſhaped, and are of two kinds, the one red and the other white, the former of which are preferred. They are ſomewhat larger than thoſe of the lotus, and are not ſo inſipid in taſte as the potatoe. The inhabitants are very fond of theſe roots, which they introduce into almoſt all their diſhes; but are under the neceſſity of ſubjecting them to repeated waſhings, to cleanſe them from the acrid mucilaginous matter with which they

abound. It was a portion of one of theſe roots which I taſted while at Jaffa, in its crude ſtate, and which produced a very acute and diſtreſſing ſenſation of the mouth and fauces. They are cultivated in the ſame manner with the potatoe.

The carthamus ſativus, or tinctorius, baſtard ſaffron ſhrub, is of great utility in Egypt, every part of it being applied to ſome purpoſe or other. The yellow flower, called by the Arabs oſsfur, is, as I have already remarked, employed as a dye; the ſeeds, named cortoin, ſerve for the extraction of oil; and the dried branches for fuel, as well as for the manufacture of charcoal.

Among the few trees in the vicinity of Cairo the date and mulberry are moſt conſpicuous. A ſpecies of the caſſia fiſtula grows to a conſiderable height, and affords a very agreeable ſhade. Its flowers are yellow and large, of a pleaſing ſmell, and the middle is adorned with thrums which reſemble tufts of ſilk. Its fruit is contained in a pod which reſembles a bean, and is, as well as the leaves, of an aſtringent quality, corrugating the ſkin when externally applied. By the Arabs this tree is called lebback. The acacia, mimoſa nilotica, Lin. or Egyptian thorn, which they name ſeyſahban, is a beautiful tree of a very delicate appearance, the leaves of which reſemble thoſe of the ſenſitive plant. It bears a fine round flower of a yellow colour, and of a very fragrant ſmell. Its fruit, which reſembles a large vetch, is contained in a pod. From this thorn the gum arabic is collected. The Arabic name of the ſycamore, or Pharaoh fig-tree, is gemaiz; and that of the lotus, or lote-tree, carnoup.

Among the vegetables is a bean which has a great reſemblance to the French bean, but is of an inferior quality. The beet, common

mallow, lettuce, onions, turnip and other radiſhes, are cultivated in the gardens: the root of the turnip radiſh is not, however, round, but more elongated like a carrot. The ſeeds of the lupin, which grows very luxuriantly, are held in great eſtimation by the inhabitants, who alſo employ the lentils in their ſoups and ragouts.

Colonel Cole arrived on the 6th at Cairo with diſpatches to the Vizier, containing the official intelligence from the Britiſh army of the capitulation and ſurrender of Alexandria.

In the afternoon of the ſame day we loſt one of our military artificers, Taylor, who ſunk under an attack of fever and dyſentery.

Colonel Cole, and ſeveral other officers from the Britiſh army, together with Colonel Holloway and Major Hope, dined on the 7th with the Vizier.

Generals Coote and Ludlow, with their aids-du-camp, and ſuites, and ſeveral other British officers, arrived at Cairo on the 9th from the army before Alexandria, and paid their reſpects to his Highneſs, who on the following day reviewed in their preſence the regiment of Sepoys. The review being concluded, a grand djerid party was ordered by the Vizier for the amuſement of the Britiſh Generals and Officers. They afterwards dined with the Vizier *a l'Anglaiſe*, Colonel Holloway and Major Hope being of the party. The Generals were inveſted with pelices by order of his Highneſs; and in the evening there was a diſplay of fireworks.

On the evening of the 12th the above Generals, with their aids-du-camp and ſuites, took their departure in a germ for Alexandria.

On the morning of the 13th I rode to Attar Ennabi, called by the Arabs Meſr Attar, and to Diracteer, two villages ſituated to the ſouth

of Old Cairo, on the eaſtern bank of the Nile. On returning I paſſed over the ground on which a part of Old Cairo anciently ſtood, and which was of a very conſiderable extent. Between this ſpot and Mount Mokatam are the ruins of a town called by the Arabs Guijſhee. In proceeding thence to Cairo I paſſed through the very extenſive burial-ground occupied by the Mamelukes, formerly the moſt magnificent cemetery to be found in Egypt. Each of the vaults for the interment of the dead was covered by a dome ſupported by four lofty columns of ſtone or marble. Each family appears to have had its ſeparate incloſure, which is ſurrounded by ſtone walls.

After the fall of Alexandria a conſiderable number of Britiſh officers came to Cairo, to proceed on a tour to the pyramids, and to viſit the other curioſities with which Egypt abounds. In this number may be reckoned Generals Coote, Lord Cavan, Finch, Ludlow, and Stewart, together with Colonel Lord William Bentinck, and ſeveral other officers of note.

The Vizier iſſued on the 16th an order for public rejoicings at Cairo, to celebrate the fall of Alexandria. Theſe demonſtrations were continued for three ſucceſſive days, during which there were illuminations in the evenings.

On the above day there were ſeveral marriage proceſſions at Cairo. I have already noticed, without entering on a particular deſcription, that previouſly to the performance of the religious rites, it is cuſtomary for each of the parties to parade ſeparately the principal and more public ſtreets. For this purpoſe the bride has her face completely veiled, and wears a rich ſhawl ſuſpended from her head, and flowing looſely down to her feet, with a cap in the form of a crown,

decorated with ſequins, beads, and other fanciful ornaments. In addition to this bridal attire ſhe is in every other reſpect very richly dreſſed, and is thus led through the ſtreets by two of her neareſt female relatives, having a female at her ſide to fan her as ſhe paſſes along.* She is preceded by ſeveral women, who walk two and two; and the proceſſion is accompanied by bands of muſic.

On ſome of theſe occaſions the bride is ſprinkled with roſe-water, and has ſilver veſſels, in which fragrant gums are burned, carried before her by her attendants. It alſo not unfrequently happens that a boy who is to be circumciſed is mounted on horſeback in front of the proceſſion, and is preceded by a perſon carrying a gilt caſe, not unlike in ſhape the box of one of our raree-ſhow men, containing the razors to be employed in the operation. The boy is richly dreſſed, and being mounted on a horſe finely capariſoned, parades the town with ſeveral attendants in his ſuite, holding to his mouth a white handkerchief, and having his hands and fingers ſtained with the leaves of the henna.

Major Fletcher of the engineers arrived at Cairo on the 18th from Alexandria, where he had been detained as a priſoner ſince the unfortunate accident I have already noticed.

On the 19th the Vizier requeſted of Colonel Holloway to furniſh him with a report containing his opinion of the works of Cairo, and of the beſt mode of defence.

I ſet out early in the morning with a party to proceed by water to

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* Over the bride is carried a canopy formed of rich ſhawls, &c. ſupported by four male attendants; the Janiſſaries are frequently employed upon theſe occaſions.

the pyramids of Giza, from which place we were joined by another party, conſiſting of Colonel Ramſay and ſeveral other Britiſh officers. Our excurſion was pleaſing beyond deſcription, the inundation of the Nile having converted the villages by which we were ſurrounded into ſo many iſlands, the appearance of which was highly pictureſque. The inhabitants, both men, women, and children, ſwam from village to village, carrying their clothes on the head; and many of them came to the pyramids in queſt of *bockſhiſh*, or money. The donations which they receive on theſe occaſions become the ſubject of much ſtrife and contention, in arranging the proportion which ſhould fall to the lot of each of the claimants, and mark the ſuſpicious diſpoſition of the Arabs, as well as the avarice which is ſo prominent a feature in their character.

We were conveyed by water nearly to the foot of the mountains on which the pyramids are ſituated, having a walk of about ten minutes only to aſcend to the latter. After having gratified ourſelves by an examination of the exterior and interior details, into a particular deſcription of which I have already entered, of theſe ſtupendous monuments of art, we returned in our germ to Cairo. The Nile continuing to riſe, the whole of the country between Giza and the pyramids was completely inundated, together with the greater part of the iſland of Rouda.

A party having been made for the 22d, we ſet out from Cairo at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded to the foot of Mount Mokatam, called by the Arabs Gibbel Guijſhee, where we alighted, and aſcended the mountain by winding paths which had been traced for the convenience of the traveller. The morning was very favourable

to our purpoſe, the ſky being covered by thin clouds which ſhielded us from the piercing rays of the ſun, without obſcuring one of the moſt charming views imaginable, from the ſummit of the mountain, as well of Grand Cairo and of the ſurrounding country, as of the very extenſive deſert leading to Suez. In every part of the level country we perceived that the inundation of the Nile had formed capacious ſeas and lakes.

The ſurface of Mount Mokatam is compoſed of a variety of ſubſtances, of which the principal is a yellow calcareous ſtone ſufficiently firm in its texture to be converted to a variety of uſeful purpoſes in the conſtruction of buildings, &c. In ſome parts we met with a mixture of ſlate-ſtone and ſand; and in others with a ſoft and white calcareous ſtone, from which the reflected rays of the ſun, when it burſt from between the clouds, was very haraſſing to the ſight.

On the flat ſurfaces of the mountain we diſcovered the evident effects of the rains, in the formation of clefts or fiſſures. In the courſe of our reſearches we met with but one entire catacomb, chizzeled out of the rock, but which had been ſpoiled of its contents.

Major Fletcher of the Engineers, who was one of our party, having inſpected the different commanding heights, and made ſeveral ſketches, we deſcended the mountain, and returned to Cairo.

I rode afterwards to viſit the building in which the black ſlaves of both ſexes are kept for ſale. The entrance was by a large gateway, which brought me into a ſquare, ſurrounded by ſmall cells or chambers in which the ſlaves of either ſex were reſpectively lodged. There are two ſtories of theſe cells fitted for their reception; but I ſaw

within the ſquare three negreſſes only, one of whom had a very young infant, of a white colour.

Theſe unfortunate wretches are expoſed to ſale like cattle, or horſes, brought to an European market; but this cruel traffic had for ſeveral years been interrupted, and indeed nearly annihilated, by the obſtacles which had prevented the regular arrival of the caravans, one of which was, however, expected in the courſe of a week, or a fortnight, with a conſiderable number of ſlaves.

Being at no great diſtance from the place where the white ſlaves, natives of Georgia, Circaſſia, and the other countries ſubjected to the Turkiſh domination, are kept, I rode to the building deſtined for that purpoſe, and found it to have a leſs wretched appearance, and to be freer from filth, than the one I had juſt quitted. It did not contain any ſlaves at the time of my viſit.

I rode, on the 23d, to Birket-il-fyl, a large ſquare, ſituated in the centre of Cairo, which had been converted into a vaſt lake by the inundation of the Nile. In paſſing through one of the ſtreets, I met with a melancholy and diſtreſſed object, afflicted to an extraordinary degree with leproſy. I was afterwards told by an inhabitant of Cairo, to whom I mentioned this circumſtance, that in the iſland of Scio there is a village ſet apart for lepers, to which all the inhabitants of the different iſlands afflicted by that diſeaſe are ſent, and which is of courſe excluſively inhabited by theſe unfortunate individuals.

I procured, at one of the bazars of Cairo, a ſample of the ſtone which is employed by the Arabs to cure the mange in horſes. To

effect this, they pound the ſtone, and convert it into a paſte, which they ſpread over every part of the animal, ſuffering it to remain on for the ſpace of three days, when it is waſhed off. This ſtone is collected on Mount Mokatam, is of a yellow colour, of a texture ſomewhat ſoft, and is named in Arabic *tuff*.

On the 30th Colonel Capper and Major Bell, in the ſervice of the Honourable Eaſt India Company, left Cairo on their way to India.

During the preſent month of September there were fewer diſeaſes and leſs mortality, both among the inhabitants of Cairo and the Turkiſh troops, than had occurred during the preceding months.

Colonel Holloway, Major Hope, and myſelf, having projected an excurſion to Alexandria, a boat was for that purpoſe brought up to the canal, and ſtationed near to our reſidence, on the 2d of October. Every neceſſary preparation having been made, we embarked on the following afternoon, with a freſh northerly gale, in a row boat, provided with twelve oars, and in the courſe of an hour arrived at Boulac, where our boatmen took on board whatever was neceſſary for the voyage. At half paſt five o'clock we left Boulac; and at nine in the evening arrived at Shellacan, or Charlacan, where we repoſed for the night in our boat, it being made faſt to the ſhore. At three in the morning of the 4th we proſecuted our voyage by the canal of Menouf, oppoſite to which place we arrived at eight o'clock, and, having landed, proceeded to the town, where we paid a viſit to the Aga, or governor. We were very hoſpitably entertained by him with coffee and other refreſhments, in addition to which he made us a preſent of fowls, and other ſtock for our voyage.

While the French were in poſſeſſion of Menouf, they erected two

round towers, one at each extremity of the town, the whole of the country ſurrounding which was ſo completely overflowed by the inundation of the Nile, that two villages had been entirely ſwept away. This devaſtation having occurred immediately before our arrival, we ſaw the wretched inhabitants, men, women, and children, wading through the water, with their clothes on their heads, and ſwimming acroſs the ſpots which the canals had deepened, to ſeek ſhelter at Menouf, and wherever they could find an aſylum. In this way ſeveral hundreds of them were employed in driving before them their buffaloes, cattle, and other live ſtock. Here I ſhould obſerve, that the buffalo is an animal very expert in croſſing rivers, and in wading through places where there are large accumulations of water, on which account, as well as on many others, it is admirably adapted to the Egyptian territory, expoſed as it is to an annual inundation. This creature may, indeed, be in a great meaſure conſidered as amphibious, and is extremely fond of wallowing in the water, over the ſurface of which the head only is to be perceived.

Menouf, like all the towns of inferior note in Egypt, is principally compoſed of mud huts, which make a very wretched appearance. It contains a manufactory of mats, executed with great taſte and neatneſs, and well adapted to the climate of Egypt.

At half paſt nine in the morning we quitted that place, and at the expiration of nearly two hours entered the weſtern, or Roſetta branch of the Nile. In conſequence, however, of the immenſe quantities of water which had overflowed the ſurrounding country, and by which the greater part of the villages were in a manner iſolated, and ſtanding in the midſt of immenſe lakes, it was extremely

difficult to aſcertain the boundaries of the river. Such only of the villages as were ſituated on an elevated ground were capable of reſiſting the devaſtating effects of the waters.

At five in the afternoon we arrived at the village of Benoſah, and, having landed, found the inhabitants buſied in preparing the indigo, of which a great conſumption is made throughout Egypt. I have already touched on the proceſſes employed, in detailing the particulars of my viſit to Heliub; but on this latter occaſion I was enabled to examine the cakes procured from the ſediment of the beaten and macerated plant. If greater pains were to be beſtowed by the natives of Egypt in the manufacture of this dye, the quality of the plant from which it is obtained is ſo good, that it would become a very valuable and extenſive article of commerce.

Having paſſed the night in our boat, we proſecuted our route at five in the morning of the 5th, and arrived at noon at Foua, ſituated on the eaſtern banks of the Nile, in the Delta, which had formerly been a place of very conſiderable commerce. The buildings it contains are far ſuperior to thoſe which are generally met with in Egypt, and of a much more cheerful appearance, being conſtructed of a reddiſh brick, pointed with mortar. At this place, which had ſtill an air of carrying on an inconſiderable ſhare of traffic, we halted for about an hour, and were charmed by the pleaſing aſpect of the ſurrounding country, which was in a high ſtate of cultivation, and ſupplied with a greater variety of trees than we had hitherto obſerved. Within the town the inhabitants were buſied in preparing the flax, and extracting the oil from the ſeeds. We obſerved ſeveral plantations of rice and ſugar-canes.

At half paſt four in the afternoon we arrived at Roſetta, and immediately waited on the Britiſh commandant, Colonel Barlow, of the 61ſt regiment. We alſo paid our reſpects to the Turkiſh governor, who very obligingly ſent us a ſupper. We paſſed the night as uſual in our boat, and were dreadfully tormented by the moſquitoes and ſand flies.

A diſtant view of Roſetta, as it is pleaſantly ſituated on the weſtern branch of the Nile, is accurately given in Plate XIX.

On the morning of the 6th we viſited the encampment of General Baird, diſtant from Roſetta about four miles, and were much concerned to hear that the plague had recently broken out among the troops, fifteen of whom, partly Britiſh and partly Sepoys, had ſunk under its attacks. Not one of the Sepoys who had received the infection eſcaped; and as a certain number of them were employed in an attendance on the ſick, ſeveral of them were in this way cut off by a communication of the diſeaſe. All the neceſſary precautions had been adopted, and among others the ſtrict performance of quarantine. Among the other prevalent diſeaſes in the camp, dyſentery and ophthalmia were very obſtinate and difficult of cure.

Having been ſupplied by General Baird with a tent and three Sepoys as attendants, and procured, by the mediation of the Turkiſh governor at Roſetta, a few camels and miſerable horſes, we quitted the camp on the morning of the 7th, at half paſt eight o'clock, on our way to Alexandria. In croſſing the deſert, we met with the remains of eleven pillars, conſtructed of brick, which had formerly been erected to direct the paſſenger on his way. The road we took, after having quitted the encampment, led obliquely towards the ſea ſhore,

Rosetta, and an Egyptian Mosque.

Engrav'd from an Original Sketch, taken on the Spot by F.B. Spilsbury

Fort Julien, with an Egyptian Boat.

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and was very agreeable, independently of the advantage of the ſea breeze, by which we were refreſhed. The proſpect before us was, however, occaſionally rendered painful and diſtreſſing by great numbers of human bodies in a mangled ſtate, together with detached bones, &c. ſcattered on the beach to atteſt the frequency of the ſhipwrecks which had occurred, and which had united their ravages to the diſaſters occaſionally attendant on a paſſage acroſs the deſert. To theſe cauſes, productive of ſo diſguſting a ſcene, may be added the dreadful ſlaughter of the Turks by the French which happened ſome time before in the neighbourhood of Aboukir, when the former were headed by Sir Sydney Smith, who gallantly endeavoured to rally them, but in vain. In endeavouring to eſcape from the French, ſeveral thouſands threw themſelves into the ſea and were drowned.

At two in the afternoon we arrived at the caravanſary, and were there under the neceſſity of croſſing a ferry, the rapidity of the currents occaſioned by the riſing of the Nile having ſwept away the bridge of boats thrown acroſs the river by order of the Britiſh Commander in Chief, to facilitate the communication between Alexandria and Roſetta. It was at this place that the French troops under the command of General Belliard embarked, after the capitulation of Cairo, from which place they had been marched. We were detained until half paſt four o'clock, when at length a germ was in readineſs to receive paſſengers, camels, horſes, and, in general, whatever was to be conveyed acroſs the river, the current of which was rendered extremely rapid at the time of our embarkation, by the flowing of the waters of Lake Edco into the ſea. Having made good our paſſage, and the camels being again laden with the baggage,

we bent our way towards the block-houſe, which we reached at the cloſe of the evening. To effect a paſſage acroſs the mouth of Lake Maadie, now called Lake Aboukir, and with a view to the more ſpeedy conveyance of paſſengers, ſtores, and baggage, ſeveral boats had been faſtened together ſo as to form a kind of floating ſtage: one of theſe boats having, however, been unfortunately ſunk, this mode of conveyance was impeded for the moment, inſomuch that it became neceſſary, on the arrival of travellers, to tow their horſes and camels acroſs the entrance of the lake. As this was to us an unſurmountable obſtacle, now that the night was ſetting in, we pitched our tent, partook of the few refreſhments we had left, and repoſed ourſelves for the night, with an aſſurance that we ſhould be furniſhed with a boat in the morning to convey us and our ſervants to the camp. It was agreed that our camels and horſes ſhould, together with the principal part of our baggage, wait our return at the block-houſe. The camp before Alexandria was diſtant from us about nine miles by water, Lake Maadie, or Aboukir, occupying the whole of this extent, and communicating, by the new cut, with Lake Mareotis. The latter had become ſo formidable, that, in ſpreading itſelf over a very conſiderable tract of country, it had already deſtroyed ſixteen villages, and had extended, in a ſouthern direction, upwards of thirty miles. The low ſwampy grounds in the vicinity of Alexandria were at this time completely inundated; and it is generally conſidered that whenever this circumſtance occurs, it is highly in favour of the ſalubrity of the place. It was accompanied, however, by this inconvenience, that the canal of Alexandria having been entirely deſtroyed by the effect of the great accumulation of the waters, the

inhabitants were thus deprived of their ſupply of freſh water, until they could dam up the cuts, which were now of an immenſe breadth. It was in agitation to put them into a proper ſtate of repair; and in the mean time a bridge of boats was thrown acroſs them, to enable the ſhipping to procure a ſupply of freſh water from the canal ſituated above.

We roſe on the 8th, at ſeven in the morning, and having breakfaſted, embarked on board a germ. After a pleaſing ſail up Lake Aboukir, we reached the Britiſh encampment at noon, and landed near the depot of artillery, whence we proceeded to pay our reſpects to the commander in chief, with whom we dined. Our tent, with which we were ſupplied by the Capitan Pacha, was pitched near to that of the general, at an inconſiderable diſtance from the ſea ſhore, and preciſely on the ſpot where the battle of the 13th of March was fought.

We were employed on the 9th in viewing the different military poſitions. Nearly three thouſand of the French troops who had capitulated ſtill remained to be embarked.

After having, on the morning of the 10th, viſited the depot of artillery, we rode to the weſtern camp of Alexandria, and were gratified by a ſight of Pompey's pillar, as it is commonly denominated, anciently ſituated in the centre of Old Alexandria, but at leaſt a mile diſtant from the new city of that name. Some late diſcoveries have aſcertained that this celebrated monument was erected in honour of the Emperor Domitian. It is a very beautiful granite column, of the Corinthian order; the ſhaft alone is ninety feet in height, independently of its baſe, which is in height five feet. The latter was

formerly in a very ſhattered ſtate, but had been repaired ſome years before our viſit by a Turkiſh governor of Alexandria. It was ſurmounted by a French cap of liberty, which the Britiſh afterwards removed. This column, or pillar, conſiſts of three diſtinct pieces of red granite. The obeliſk, or needle of Cleopatra, ſtanding at no great diſtance from it, is formed of one entire piece of the ſame material, notwithſtanding it riſes more than ſixty feet from the ſurface, with a conſiderable portion of its baſe ſunk into the earth. Near to it another obeliſk of the ſame form, and of a ſimilar material, lies on the ground. The hieroglyphic characters inſcribed on each, having been cut into the ſtone to a great depth, are very perfect, with the exception of thoſe on the eaſtern ſide of the upright obeliſk, where the hot winds have cauſed the ſurface of the granite to ſcale off in portions. In the other parts it ſtill retains a very beautiful poliſh.

On the 11th we rode to Alexandria, and in paſſing through the marine gate, ſaw the back of the hand of a coloſſus of granite, which, from the knuckles to the articulation of the wriſt, meaſured upwards of a yard. It had been brought by the French from Upper Egypt, and was conjectured to have been a portion of the coloſſus erected in that country in honour of Memnon. It ſtill retained a beautiful poliſh. Near to the ſpot on which it lay, ſeveral fine relics of antiquity, ſuch as ſarcophagi inſcribed with hieroglyphics, &c. were ſcattered on the ground.

On the 12th, at break of day, the brigade of Britiſh troops commanded by General Stewart was brought into the field, and was reviewed by the Capitan Pacha, who came to the ground with

great pomp and ceremony, and attended by a very ſplendid and numerous ſuite.

On the 14th the different works, and among others the Pharos, retained by the French ſince the capitulation, were delivered up to the Britiſh, this being the day on which the whole of the enemy's troops ſtill remaining in Egypt were to embark and proceed on their voyage for France.

The Charon arrived at Alexandria from Malta, with the intelligence that the Succeſs frigate and Bulldog ſloop of war had been recaptured by the Britiſh cruiſers.

On the morning of the 15th I rode to the old ruins, where the temerity of the French commander in chief, in the attack he ordered on the ever memorable 21ſt of March, was attended by ſo dreadful a ſlaughter of his troops. To atteſt the great numbers who had fallen within the ruins by the bayonets of the 42d, 28th, and 52d regiments, the ſpot was ſurrounded by immenſe mounds, beneath which the bodies of the ſlain had been interred.

On the 16th the Capitan Pacha, accompanied by Lord Cavan, and ſurrounded by a numerous ſuite, entered and took poſſeſſion of Alexandria.

In entering the above city, I paſſed through the two fortified poſitions which had been occupied by the Britiſh and French, each of them extending from the ſea to the lakes Maadie and Mareotis. Theſe lines, or poſitions, had been formed on ſandy heights, oppoſite to each other, and were ſeparated by a plain of about two miles and a half in extent. I forbear to enter into any particular deſcription, either of theſe military poſitions, or of the works and fortifications

in general about Alexandria, being impreſſed with a full perſuaſion that this taſk will be undertaken and executed with ability by ſome of the military who partook of the dangers, and ſhared the laurels of the Egyptian campaign.

Having taken our leave of the Britiſh commander in chief, and of the numerous friends we had found at Alexandria, we quitted the encampment at noon, and entered a Turkiſh barge, which had been for that purpoſe brought up to the wharf near the depot of artillery. We ſailed acroſs Lake Aboukir, and arrived at two in the afternoon at the block houſe where we had been detained for the night on our route to Alexandria. We were there informed, that on the preceding evening a Dehli, who had been in want of the ſtage of boats which had been repaired ſince our laſt viſit, and which happened at the moment to be ſtationed on the oppoſite ſide, had repeatedly diſcharged his muſket loaded with ball cartridges. The conſequence of this imprudence was, that a ball had entered the ſhoulder of one of our horſes, and occaſioned the death of the animal. The Dehli had been ſecured; and on a complaint being made by the commiſſary to the Kia Bey, to whom the nature of the accident was explained, the latter promiſed that the horſe belonging to the Dehli ſhould be ſent to replace that which had been killed, and a proper puniſhment inflicted on the culprit. Whether the latter part of this promiſe was complied with we could not aſcertain; but it is certain that the horſe was never ſent. This fact, however, accords with Turkiſh promiſes in general.

At eight in the morning of the 17th we proceeded with our camels, horſes, and baggage, to the caravanſary, and found no diffi-

culty in croſſing the paſſage in the germ ſtationed there for the purpoſe.

On our way to Roſetta, we took the road which led by the ſea ſide, and in approaching Edco, came to a marabout, beneath the ſhade of which we halted, and took refreſhments. We had underſtood that a well of good water was uſually to be found at this ſpot; but the water we were enabled to procure was brackiſh, and in other reſpects of a bad quality.

We reached Roſetta at four in the afternoon, and having paid our reſpects to Colonel Barlow, the Britiſh commandant, were ſupplied with a ſupper by the Turkiſh governor.

We ſpent the whole of the 18th at Roſetta, and on the following morning roſe at early dawn to prepare for our return to Cairo. Having taken our breakfaſt with General Baird, we proceeded to join the boats at the village of Hammet. In the courſe of the preceding evening the weather had been ſtormy, with much thunder and rain; but the morning was fine, the wind fallen, and the ſky overſpread with light clouds, to ſhield us from the ſcorching rays of the ſun. At half paſt eight o'clock we entered our boat, which, as it was unprovided with a ſail, was attached to a germ, to be in this way towed up to Cairo, the boatmen declaring, that in conſequence of the ſtrength of the current which ſet in againſt us, it would require at leaſt a month to accompliſh their object with oars.

We had laid in a ſtock of proviſions for three or four days, and had to felicitate ourſelves on this provident ſupply, ſince, on our arrival at Foua, at five in the afternoon, the boatmen declared that they could proceed no further until the next morning, on account

of the ſcantineſs of the wind, which would not enable them to ſtem the current. It was in vain for us to expoſtulate; and we ſubmitted to the neceſſity, however painful it was, of paſſing the night at Foua in our boat.

We were up betimes on the morning of the 20th, but were detained by the calms until half paſt eight o'clock, when a light breeze ſpringing up, we obliged the boatmen to proceed, in ſpite of the reluctance they ſtill manifeſted. The wind freſhening, and becoming more favourable in the courſe of the day, we proſecuted our voyage until the following morning, when we reached Boulac at one o'clock. We remained there until ſix, at which time we paſſed through the bridge of boats at Fort Ibrahim, and at eight o'clock reached Caſſan Bey. Whatever ſatisfaction we might feel on finding ourſelves once more at Cairo, to which place we were now become attached by a reſidence of a conſiderable duration, we had every reaſon to be well ſatisfied with the pleaſurable excurſion we had made.

I ſhall follow up this little tour by ſome details relative to Cairo, its inhabitants, and the country by which it is ſurrounded; and ſhall then proceed to the recital of the events which occurred in Egypt, ſubſequently to the laſt date of my narrative.

CHAPTER XV.

DESCRIPTION OF GRAND CAIRO—THE CITADEL—CONJECTURES RELATIVE TO ITS ANTIQUITY—FORTIFICATIONS RAISED BY THE FRENCH—THE MINT—REMARKABLE DEBASEMENT OF THE COIN—STREETS OF CAIRO—CONSTRUCTION OF THE HOUSES—INTERIOR AND FURNITURE OF THE HOUSES—PALACES OF THE BEYS—MOSQUES—DIMENSIONS OF THE CITY—BAZARS, OR SHOPS—IMPROVISATORI—POPULATION OF CAIRO—JOSEPH'S WELL—PALACE OF THE CALIPH SALAH-ED-DIN—INHABITANTS OF CAIRO—COPTIC LANGUAGE—DRESS—MANUFACTURES—SWORD BLADES—HORSES—COMMERCE OF EGYPT—AMUSEMENTS OF CAIRO—DANCING GIRLS—JUGGLERS—TUMBLERS AND POSTURE-MASTERS—OLD CAIRO—BOULAC—GRAND AQUEDUCT—BEASTS OF BURTHEN—THE BUFFALO—OXEN, GOATS, FOWLS, &c.—FRUITS OF EGYPT—VEGETABLES—CORN.

GRAND CAIRO, the capital of Egypt, is by the Arabs called Meſr, or Meſſer, and has alſo been denominated, in the language of the country, Kahira. It is ſituated beneath Mount Mokattam, to the foot of which it reaches, on the eaſtern bank of the Nile, from which it is nearly a mile diſtant, and is ſurrounded by a wall, the circumference of which may be computed at about three leagues.

The caſtle, or citadel, ſtands on the moſt elevated part of the town, under Mount Mokatam, which, in the Arabic tongue, is called Gibbel Girgis. It is conjectured by ſome to have been built by Salah-Edden, a Sultan of Egypt, ſeventeen centuries ago; while others carry back its antiquity to a ſtill more remote period, to the

flouriſhing period of ancient Greece, and conjecture it to have conſtituted a part of the Egyptian Babylon. It comprehends a very large ſpace of ground, and contains many ruinous buildings, a part of which formerly boaſted a conſiderable ſhare of ſplendor, having been inhabited by the Sultans of Egypt. Prior to the invaſion of Egypt by the French, the Pacha of Cairo reſided in a palace, now in a very ruinous condition, within the citadel; and independently of the quarter occupied by him, his guards, ſuite, corps of Janiſſaries, and Aſſafs, had diſtinct portions of the buildings aſſigned to them.

However formidable this citadel may be to the inhabitants of Cairo, its poſition would be by no means advantageous in the caſe of a regular ſiege, ſince it is ſo completely commanded by Mount Mokattam, that an experienced enemy from without would have every advantage over the beſieged inhabitants.

The walls of the citadel, which have been ſuffered in a great meaſure to fall into decay, are in general lofty, and appear to have been well built. In many parts they were repaired, fortified, and new modelled by the French, whoſe principal aim ſeems to have been a perfect command of the town, which, in its preſent ſtate, it poſſeſſes in a ſufficient degree to overawe the inhabitants in all caſes of popular tumult and commotion.

For the further defence of Cairo, to which they deſervedly attached a very particular importance, the French conſtructed ſeveral ſmall forts and block-houſes on the different commanding mounds of rubbiſh by which that city is every where ſurrounded. They alſo formed lines which extended from Grand Cairo to the Nile, incloſing Boulac on the north ſide; and, to the ſouthward, converted the

aqueduct into a wall of defence, reaching from the river ſide to the walls of Cairo.

On the iſlands of Roudah and Lazaretta ſeveral ſmall works were thrown up; and on the approach of the Britiſh army ſeveral veſſels were ſunk in ſuch a manner as to form a boom extending acroſs the Nile from the iſland of Lazaretta to the village of Embaba. In addition to theſe defences, the houſe of Ibrahim Bey, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Nile, was converted into a ſmall fort; and the village of Giza ſurrounded by a wall, with ſeveral fletches thrown out in earth works, and paliſadoed.

Within the citadel of Cairo there is a mint in which gold and ſilver monies, having on them the ſtamp of the city, are coined. In Egypt, as well as in Turkey, the latter of theſe coins are ſo much debaſed, that the proportion of ſilver contained in them does not exceed twenty-five per cent.

The ſtreets of Cairo are extremely narrow, and winding in their direction: being at the ſame time unpaved, the ſtranger who paſſes through them labours under many difficulties, and, in conſequence of their great intricacy, is frequently obliged to have recourſe to a guide. Their very contracted breadth has, however, this convenience, that it affords to the inhabitants an almoſt continual ſhade, which, in a climate like that of Egypt, where the ſun's rays ſhed ſo intenſe and ſcorching a heat, cannot be otherwiſe than highly acceptable. They are rendered ſtill more cool and agreeable by being frequently, in the courſe of the day, ſprinkled with water; and in this way the duſt, which, when dry, is converted into ſo fine and impalpable a powder, as to be raiſed into the air by the ſmalleſt puff of

wind, is laid and arreſted in its progreſs. One of the greateſt annoyances to which perſons on foot can be ſubjected, is thus in a great meaſure removed.

The houſes of Cairo are lofty, and provided with flat roofs, or terraces, the walls of the lower ſtory being conſtructed of a whitiſh ſtone, brought from the neighbouring mountain. The upper ſtories are built of wood, with the windows projecting into the ſtreet, and latticed. The projection is frequently carried to ſuch an exceſs, that the oppoſite windows of the houſes on each ſide of the ſtreet nearly touch each other.

Within, the apartments of the principal houſes are large and commodious, and have a capacious opening facing the north, which ſerves as a ventilator, and allows a conſtant current of air to paſs through the dwelling. In the houſes inhabited by the Beys, and by the more opulent of the merchants, there are handſome fountains which are conſtantly playing. This is conſidered as one of the greateſt luxuries that can be enjoyed within doors. The floors are of ſtone, and are uſually decorated with moſaic work, executed with much taſte and neatneſs. The furniture is much the ſame as that employed in Turkey, and conſiſts principally of ſofas and carpets.

The great and the wealthy uſually repoſe on a ſofa, in the calm enjoyment of all the pomp and luxury of the eaſt, ſmoking until ſun-ſet, and taking between meals their coffee, ſherbet, &c. while the numerous claſs of the indigent inhabitants toil unceaſingly, without a ſhelter from the ſcorching rays of the ſun, and ſtill appear cheerful and contented with a ſcanty meal. This deſcription of people, indeed, live extremely hard, have ſcarcely a ſufficiency of

clothing to hide their nakedneſs, and ſleep and herd with their animals in filth and wretchedneſs.

The palaces of the Beys are very capacious, and are ſurrounded by high walls, with a wide entrance, but without windows, exteriorly at leaſt, on the ground floor. Many of them were in a ruinous ſtate at the time of our arrival at Cairo, having been partly demoliſhed by the French, together with nearly the whole of one of the ſides of a large ſquare called Ezbekier.

The moſques occupy at Cairo large ſpaces of ground, and are very numerous. Their minarets have a fine appearance from a diſtance; but the moſques themſelves are much inferior to thoſe of Conſtantinople.

The length of the city, from north to ſouth, is about a league and a half, and its breadth nearly a league. It is provided with ſeveral gates, or entrances, the principal one of which, leading in a northern direction towards Syria, is called Babel Naſſer. On entering the city by this gate, the traveller finds himſelf in a long and narrow ſtreet, which, as it is one of thoſe more particularly appropriated to commerce, is very populous, and conſtantly thronged with paſſengers. It contains many bazars, or ſhops, fitted up for the different trades and profeſſions, and which are not ill ſupplied with the commodities and manufactures of the country, as well as with thoſe imported from Europe. In this ſtreet, and in ſeveral others which are reſpectably inhabited, a kind of wooden chandeliers are ſuſpended in the centre, at a convenient height, to be employed in the illuminations which take place on the celebration of the different feſtivals.

Each of the coffee-houſes of Cairo is frequented by a reciter of

extemporaneous verſes, or perhaps by ſeveral. By contributing to the amuſement of the company, theſe *improviſatori* collect ſmall ſums to relieve their neceſſities, which, as their ſole dependence is placed on the ſkill they have acquired in the recital of their impromptus, are of the moſt urgent kind. Accordingly, they are to be met with, not only in the coffee-houſes, but on the beſt frequented roads, in the moſt impoveriſhed and abject condition, frequently with a cap of ruſhes on the head, as a diſtinctive mark of their vocation. They there lay the paſſengers under contribution, by the recital of verſes in their praiſe, which, notwithſtanding thoſe whom they accoſt are utterly unknown to them, are certain to be filled with the moſt fulſome adulation.

It was impoſſible for me to form an accurate idea of the population of Cairo, which I was, however, led to think very conſiderable. This opinion was probably in ſome meaſure influenced by the narrowneſs of the ſtreets, which occaſions them to be almoſt conſtantly crowded with paſſengers. It is proper to ſtate, however, that there are in that city very large areas, or ſpaces of ground, unoccupied, independently of the very extenſive openings which ſurround the moſques, the houſes of the Beys, and the public buildings. Any inference I could draw on this head from the mortality which took place during my ſtay there, would be very uncertain.

I could not learn that there are any wells of freſh water at Cairo, with the exception of one in the citadel, which boaſts a conſiderable degree of antiquity, and is very curious in its conſtruction. Its origin is carried back to the reign of the Caliph Salah-ed-din, whoſe name properly ſignifies Joſeph; and it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe that it has

received from this circumſtance the denomination of Joſeph's well, rather than that it was named, as ſome have ſuppoſed, after the patriarch Joſeph, the reputed father of our Saviour. Within the citadel there is a very extenſive building, which, as it is conjectured to have been formerly the reſidence of the Caliph Joſeph, or Salah-ed-din, is called Joſeph's palace, and contains ſeveral veſtiges of its ancient ſplendor. One apartment in particular is ornamented with beautiful moſaic work, but this room is at preſent converted into a cloth manufactory; it leads into another apartment, the ceiling of which was formerly embelliſhed with paintings *in freſco*. What renders the remote antiquity of this palace, which has been without doubt the reſidence of the Caliphs of Egypt, unqueſtionable, is, that the names of the ancient monarchs of Egypt are engraven on its walls, in characters which leave no uncertainty as to the time of their being wrought.

To return to Joſeph's well. It is in depth no leſs than two hundred and eighty Engliſh feet, and in circumference forty, with a winding gallery, by which the men and cattle employed to procure the water aſcend and deſcend at pleaſure. Both the well and the gallery leading to it are hewn out of the ſolid rock, an undertaking which could not have been accompliſhed without a conſiderable ſhare of labour and difficulty, notwithſtanding the ſubſtance of the rock conſiſts in that part of a calcareous ſtone, which is not of the hardeſt texture. The water, which is brackiſh, is drawn up by the means of large wheels, to which earthen vaſes are faſtened, and which are worked by oxen and buffaloes. The vaſes empty themſelves into a

trough, where the water is collected for the various purpoſes for which it is deſtined.

The inhabitants of Cairo are alſo ſupplied with water from the Nile; and in this way employment is found for a conſiderable number of men, who bring it into the city in leathern ſkins made water tight, and thrown acroſs the back of camels and aſſes. The women and children of the poorer claſſes, who cannot afford to purchaſe the water thus procured, although it is ſold at a very cheap rate, repair to the river to ſeek their ſupply, which they carry on the head in large earthen pitchers, with great eaſe and dexterity, and, in ſome inſtances, with a conſiderable portion of grace.

The inhabitants of Grand Cairo, like thoſe of the other cities and towns of Egypt, are a mixture of Arabs, Copts, or ancient Egyptians, Greeks, Armenians, Turks, and Mamelukes. The Arabs are conſidered as by far the moſt numerous claſs, which is indeed the caſe in every part of Egypt. The number of the Chriſtian reſidents is very inconſiderable. Arabic, which is the language of the country, is almoſt excluſively ſpoken at Cairo, the Copts, the Aborigines of Egypt, having, through diſuſe, almoſt entirely loſt their own language. It is true that their prieſts, in the performance of the maſs and other religious ceremonies, employ Coptic books; but I was aſſured by ſeveral of the inhabitants of Cairo, on whoſe teſtimony I could rely, that they are not in general acquainted with the language.

The Arab inhabitants of Cairo are a very active race, well proportioned, and of a ſlender make. In all the laborious occupations the

females of the inferior claſs take an active part, and have a dark, ſallow complexion, with features calculated to excite diſguſt. They marry when very young, and have a numerous offspring; but their wretched condition of life expoſes their children to a great mortality. The appearance of the latter, and indeed of the newly born infants, is truly diſtreſſing. The countenance is ſallow, flaccid, and of a cadaverous hue; and the eyes affected by ophthalmia, to which diſeaſe they are ſubject from their earlieſt infancy. They are alſo much expoſed to meſenteric enlargements. The children, even of the ſuperior claſſes of Europeans, ſuch as merchants, ſettled at Cairo, have a pallid and ſickly appearance, and are reared with great difficulty. In general the young are ſwept off in great numbers by the ſmall-pox. The frequency, indeed, of diſeaſe, and the great mortality which commonly prevails among the lower claſſes of the inhabitants, are unqueſtionably to be aſcribed to the very filthy ſtate in which they live, and to the want of a proper nouriſhment, which latter cauſe affects more particularly the tender condition of the infants.

The parade which attends the marriage ceremonies at Cairo I have already attempted to deſcribe. The Mahomedans take one or ſeveral wives, according to their condition, and the circumſtances in which they are placed.

The dreſs of the men belonging to the lower claſs of Arabs conſiſts of a blue cotton chemiſe, with a broad leathern belt faſtened round the loins, and a white or coloured ſhawl twiſted round the head in the form of a turban. They wear neither ſhoes nor ſtockings. Their Sheicks have a large blue checkered or plaid handker-

chief, which hangs loosely down from one of the shoulders; and wear slippers on the feet.

The dress of the women of the same class is equally simple, consisting also of a long blue chemise, without either slippers or stockings. A piece of black silk answers the purpose of a veil so effectually, that scarcely any part of the face, the eyes excepted, can be seen. The eye-lids are blackened with a pigment made of the tessellated ore of lead, which in the country is called *alquifoux*; and the chin is stained of a blue colour. The fingers are dyed of a red or deep orange colour with the leaves of the henna; and on the wrists bracelets of coloured glass are worn, with large rings on the fingers. The ears are ornamented with rings, from which pieces of money are occasionally suspended.

The women of a superior rank in life dress nearly in the Turkish style. Plate XX. is intended to represent the full dress of a female of Cairo of a better condition. At other times they wear a large black mantle, which in a great measure covers the whole of the body, and reaches down to the heels.

Among the different articles manufactured in that city, the white and coloured cottons, the shawls, and the silk and woollen handkerchiefs should be noticed, together with a variety of articles of sadlery and embroidery, the latter of which are executed with great taste and elegance.

The saddles, holsters, and pouches for ammunition, as well as those to contain the Koran, which the Mahomedans carry constantly about them, are principally employed by the Mamelukes and Turks of dis-

A Lady of Grand Cairo.

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tinction, and are extremely handſome. The greater part of the ſaddles and holſters are covered with rich velvet, embroidered in gold with much neatneſs and even elegance.

The manufacture of ſilken cords, which are attached to the ſabre inſtead of a belt, as well as to the pair of piſtols ſlung acroſs the ſhoulders, and the demand for which is very great, gives employment to a very conſiderable number of perſons at Cairo. Theſe cords are likewiſe employed by the Arab groom, or Seis, as braces to faſten the large looſe ſleeves of his ſhirt, and prevent them falling beneath the elbows, the lower part of the arm being conſtantly naked.

The genuine ſabre blades ſold at Cairo, and which are held in the higheſt eſtimation, are very coſtly. As they are however extremely brittle, the management of them requires particular attention. They are brought from Damaſcus and Perſia, from the former of which places the beſt muſket barrels are alſo procured. In the choice of their ſabres, the Turks reſident in Egypt are, as well as the Mamelukes, very fanciful and capricious, but perhaps not ſo much ſo as in the ſelection of their horſes, for the purchaſe and ſale of which Grand Cairo is a great mart. If, for inſtance, a horſe ſhould have a ſmall curl, or ſeveral curls of hair beneath the mane, or in a particular part of the face, the value of the animal is greatly enhanced in the eye of the purchaſer, who is extremely circumſpect in his ſearch after theſe favourite and particular marks.

Among the articles exported to Europe from Egypt, and which are alſo common to Turkey, may be comprehended rice, coffee, different dyes, ſuch as the henna and carthamus, a variety of drugs

and medicinal gums, raw and other ſilks, oil, ſoap, leather, &c. together with dates, almonds, and other dried fruits.

Of the amuſements of Grand Cairo, ſuch as they preſent themſelves without doors to all the claſſes of its inhabitants, the principal conſiſts in the exhibition of the *almés*, or dancing girls, who attract crowds of the populace in the ſquares, ſtreets, and places of public reſort. Theſe diſſolute and abandoned females have the face uncovered, which, in the countries of the eaſt, is accounted in the women a certain indication of the moſt notorious profligacy. Their attire, which is well calculated to diſplay the form of the perſon and limbs, is thrown on with a moſt indecent negligence. The movements of theſe young females, in dancing, are rapid, and diſplay a greater ſhare of pliancy and ſuppleneſs of the limbs, than of grace. Towards its cloſe the dance becomes more animated, and is accompanied by geſtures, motions, and contortions of the body ſtill more indecent than at the commencement. The performance is uſually confined to two of theſe females; but on particular occaſions the number is more conſiderable. On the thumb and fore finger of each hand they wear the ſmall cups called caſtanets, much in uſe in Spain in dancing the fandango, with which they beat time to the ſound of the muſical inſtruments, conſiſting either of a hautboy or of a kind of flute, accompanied by a tambourine. A concert, which is by no means either melodious or agreeable, follows the dance.

This is a great ſource of gratification to the people of Cairo, as well as to the lower claſſes of the population of all the towns and villages of Egypt, where it ſeldom happens that theſe dancing girls are not

to be met with in the ſtreets and places of public reſort. The more reſpectable of the inhabitants introduce them into their houſes, and even into their harems, where they give leſſons of grace to the females, without a dread of the latter being contaminated by the notorious profligacy of their morals.

The jugglers are alſo highly attractive, and perform their tricks and deceptions with as much dexterity as the greater part of the conjurors who attend the country wakes in England. Many of theſe people carry about with them large ſerpents of the hooded kind, on which they exerciſe their addreſs, and apparently poſſeſs a power of rendering them torpid or animated at pleaſure. In addition to theſe, there are companies of tumblers and poſture maſters, who, in diſplaying their feats of activity and addreſs, are conſtantly attended by a low buffoon, the jack-pudding of the exhibition, whoſe office it is to keep the populace in a good humour during the continuance of the performances.

Old Cairo, or Meſr-Attar, is ſituated to the ſouth of Grand Cairo, from which it is diſtant about a mile and a half. At the time of our reſidence in the country the buildings were in a very ruinous ſtate; but the wharf, or landing-place, preſented a very buſy ſcene, it being the port at which the corn and other produce from Upper Egypt, for the ſupply of the capital, is landed. From the convenience of its ſituation, at the ſide of the Nile, it is deſervedly become one of the principal corn markets in the country.

Boulac, ſituated on the eaſtern bank of the Nile, is diſtant from Grand Cairo, in a north-weſt direction, about a mile and a half, or two miles, and is the principal port for veſſels trading from Lower Egypt. Accordingly, a great abundance of corn is heaped on the

ground for ſale; aad in the magazines or warehouſes a variety of articles of commerce are depoſited. It was formerly a place of great extent, and very populous; but in conſequence of the devaſtations committed by the French, the greater part of the buildings are reduced to a heap of ruins. Many of them appear to have been large, built of ſtone, and well conſtructed. The ſuburbs, or rather villages contiguous to the walls of Cairo, on the north ſide, are likewiſe in a very ruinous ſtate; the buildings having for the greater part been mutilated and deſtroyed by the French, to enable them to provide for the better defence of the town.

To the ſouth of Grand Cairo, and immediately adjacent to Old Cairo, the very extenſive aqueduct is ſituated which was formerly employed to convey the waters of the Nile to the palace of the Pacha in the citadel. It has no leſs than three hundred arches; but is at preſent out of repair. The French converted it, however, to a very uſeful purpoſe, by filling up the interſtices between the arches, and thus rendering it a wall of defence.

To conclude with a brief notice of the natural productions of this part of Egypt. The horſes, which are of the true Arabian breed, are diſtinguiſhed by the excellent qualities they poſſeſs, as well as by the fine ſymmetry of their proportions. It is on theſe horſes that the Mamelukes and other bodies of cavalry are mounted. The camels and aſſes are employed as beaſts of burden, there not being any carriages in the country, with the exception of the tartavans, or palanquins, uſed by the Turkiſh grandees and principal merchants. The latter of theſe animals, and the mules, are not neglected and deſpiſed, as is unfortunately the caſe in many other countries; but

have a very careful attendance, and are occaſionally cloſe ſheared. They are larger, better ſhaped, and much ſtronger, as well as more fleet of foot, than the ſame animals in the northern parts of Europe.

The Mamelukes and Turks being the only perſons in Cairo who are permitted to ride on horſeback, the other inhabitants are obliged to have recourſe to the mules and aſſes. The women ride aſtride like the men, on a broad and elevated pad, covered with a Turkey or other carpet. Their dark and gloomy dreſs reſembles that of a maſk in a black domino.

The fleſh of the buffalo ſupplies the table with beef, which, at the time the paſturage ſprings up, after the retreat of the waters diſtributed by the inundation, is fat and good. The ſmall and delicate cows and oxen are on a variety of accounts too uſeful to be ſlaughtered for food: they labour conſtantly at the wheels by which the water is conveyed to the fields and gardens.

The goats in Egypt are remarkably fine, the females giving twice in the courſe of the day more than a quart of milk, to preſerve an ample ſupply of which large herds are entertained. Their ears are of an extraordinary length.

The mutton which is procured at a particular ſeaſon is good, and ſold at a cheap rate, as are alſo the geeſe, fowls, pigeons, eggs, &c. which are in great abundance in every part of Egypt.

The fruits which are attainable in the different ſeaſons, however plentiful, are not generally remarkable for a richneſs of flavour; and this obſervation applies more particularly to the peaches and apricots. There is an abundant produce of lemons, limes, oranges, figs, bananas, dates, almonds and pomegranates. Of theſe the lemons and

oranges are of a very ſuperior quality, as are alſo the grapes and water melons, the refreſhing property of which renders them highly eſtimable in ſo burning a climate.

Among the vegetables may be comprehended onions, which are remarkably mild; cucumbers; gourds; beets; baniers or okres; radiſhes; coulcas, a ſpecies of yams, which, when boiled, bear ſome reſemblance to the potatoe; ſpinach; artichokes; and the bizlejan, a vegetable of a purple colour and globular ſhape, which appears to be a ſpecies of the egg plant.

In all the cultivated parts of Egypt there are abundant crops of bearded wheat, barley, rice, dourra, or Indian corn, lupins, lentils, beans, flax, indigo, and the carthamus plant. The corn is trampled out as in Syria, and is ground in hand mills. The bread made from it is good and cheap. The ovens are heated with the ſtems of the Indian corn, the carthamus plant, and reeds.

CHAPTER XVI.

ARREST OF THE MAMELUKE BEYS—PROCESSION ACCOMPANYING THE SACRED CARPET FOR COVERING THE HOUSE OF GOD AT MECCA—SEVERAL BEYS KILLED AT ALEXANDRIA BY THE PERSONS SENT TO ARREST THEM—ANECDOTES RELATIVE TO THE PLAGUE—CONTEST BETWEEN THE ALBANIANS AND MOGRABIAN ARABS—EXPERIMENT WITH THE FREEZING MIXTURE—SUBSIDING OF THE NILE—EXCURSION TO HELIOPOLIS AND THE LAKE OF PILGRIMS—EXCURSION TO UPPER EGYPT; TO HALLOUAN—PRESENT TO THE AUTHOR OF A MUMMY—TOURRAH—THE CASTLE—ROUT AT THE IMPERIAL CONSUL'S—PROCESSION FROM BOULAC—CARAVAN TO MECCA—PLAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA—VIZIER PREPARES TO QUIT EGYPT—MAMELUKES PRIVATELY DEPART FROM GIZA—MISSION ORDERED TO ALEXANDRIA—AUDIENCE OF LEAVE—GOLD MEDALS PRESENTED TO THE OFFICERS.

ON our return to Cairo, on the 21ſt of October, after our excurſion to Alexandria, we were not a little ſurpriſed to find that eleven of the Mameluke Beys had been arreſted during our abſence, and were in confinement at the palace of the Grand Vizier. This, we were told, had been done by order of the Sultan; and it was added, that the other Beys at Alexandria were to have been arreſted at the ſame time by the Capitan Pacha. Seals were put on the effects of thoſe reſiding at Cairo, and guards placed at their houſes. Within the palace of the Vizier large bodies of Arnauts were on duty; and guards patroled the ſtreets in the different quarters of the town. This ſudden and very important event was effected

without tumult in the capital of Egypt, of which country the Mamelukes had been in poſſeſſion nearly three hundred years, it having fallen under the domination of the Turks in the year fifteen hundred.

In conſequence of theſe proceedings, as we preſumed, Selim Bey, one of the Mameluke Beys, on the 24th, ſurrendered himſelf for protection to Colonel Ramſay, commandant of Giza.

The proceſſion which accompanied the camel deſtined to carry the cloth, or carpet, with which the caaba, or houſe of God, at Mecca, was to be covered, took place on the morning of the 29th, and afforded to the inhabitants of Cairo a very grand and ſolemn ſpectacle. It was preceded by the chiaous of the Vizier, who was immediately followed by the cadi, or judge, accompanied by great numbers of derviſes, with their ſacred banners. Next followed ſeveral of the Grand Vizier's principal officers, with bands of muſic, and colours flying. Taher Pacha, and a conſiderable number of armed men, attended the proceſſion. Green cloths, elegantly embroidered in gold with Turkiſh characters, were carried on biers. The camel on whoſe back the ſacred cloth was borne, had plumes of feathers on the head, and over the body an embroidered green cloth. In paſſing through the ſtreets, the inhabitants diſplayed a great eagerneſs to touch a portion of the cloth. Other camels, each of them covered with a plain green cloth, followed, with the boxes in which the treaſure was to be contained. The prieſts, as they proceeded, chaunted hymns from the Koran; and the proceſſion was cloſed by a body of armed men on horſeback.

Before the arrival of the French in Egypt, the ſacred cloth, or carpet, accompanied the caravan which ſet out annually for Mecca;

but this arrangement, which was now renewed, had been diſcontinued during the laſt three years.

On the 1ſt of November a diſpatch was received from Alexandria with the melancholy intelligence of the death of ſeveral of the Mameluke Beys and Cachefs, who were killed in a ſcuffle by a party of the Capitan Pacha's troops, ſent purpoſely to ſecure them. Several others were wounded in the conteſt. This diſaſtrous circumſtance having been communicated to the Britiſh commander in chief, Lord Hutchinſon, he inſtantly adopted the neceſſary meaſures for the protection of the ſurvivors, manifeſting, at the ſame time, the indignance of his feelings at this groſs and violent outrage on humanity. In the mean time the bodies of the deceaſed were interred with military honours.

Colonel Holloway and Major Hope were on the above day inveſted with pelices by his Highneſs the Vizier, and received the medals which the Sultan had tranſmitted in teſtimony of his approbation of their ſervices.

In paying a viſit to an inhabitant of Cairo, I met with a German who had ſpent nine years in Egypt, and who gave me the following remarkable anecdote relative to the plague of the preceding year :— A veſſel, conſigned to the Imperial conſul at Cairo, arrived at Boulac from Upper Egypt, laden with ſenna. The conſul, having collected from the crew the information that two of the ſeamen had died on the paſſage after an illneſs of twenty-four hours, and having every reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the details into which they entered, that the diſeaſe could be no other than the plague, communicated the circumſtance to a perſon high in authority in the French army at Cairo,

requeſting that the veſſel might be put under quarantine, ſince it would be imprudent to ſuffer her to depart without ſuch a precaution. This wiſe admonition, from a man who had been many years an inhabitant of Egypt, and whoſe long experience and obſervation had enabled him to foreſee the dreadful conſequences that might reſult from a contrary procedure, was moſt unaccountably diſregarded, and treated with contempt. The veſſel ſailed, on her return to Upper Egypt, without any precautionary meaſure having been adopted; and the whole of the crew, more than twenty in number, with the exception of one man, fell victims to the plague on the paſſage. The ſurvivor, dreading the reſtraints which might be impoſed on him, procured a dromedary, and fled to his own village, where a melancholy ſcene inſtantly enſued; himſelf, the whole of his family, and the greater part of the population of that and the ſurrounding villages were apparently ſwept off by the contagion he had thus the misfortune to introduce.

The caſe of an old barber-ſurgeon at Cairo was alſo extremely ſingular. At the very advanced age of ninety-ſix years he fell a victim to the plague of the above ſeaſon. He had attained a high celebrity among the peſtiferous patients, whom he had bled and attended from an early period of life. It was therefore extraordinary that he ſhould have received the infection for the firſt time at ſo advanced an age, when it was reaſonable to apprehend that, from the torpor and inactivity which muſt have been generally induced in the temperament, he would have been leaſt ſuſceptible to diſeaſe.

It was reported at Boulac, on the evening of the 5th, that a ſerious quarrel had taken place between the Albanians and Janiſſaries. It

proved, however, on enquiry, to have been a diſpute between the former and the Mograbian Arabs, by whom they were accuſed of having ſtolen ſeveral of their boys. The interference of the Janiſſaries was neceſſary to quell the riot, the animoſity of the parties having been ſuch, that ſeveral on each ſide were killed, and others wounded in the conteſt.

I rode on the 8th to Baſſatee, a village diſtant about five miles, in a ſouthern direction, from Cairo. In the vicinity of this village the grounds were ſtill moiſtened with the rains which had recently fallen, notwithſtanding we had had at Cairo, which was within ſo ſhort a diſtance, an almoſt conſtant drought. A party of ſick, ſeventy in number, belonging to the Indian army, who had been left at Suez, arrived at Cairo about this time. They aſſured me that in the courſe of their march through the deſert, they had encountered ſeveral violent ſtorms, accompanied by very heavy ſhowers of rain, and that it was with great difficulty they could prevent their tents from being blown down. This appeared to me the more extraordinary, as the weather at Cairo, during the whole of the month of October, and even to the preſent date of November, had been free from ſtorms, and uncommonly mild and temperate, with a moderate refreſhing breeze in the mornings and evenings.

Colonel Lloyd, of the 86th regiment, arrived at Giza on the above day, with a detachment of three hundred men, from the encampment before Roſetta.

On the morning of the 12th, the thermometer being at 59, I took equal parts of powdered nitre and ſal ammoniac, and threw them into a veſſel containing water, into which I introduced a phial filled

with that liquid, and, finally, the thermometer. In the courſe of a few minutes the mercury fell to 32, the freezing point, at which it remained, however, a few ſeconds only; when it roſe to 38, where it remained for ſome time. Fearing that I ſhould not ſucceed in the production of ice, in the preſent experiment, I withdrew the phial which contained the water, with a view to aſcertain the degree of cold it had received by a communication with the freezing mixture. The reſult was a painful and ſmarting ſenſation of the fingers, when applied to the phial; and this was of ſome continuance, with a very diſagreeable ſenſation of cold.

On the evening of the 13th, General Stewart arrived at Giza from Alexandria, with a view to the arrangement of the difficulties which had ariſen between the Turks and Mamelukes. He had been ſent on this ſervice by Lord Cavan, the commander in chief *ad interim*, General Hutchinſon having quitted Alexandria on account of ill health.

On the 16th the Mameluke Beys, attended by the greater part of their ſuites, quitted Cairo, and went over to Giza, with their baggage and equipages.

About two in the morning of the 20th there was a moſt tremendous ſtorm of wind and rain at Cairo, accompanied by heavy burſts of thunder, and very vivid lightning.

I made an excurſion, on the 22d, along the banks of the Nile, to the other ſide of the village of Attar Ennabi. The waters of the Nile had fallen rapidly, and in ſo conſiderable a degree, that the country was in a great meaſure open. This ſudden change had ſupplied the inhabitants with ample employment; and they were

accordingly buſied in ſowing the lands, which had now received all the benefits of the inundation, with every deſcription of corn.

I rode on the 29th to Shubra and Damenhoor, near Beiſous, where we had been encamped previouſly to our arrival at Cairo. The preſent month of November having been cool and moiſt, with fogs, and heavy dews in the mornings, intermittents were become very prevalent among the Britiſh troops at Giza.

On the 2d of December a courier arrived at Grand Cairo from Conſtantinople, which place he had left twenty-five days before. He was the bearer of the welcome tidings that the preliminaries of peace between Great Britain and France had been ſigned. The arrival of Lord Elgin in Egypt was daily to be expected, his Lordſhip having written by the courier to requeſt of Colonel Holloway to meet him at Alexandria.

On the 5th Colonel Holloway and Major Hope embarked on board a germ at Cairo for Alexandria.

In the months of November and December the ſoutherly winds which uſually prevail in Egypt, having paſſed over an extenſive tract of country which the inundation has moiſtened, render the atmoſphere cold and raw. During the ſummer months, on the other hand, and more eſpecially in July and Auguſt, the winds from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, in their paſſage through Egypt, are accompanied by an intenſe and parching heat which is almoſt productive of ſuffocation. There have, indeed, been many inſtances of animals having been ſuddenly deſtroyed by theſe ardent blaſts of wind.

A Tartar arrived at Grand Cairo on the 7th with diſpatches, the contents of which were kept ſecret.

A party having been made on the 12th we rode to Matarea, Heliopolis, and the Lake of Pilgrims, called by the Arabs Birket-el-Hadgi. This lake is very extenſive, having a circumference of ſeveral leagues, and is ſurrounded by large woods of date-trees. Beneath the ſhade of theſe trees we halted, and partook of the refreſhments we had brought with us: the ſcene which ſurrounded us was infinitely agreeable and pictureſque, the verdant banks of the lake being covered with numerous flocks of ſheep, and herds of goats and buffaloes. We croſſed the deſert on our return, and paſſed near ſeveral parties of wandering Arabs, whoſe habitations conſiſted of ſmall black tents raiſed about four feet from the ground. On the plains of Hellai we ſaw the tents pitched for the caravan which was to proceed to Mecca.

On the 16th I went by water to the vicinity of the village of Hallouan, ſituated in Upper Egypt, at the diſtance of about five leagues from Cairo. To the north of Hallouan lies the village of Maſſer, near which the firſt barrier of Upper Egypt is placed. It conſiſts of a ſtone wall, with ſeveral towers, which extend from the eaſtern bank of the Nile to the mountains.

I went on the following day to one of the baths at Cairo. I have already taken occaſion to obſerve that they are far inferior, both in neatneſs and convenience, to thoſe of Conſtantinople, notwithſtanding they have been praiſed with ſo enthuſiaſtic a warmth of deſcription by M. Savary, who has, in many other parts of his work, given evident proofs of what can be effected by a writer poſſeſſing a lively and fervid imagination.

I noticed at this time that there were more deaths among the

inhabitants of Cairo than had occurred during the preceding months.

On the 24th a party was made to go by water to Hallouan. The wind being favourable, our boat ſtemmed the current, and we had a very agreeable ſail to the village, which ſtands on the ſpot where the Mekias was originally placed, before it was removed to the iſland of Roudah. In the vicinity of Hallouan, which is as poor and wretched as the generality of the villages of Egypt, we could find nothing to attract our particular notice.

The Reis Effendi was pleaſed about this time to make me a preſent of a mummy brought from the catacombs of Saccara: the ſubject appeared, on a nice inſpection, to have been aged from ſixteen to eighteen years. It was incloſed within a coffin very tolerably perfect, made of the wood of the Pharaoh fig or ſycamore uſually employed on thoſe occaſions. The lid of the coffin was ornamented with a variety of paintings of hieroglyphics, and other Egyptian devices.

On the morning of the 26th I made an excurſion to the village of Tourrah, diſtant from Cairo about eight miles, in the mountainous territory bordering on the deſert. A part of the wall, which commences at the bank of the Nile, to form the barrier between Upper and Lower Egypt, paſſes near this village. I aſcended the barren and rugged mountain on which the Mamelukes had erected a caſtle, and had from its ſummit a very fine and extenſive view of the weſtern ſide of the Nile, comprehending Cairo, and a conſiderable number of villages. The corn, newly ſown, ſpringing from the

ground, diffuſed over its ſurface a pale green tint, which, combined with the darker foliage of the trees and ſhrubs, imparted a rich diverſity to the ſcene. It was more lively and animated than any I had hitherto ſeen in Egypt.

The caſtle, which had apparently been occupied by the French, had nothing left for its defence: even the roofs and floors of the different buildings contained within its encloſure had been taken away, to be converted into fire wood. I was inclined to aſcribe this devaſtation, not to the French, but to the Turks, who are very expert at mutilating and deſtroying, for the ſake of wood for combuſtion, whatever they can ſeize with impunity. This caſtle is about a mile diſtant from the Nile, and was well calculated, at the time of its erection, for the protection of the barrier, which has likewiſe two ſmall works for its defence.

On the ſide of the Nile on which the village of Tourrah is ſituated, the land is by no means in ſo high a ſtate of cultivation as on the weſtern bank, of which we had ſo fine and diſtinct a view from the ſummit of the mountain. The land on the eaſtern bank conſiſting for the greater part either of rocky eminences, or of deſert waſtes, the culture is chiefly confined to the grounds bordering the river, or to the more favoured ſpots ſelected for the ſite of the villages.

It being the ſeaſon of the Chriſtmas holidays, I was preſent on the 27th at a rout given at Cairo by Madame Roſetti, wife to the Imperial Conſul, at which nearly forty ladies of her acquaintance were aſſembled. They were all unveiled, and ſmoked with great compoſure from the long pipes which are in faſhion in the country. Se-

veral of them had very pretty features, although the eyes were large and prominent. The eye-brows were blackened with the pigment which I have already noticed.

Towards the cloſe of the preceding month, and during the preſent month of December, we experienced in Egypt a temperature which bore ſome reſemblance to winter. The fall of the leaf was, however, chiefly confined to the vines and mulberry-trees, the other trees, as well as the ſhrubs, preſerving their foliage nearly throughout the year. The mortality among the inhabitants of Cairo was very great, notwithſtanding it did not appear that any caſes of plague had occurred. The weather had been invariably foggy, with great and ſudden changes of the winds. The ſun, in the day time, darted forth its powerful rays; while the evenings and nights were cold and moiſt. From ſuch a temperature, and from ſuch a ſtate of the atmoſphere, it was reaſonable to expect that diſeaſes would be generated; and accordingly dyſenteric affections became very prevalent.

At nine in the morning of the 3d of January 1802, in conſequence of preparations for the departure of the caravan for Mecca, a proceſſion from Boulac entered Cairo at the gate of Kaſſim Bey. It was led by two hundred infantry, Mograbians, preceded by their ſtandards and bands of muſic, and followed by their Pacha, his ſuite, and led horſes. Next followed a file of ſixty camels elegantly equipped, with painted ſaddles covered by red houſings handſomely embroidered with ſilver, beads, ſhells, &c. To the head of each of theſe animals bunches of coloured feathers were attached: ſeveral of them bore the ſtandard of Mahomed; and on others men were mounted to beat the kettle-drums as the proceſſion advanced. At the breaſts of

the camels were faſtened large bells, which made a perpetual jingle as they moved along: the body and legs were ſpotted and ſtained with the henna. Three men, fantaſtically dreſſed, amuſed the ſpectators by their abſurd tricks and extravagant geſtures; while a Santon, or Egyptian ſaint, preceded the camels on horſeback, naked, and with a collar of beads round his neck, to which ſeveral bells were alſo appended. As he rode he threw his body into a tremulous, convulſive motion. This party was accompanied by a man encloſed in a ſmall box, reſembling a part of the apparatus of our puppet-ſhows, covered with red cloth, feathers, and other fantaſtical ornaments.

The proceſſion was cloſed by a file of ſixty camels, carrying the prepared ſkins which were to contain the water. On the back of one of theſe camels was placed a cluſter of the lofty branches of orange, lemon, ſycamore, and other trees. Frequent diſcharges of muſketry were made, and every other demonſtration of joy manifeſted by the inhabitants, as the proceſſion moved through the ſtreets of Cairo.

The charge of the caravan had been given by the Vizier to one of his ſuite, Oſman Bey, late maſter of the ceremonies. He now aſſumed the title of Emir Hadgi, or Prince of the Caravan; and held an appointment of conſiderable value and importance. On the pilgrimage to Mecca, which occupies a ſpace of forty days, the property of all thoſe who die falls to the inheritance of the Emir Hadgi.

The Ramazan commenced on the 5th at ſun ſet, and was announced at Cairo by repeated diſcharges of artillery, muſketry, and piſtols,

On the morning of the 6th, a party having been made, we croſſed the Nile, with our horſes, to Giza, and rode to a village called Menawarr, at a ſmall diſtance from Saccara. The country through which we paſſed had aſſumed a cheerful aſpect from the corn which was every where ſpringing from the earth.

The Vizier having requeſted to ſee the officers of the miſſion during the continuance of the Ramazan, we paid him a viſit on the evening of the 9th, and were entertained with coffee, ſherbet, and other refreſhments. The reception we received from his Highneſs was highly civil and gracious.

During the Ramazan, and the feſtival of the Biram, by which it is followed, the ſtreets of Cairo are illuminated in the evenings, but not with ſo grand an effect as at Conſtantinople. The moſques and minarets were, however, on this occaſion, handſomely lighted up with variegated lamps, diſplaying a variety of very pleaſing figures.

Very diſtreſſing accounts from Alexandria were received at Cairo on the 17th, relative to the plague, which was ſaid to rage with ſo much violence among the Sepoys, that they had been ordered to Aboukir, to diminiſh the chance of the infection ſpreading among the other troops. Dr. White, at that time employed with the Indian army, who had maintained with great obſtinacy an opinion that the plague is not infectious, had at length been fatally convinced of the danger reſulting from the erroneous doctrine he had ſupported. Having been attacked by very ſuſpicious ſymptoms, he had written to General Baird to be relieved, expreſſing the ſtrongeſt apprehenſions of the perils which ſurrounded him. It will be ſeen in the hiſtorical account of plague, that this unfortunate man fell a victim to the ab-

ſurd theory he had endeavoured to eſtabliſh, and to the experiments he tried with a view to its ſupport.

On the morning of the 19th, Lord Cavan, accompanied by Mr. Stratton, ſecretary of legation, arrived at Giza. His Lordſhip was received by the Britiſh troops encamped there with a ſalute of nineteen guns. The Pacha of Cairo, late Kia to the Capitan Pacha, arrived at the ſame time, and encamped with his troops near Boulac.

On the 20th, in the afternoon, Colonel Holloway, and Majors Hope and Cookſon, of the royal artillery, arrived at Kaſſim Bey from Alexandria. In the evening Lord Cavan and Mr. Stratton had audiences of the Vizier.

On the 20th the Pacha of Cairo made his public entry into that city.

The Mamelukes removed their encampment on the 24th, to the ſouth of Giza; and on the following day the Vizier's tail was ſent forward to be fixed to the north of Cairo, where his encampment was immediately to be formed, with a view to the arrangements which were to be made preparatorily to his Highneſs quitting Egypt, on his return to Conſtantinople, by the route of Syria.

On the ſame day, the 25th, the Mamelukes, whoſe numbers were conjectured to amount to about three thouſand, privately quitted Giza, and ſet out for Upper Egypt. It was greatly to be apprehended that a civil war would be the reſult of this defection, as the negociations which had been commenced with a view to the reconciliation of the Turks and Mamelukes were thus thwarted in their intention. So ſudden and extraordinary a movement, indeed, gave reaſon to conjecture that they had entirely failed.

In the evening the Turks were buſily engaged at Boulac in loading germs with guns, ammunition, and every deſcription of ſtores, for the ſervice of the detachments which were ordered to proceed inſtantly to Upper Egypt, in purſuit of the Mamelukes.

On the 26th Colonel Holloway gave notice, that the miſſion ſhould hold itſelf in readineſs to embark for Alexandria on the ſhorteſt notice.

It was reported, on the 28th, that two men had died of the plague in the Britiſh encampment at Giza.

Lord Cavan and ſuite, and Mr. Stratton, ſecretary of legation, were on the 29th inveſted with pelices by his Highneſs the Vizier, of whom they took leave.

On the 30th General Stewart left Giza to proceed to Alexandria, and thence to England. Lord Cavan and ſuite, with Major Cookſon, quitted the above place on the morning of the 31ſt, under a ſalute from the garriſon.

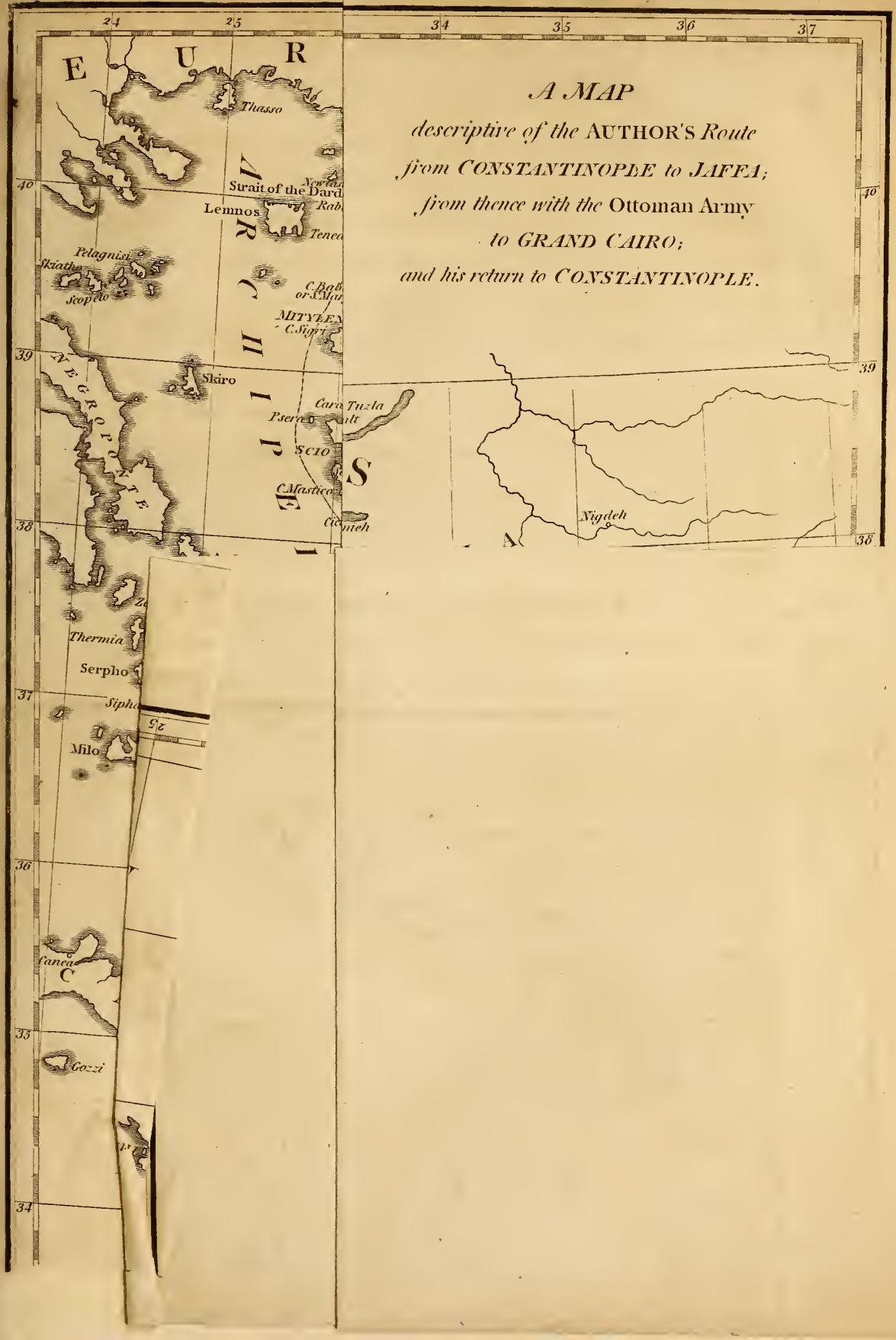
Colonel Holloway, and the officers of the miſſion, having had, on the 3d of February, agreeably to appointment, an audience of his Highneſs the Vizier, to take leave, previouſly to their departure from Egypt, gold medals were preſented to ſuch of the officers as had not already received them, in teſtimony of the approbation of the Sultan for the ſervices they had rendered. On this occaſion coffee and other refreſhments were ſerved according to the oriental cuſtom.

The labours of the Britiſh military miſſion acting with the Turkiſh army, drew at length towards a concluſion, after a ſeries of painful, haraſſing, and critical events, many of which cannot, from obvious motives, meet the public eye. The patience, forbearance, and cir-

cumſpection of the individuals engaged in this long and perilous ſervice, were manifeſted on a variety of trying occaſions, which required all the energy inherent in the Britiſh military character.

I cannot, in juſtice and gratitude to his Highneſs, omit mentioning, though it ſavours a little of egotiſm, that the Vizier, on this occaſion, did me the honour to expreſs his acknowledgments and thanks in a letter of recommendation which he ſent me, to be delivered to the Engliſh ambaſſador, Lord Elgin, at Conſtantinople, for the medical aſſiſtance which he, as well as many of his people, had received during our connection with his army.

The route from Jaffa, in Syria, to Grand Cairo, comprehending the paſſage acroſs the deſert, as it was performed by the army of the Grand Vizier, and the Britiſh military miſſion, will be found in the map which accompanies the text.


A MAP
descriptive of the AUTHOR'S Route
from CONSTANTINOPLE to JAFFA;
from thence with the Ottoman Army
to GRAND CAIRO;
and his return to CONSTANTINOPLE.
24
25
34
35
36
37
Thasso
Strait of the Dard
Lemnos
Pelagnisi
Skiathe
Scopelo
Skiro
Thermia
Serpho
Milo
Gozzi
Nigdeh
40
39
38
37
36
35
34

A MAP
descriptive of the AUTHOR'S Route
from CONSTANTINOPLE to JAFFA;
from thence with the Ottoman Army
to GRAND CAIRO;
and his return to CONSTANTINOPLE.
EXPLANATION.
The Author's route from Constantinople to Jaffa.
Dº Jaffa to Cairo.
Dº return to Constantinople.
Longitude East from London.
EUROPE
BLACK SEA
CONSTANTINOPLE
Scutari
Nicomedia
SEA OF MARMORA
Strait of the Dardanelles
Lemnos
Thasso
Galipolis
Lampsacus
Fountain of the Pacha
Old Castle of Asia
New Castle of Asia
Minutama
Bursa
Balikesri
Tenedos
Esta Stambout
MITYLENE
Mitylene
Skiro
Cara Bourun
Smyrna
Sarabat R.
Cicley Bourun
G. of Scala nova
Scala nova
Meander R.
Andros
Tino
Nicaria
Patmos
Lero
Calamo
Stancho
Serpho
Paros
Naxia
Milo
Amorgo
Stampalia
Nanfio
Santorin
Piscopia
Rhodes
Gulf of Macri
Macri
Satalia
Gulf of Satalia
Lake Tuzla Salt
Konieh
Nigdeh
Adana
Gulf of Ajas
Seanderoun or Alexandretta
Antioch
Jaemur
Selenkeh
Rhodes
C. Chelidon
Castel Rosso
Scarpanto
Caso
Stan Dia
Candia
C. Salamone
C. Nuovo
C. Narro
Gaidarunisia
Cerina
Nicosia
C. Pila
Limosol
Jeratiri
Tripoli or Tarabulus
Barut
Sur or Tyre
S. Jean d'Acre
L. of Gennesareth
Jaffa
Jerusalem
Ascalon
Gaza
Kahn Younes
Zaca
El Arish
Messandieh
Lake Menzaleh
Damietta
Mansoura
Tanta
Menouf
Belbeis
Meshtoule
Shaubeik
Shellaqan
Gizeh
CAIRO
Old Cairo
Lakes of Natron
Tower of the Arabs
Damukhour
Rosetta
Alexandria
Mambou
Boghas of Rosetta
L. Bourlo
Port Tubaca
C. Ramedia
al Buretum
GULF OF THE ARABS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AFRICA
EGYPT
ASIA
ARCHIPELAGO
NATOLIA
CARAMANIA
CYPRUS
SYRIA
LAKE ASPHALTITES or DEAD SEA
Drawn & Engraved by J. C. Russell, 30 Noble Street Cheapside.

CHAPTER XVII.

PLAGUE BREAKS OUT IN THE BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH MISSION—DEPARTURE OF THE JANISSARIES—DEPARTURE OF THE VIZIER—EXCURSION UP THE NILE—SITE OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF MEMPHIS—REMAINS OF THE MEKIAS—DEPARTURE FROM CAIRO—OBSERVATIONS ON THE RISE AND FALL OF THE NILE.

THE Biram commenced on the 3d of February at ſun-ſet, and was announced by a ſalute from the citadel, together with diſcharges of muſketry in the different quarters of the town.

On this day we had an unfortunate accident. The Choarbagi, an officer of Janiſſaries, whoſe caſe I have deſcribed in the Medical Journal, died of the plague within the buildings occupied by the Britiſh miſſion. The account of his death, and the circumſtances by which it was accompanied, were tranſmitted to the Britiſh commander in chief, previouſly to the departure of the miſſion for Alexandria.

On the morning of the 4th, at ſun-riſe, the guns of the citadel, and of the different forts in the vicinity of Cairo, were diſcharged, to celebrate the Biram, during the continuance of which three diſcharges of artillery and muſketry are made daily, in the morning, at noon, and at ſun-ſet. In the courſe of the three days which are thus dedicated to feſtivities of every deſcription, as a relaxation from the ſevere penalties of the Ramazan, the Arabs and Turks engaged

in ſervile capacities go from houſe to houſe to ſolicit *bockſhiſh*, or money, of their employers.

Colonel Holloway and Major Hope left Cairo for Alexandria on the 6th. On account of the recent death of the officer of Janiſſaries, who fell a victim to plague, the detachments were to remain at Cairo until further orders. I learned with much ſatisfaction that the Janiſſaries who were in the chamber of the deceaſed were all well.

The Janiſſary Aga, with the Janiſſaries under his command, quitted Cairo at this time for Conſtantinople. The Vizier was to take the field on the 9th; and was to quit his encampment near Cairo in the ſpace of fifteen or twenty days. The Turks ſtill continued to ſend ſupplies of troops, ſtores, and ammunition into Upper Egypt, to be enabled to counteract the deſigns of the Mamelukes.

On the 9th I rode to the Vizier's encampment. A part only of the troops were on the ground. It was announced to be the intention of his Highneſs to march in the courſe of three or four days with about five thouſand of his troops, leaving the others, fifteen thouſand in number, in Egypt, under the charge of the Pacha of Cairo.

On the 11th a kampſin wind from the ſouth-weſt threw up immenſe clouds of duſt, which kept the atmoſphere in a hazy ſtate throughout the day, and produced an oppreſſive heat, with great irritation of the eyes. The Turkiſh troops were employed in forming a camp on Golden Iſland.

Early in the morning of the 13th the Vizier marched from his encampment, ſituated without Cairo, near the villages of Izaoui and

El-Mini, to Mattareah, where it was the intention of his Highneſs to halt for the remainder of the day; and to proceed afterwards on his route to Conſtantinople, by Belbeis, El-Hanka, Korin, Gaza, Hebron, Jeruſalem, &c. penetrating through Syria by Aleppo and Damaſcus.

The ſky was ſo much overclouded on the 14th, that the ſun was completely obſcured, a circumſtance which is very unuſual in Egypt, but from which this favourable conſequence reſulted, that the temperature of the air was cool, refreſhing, and highly agreeable.

A party having been made for the 15th, we ſet out early in the morning from Fort Ibrahim, in a covered boat, and ſailed up the Nile, with a freſh breeze from the north-eaſt, to Bederaſheen, a village diſtant from Cairo about fourteen miles, ſituated oppoſite to Halouan. We landed, and walked to the village, and thence to Metterhenna, about two miles from the ſpot at which we landed. Metterhenna is a wretched village, which has nothing remarkable in itſelf, but which is well deſerving of a viſit on account of the tradition which fixes it on the ſite of the ancient city of Memphis, celebrated in hiſtory for the arts and ſciences which flouriſhed there with ſo much ſplendor, and for the wealth and munificence of its inhabitants. This renowned city was, it is ſaid, founded by Uchoreus, who named it after his daughter. The latter was the wife of Nilus, from whom the Nile has taken its name, and to whom ſhe bore a ſon called Ægyptus. From this offspring the country derived the name of Egypt.

Metterhenna ſtands nearly eaſt of the village of Saccara, from which it is diſtant two or three miles, and from the pyramids ſix or

ſeven. In its vicinity, and more particularly on the north and north-eaſt ſides, ſeveral fragments of granite, on which hieroglyphics were inſcribed, were lying on the ground. Theſe mutilated fragments appeared to be portions of columns of large dimenſions, and of different kinds of architectural ornaments. On the eaſtern ſide of the village extenſive and high mounds of rubbiſh ran parallel, north and ſouth. It is deſerving of remark that in every part of Egypt theſe conſiderable mounds of rubbiſh point out the ſite of an ancient town or city. On the outer ſide of thoſe ſituated to the eaſtward of Metterhenna we found the veſtiges of a wall of great thickneſs, and evidently a work of high antiquity. It was conſtructed in ſuch a way as to bear a ſtrong reſemblance to the decayed walls I had already ſeen at Conſtantinople, and in the vicinity of Alexandria, the latter of which has been conjectured to have belonged to the building that contained the library of Ptolemy. The method which was employed by the ancients was to place parallel layers of bricks in the wall, which, in this inſtance, was built of a calcareous ſtone, not unlike in its appearance to the ſame kind of ſtone found on Mount Mokattam, whence it was probably brought. The bricks were in ſo friable a ſtate as to reſemble maſſes of cinders.

In ſhort, from the different objects which we met with at Metterhenna we were ſtrongly inclined to give due credit to the veracity of the hiſtorians who have fixed the ſite of Memphis on this ſpot. The fragment of the wall, the remote antiquity of which could not be queſtioned for a moment, by any one who had viſited other antique monuments of the ſame deſcription, and the date of which has been well aſcertained, was almoſt a deciſive proof. To this I may add

the portions of granite columns inſcribed with hieroglyphic characters, the immenſe mounds of rubbiſh thrown up in ſeveral directions, and, more eſpecially, the relative ſituation of the ſpot with the pyramids of Saccara. Being extremely deſirous of aſcertaining the ſite of this ancient city, I made at different times, by the means of my interpreter, the minuteſt enquiries among the Arabs of all the villages through which I paſſed; but could never collect the ſmalleſt information relative to the place which Monſieur Savary calls Menf, and which he, very fancifully, fixes on the ſite of Memphis.

The great numbers of lofty date-trees which ſurround Metterhenna, and which had been ſo planted as to form a variety of pleaſing groves, together with the fine plantations of corn, flax, and other produce, on which the induſtrious inhabitants had beſtowed great and particular attention, were infinitely agreeable in their effect to our party, who had been ſo long accuſtomed to a painful reſidence at Grand Cairo, amidſt the duſt and ſcorching heats. I purchaſed for a few paras a morſel of an Egyptian idol; and carried away with me a ſpecimen of the calcareous ſtone employed in the conſtruction of the wall, together with a ſmall fragment of one of the granite columns. In returning to our boat at half paſt three in the afternoon, the Sheick of the village of Bederaſheen invited us to take coffee and other refreſhments. We did not reach Kaſſem Bey until nine in the evening, our return having been ſomewhat retarded by the wind, which blew from the north-eaſt quarter, towards which we had to direct our courſe.

On the bank at the mouth of the canal which leads from the Nile to Halouan we obſerved a ſtony ſurface, the veſtige of a building an-

ciently erected on the ſpot. We conjectured that it might be the remains of the Mekias, which was originally placed at Halouan, and afterwards removed to the iſland of Roudah.

On the morning of the 18th inſtructions were received from Colonel Holloway at Alexandria to quit Cairo, in conſequence of which we were all occupied in preparing for our departure. In the courſe of the day our men were embarked on board of germs; and it was expected that we ſhould be enabled to quit the capital of Egypt on the enſuing morning. I profited by the little leiſure which was afforded me, and went to Giza to view the collections of antiquities brought from Upper Egypt by Mr. Hamilton and ſeveral other amateurs.

I ſhall now give the reſult of my obſervations on the riſe and fall of the Nile, from the time of my arrival at Cairo to the preſent date, with a hope that the intereſt they will excite will be equal to the pains I beſtowed on them.

On the 16th of July 1801, I firſt viſited the Mekias or Nilometer, ſituated at the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Roudah near Old Cairo. The Arab who attended this place informed me that the Nile had begun to riſe about the 28th or 29th of June; ſince which time it had riſen two piques and a half. The rapid manner in which the river roſe induced him to believe that there would be an abundant Nile this year.

I copied the following inſcription placed over the door of the Mekias:

L'an 9 de la République Françaiſe, et 1215 de l'Egire, 30 mois après l'Ægypte conquiſe par Bonaparte, Menou, général en chef, a réparé le Mekias.

Le Nil répondoit, dans les baſſes eaux, à 3 coudées 10 doigts de la colonne le 10me. jour après le ſolſtice de l'an 8.

Il a commencé à croître au Caire le 16me. jour après le même ſolſtice. Il s'étoit élevé de 2 coudées 3 doigts au deſſus du fût de la colonne le 107 me. jour après ce ſolſtice.

Il a commencé à décroître le 115me. jour après ce ſolſtice.

Toutes les terres ont été inondées. Cette crüe extraordinaire de 14 coudées 17 doigts fait eſpérer une année très-abondante. Le fût de la colonne eſt de 16 coudées.

La coudée eſt de 54 centimetres.

Elle eſt diviſée en vingt quatre doigts.

TRANSLATION.

In the ninth year of the French Republic, and of the Hegira 1215, at the expiration of thirty months after the conqueſt of Egypt by Bonaparte, the Mekias was repaired by Menou, commander in chief.

When the waters were at the loweſt, on the 10th day after the ſolſtice of the year 8, (commencement of July 1800) the Nile ſtood on the column at the height of three cubits, ten digits.

It began to riſe at Cairo on the 16th day after the above ſolſtice. On the 107th day after the ſolſtice it had riſen two cubits, three digits above the ſhaft of the column. On the 115th day after the ſolſtice it began to decreaſe.

All the lands were inundated. This extraordinary riſe of fourteen cubits, ſeventeen digits, gives every reaſon to conjecture that the year will be very abundant. The ſhaft of the column is in height ſixteen cubits.

N. B. A French cubit (coudée) is nearly 22 inches and one-ſixth of an inch Engliſh.

A digit (doigt), the twenty-fourth part of a cubit, is about eleven-twelfths of an inch Engliſh, that is, 13 digits make about one foot Engliſh.

It is ſaid that the Delta in the ſpace of 3284 years has riſen 14 cubits. Savary obſerves that the ſtandard of abundance, in the riſe of the Nile, is 18 cubits.

July 23. Since the 16th inſtant, the Nile has riſen 12 inches.

Auguſt 3. For ſome days paſt the Nile has riſen from 12 to 13 inches daily.

Auguſt 5. The Nile water is become extremely thick, and has acquired an ochry colour. It is unfit for uſe, until the earth is depoſited; for which purpoſe the water is put into porous earthen jars, called by the Arabs birdack, made in Egypt. The conſtant evaporation through the ſides of theſe veſſels renders the water extremely cool and pleaſant.

Auguſt 9. The canal called the Prince of the Faithful, which runs through Grand Cairo, was opened on this day with the uſual ceremony. See the deſcription of this ceremony, page 331 of the Journal.

Auguſt 18. The Nile riſen to the mark 16 cubits 10 digits, ſo as to cover half the capital of the column.

September 1. The Nile riſen to the mark 17 cubits, which covers nearly the whole of the capital. The Nile roſe 9 feet during the month of Auguſt.

September 18. Nile riſen to the mark 17 cubits 13 digits.

September 19. Nearly the whole of the iſland of Roudah is inundated.

September 21.	Nile riſen to the mark	17 cubits	16 digits.
September 23.	Ditto - -	17 cubits	18 digits.
September 25.	Ditto - -	17 cubits	21 digits.
September 27.	Ditto - -	17 cubits	23 digits.
September 29.	Ditto - -	18 cubits	1 digit.
October 2.	Ditto - -	18 cubits	4 digits.

Which was the utmoſt height of the Nile during the year 1801.

The Nile began to fall about the 8th or 9th of October at Cairo, but earlier at Roſetta.

It is obſerved by the inhabitants, that if the wind continues northerly at the time when the Nile is at the higheſt, it is a very favourable circumſtance, as by this means the Nile is kept high for ſeveral days, ſometimes for ten or fifteen, with but a ſmall diminution of its waters, and the land receives all the benefit of the moiſture. But on the contrary, ſhould the wind be weſterly, and blow ſtrong, it is extremely unfavourable; as, in this caſe, the Nile is ſeen to fall rapidly, and the land prevented from receiving the neceſſary moiſture from the waters of the inundation.

An inhabitant of Cairo, long reſident in Egypt, aſſured me, that the Nile of the preceding year was the higheſt known for thirty years paſt. However, this year, 1801, it roſe one digit higher.

	Nile fallen in the whole since 8th October.						Column in the Mekias.	
	Cubits.	Digits.	or,	Feet.	Inches.		Cubits.	Digits.
1801.								
Oct. 24...	0	5	or,	...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	Which marks upon the column in the Mekias	17	23
Nov. 9...	1	8	...	2	$5\frac{1}{2}$		16	20
13...	2	4	...	3	$11\frac{3}{4}$	.....	16	0
15...	2	10	...	4	6	.....	15	4
22...	3	15	...	4	6	.....	14	13
30...	4	19	...	8	$10\frac{3}{4}$	.....	13	9
Dec. 8...	5	6	...	9	$7\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12	22
14...	5	14	...	10	$2\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12	10
22...	6	2	...	11	$1\frac{3}{4}$	.....	12	2
27...	6	6	...	11	$5\frac{1}{2}$	.....	11	22
1802.								
Jan. 3...	6	18	...	12	$4\frac{3}{4}$	.....	11	6
10...	7	0	...	12	10	.....	11	4
17...	7	7	...	13	$4\frac{11}{12}$	.....	10	21
24...	7	14	...	13	$10\frac{11}{12}$	.....	10	14
31...	7	20	...	14	4	.....	10	8
Feb. 7...	8	0	...	14	8	.....	10	4
14...	8	4	...	15	...	Since the 8th Oct. 1801.	10	0

From the foregoing ſtatement and table it will be perceived, that the Nile roſe, during the year 1801, about twenty-ſeven feet one inch; and that it fell fifteen feet from the 8th October, 1801, to the 14th February, 1802, when I was about to leave Cairo on my way to Alexandria, and from thence to England. The mud depoſited by the Nile on the ſurface of the country during the inundation, is of a blackiſh, or deep lead colour; but, when dry, becomes of a lighter, or yellowiſh brown colour. It being compoſed of a large proportion of argillaceous earth, the ſurface of the country forms itſelf into deep cracks, or fiſſures, as it dries: I collected ſome of this mud for the purpoſe of future examination, and ſhall, on its arrival,

ſubmit it to a careful analyſis. A depth of from eight to ten inches of this mud, the effect of the laſt inundation, was ſeen in ſeveral level places; but this earthy matter contracts ſo much in drying, that the depth of new ſurface, when perfectly dry, does not probably amount to more than four or ſix inches. The French have analyſed this mud, and have given the reſults of their obſervations upon it. The following analyſis was made by Monſieur Regnault.

In 100 parts the mud of the Nile was found to contain

11	of water,
9	of carbon,
6	of oxyd of iron,
4	of ſilex,
4	of corbonate of magneſia,
18	of carbonate of lime,
48	of alumine.
Total 100	parts.

The water of the Nile, when deprived of its earthy matter, by ſtanding at reſt in jars, is very pure, and agreeable to drink, and will keep good a long while. I kept a quantity of it ſeveral months in an open veſſel, and it was equally good as at firſt.

CHAPTER XVIII.

VOYAGE ON THE NILE FROM CAIRO TO ROSETTA—CANAL OF MENOUF—CRUEL INSTANCE OF DEVASTATION BY THE TURKS—DANGERS ATTENDING THE PASSAGE DOWN THE NILE—DAHROOT—CEMETERY—DEATH OF THE SHEICK—WRETCHED STATE OF THE INHABITANTS—ARRIVAL AT ROSETTA—PLAGUE AMONG THE ENGLISH TROOPS AT ROSETTA—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE PORT AND HARBOUR—FORT JULIEN—HUNTING OF THE OSTRICH—BUILDINGS AT ROSETTA—POPULATION—BAZARS—WHARF—ANIMALS INDIGENOUS TO THIS PART OF EGYPT—FISH—MANUFACTURES—GARDENS—MORASSES—DISEASES—PLAGUE RAGES AT ROSETTA—THE MISSION EMBARK FOR ALEXANDRIA—LAND ON THE PENINSULA LEADING TO ALEXANDRIA, WHERE THEY PERFORM QUARANTINE—SEPOY TRIED BY A COURT MARTIAL FOR SUFFERING ARABS TO ESCAPE FROM QUARANTINE—CASES OF PLAGUE IN THE LAZARETTO—MISSION RELEASED FROM QUARANTINE—FESTIVITIES IN COMMEMORATION OF VICTORIES—TEMPLE OF DIANA—CATACOMBS AND BATHS OF CLEOPATRA.

WE quitted Grand Cairo on the 19th of February, at eleven in the morning, and having embarked in our germs for Roſetta, got under way without loſs of time. Before we had reached Boulac, one of our germs unfortunately ran aground, ſo as to delay us for ſome time. At two in the afternoon we paſſed Boulac, with a fine breeze from the ſouth-weſt; and at midnight were at the entrance of the canal of Menouf, where we brought to in conſideration of the narrowneſs of the canal, and the difficulty of its navigation in the night time.

At half paſt four in the morning of the 20th, we got under way, and, as the current was rapid, made a conſiderable progreſs, notwithſtanding the wind was ſcanty. The canal is ſerpentine, and takes a great variety of directions, with a breadth that in no part exceeds ninety yards, and in ſeveral is conſiderably leſs. On its banks there are numerous villages, the poſition of which is rendered highly agreeable and pictureſque, by fine groups of cedar, date, and ſiccamore trees. The face of the country was, as we paſſed in our germ, every where enriched by luxuriant crops of growing corn. When we were abreaſt of the village of Hait, diſtant about a league to the ſouth of Menouf, the huts of which it was compoſed were on fire. We were told that the village had been viſited by a party of Turks, who, not content with having pillaged the wretched inhabitants, had ſet fire to their dwellings, and who, when inveſted with a ſmall ſhare of power, carry ruin and devaſtation wherever they go. We paſſed Menouf at nine o'clock, with a fine breeze from the ſouth-weſt; and at eleven arrived at Naddir, a village ſituated on the eaſtern bank, at the junction of the canal with the Roſetta branch of the Nile. We were there obliged to bring to, and wait the arrival of the hindmoſt germ, which, having been frequently aground, had been conſiderably delayed. Indeed, the Arabs by whom ſhe was navigated, ſeemed to be quite ignorant of the management of the veſſel; and this may be in ſome meaſure accounted for, by the circumſtance of their having been preſſed into this ſervice by the Turks at Cairo. We were deeply embayed off Naddir; and it blowing a ſtrong gale from the weſt-ſouth-weſt, were prevented from getting out until ſeven in the evening, when the wind fell, and

ſhifted to the north-weſt. The evening was clouded over, with frequent ſqualls, accompanied by lightning; and the ſmaller of our germs, being badly manned, frequently got aground, inſomuch that we were obliged to come to an anchor off the village of Caffagos, diſtant from Naddir from eight to ten miles. The hindmoſt germ had been ſo frequently aground, that it became leaky, and did not reach us until eleven at night, although the ſmall cangar, or boat, had been diſpatched to her aſſiſtance.

At five in the morning of the 21ſt we got under way, with a briſk gale from the ſouth-weſt. In conſequence, however, of the difficulties the ſmaller of the germs had to encounter in getting out, we were obliged to bring to oppoſite the village of Amarouſe, on the eaſtern ſhore, and diſtant from Caffagos five or ſix miles only. In ſailing down the Nile, the ſerpentine forms the river aſſumes in ſo many directions, and the conſiderable number of ſand banks which are interſperſed, render its navigation difficult and perilous, more particularly when there is a ſtrong breeze. Our dangers were enhanced by the unſkilfulneſs of the boatmen, who ſeemed ignorant of their profeſſion, and who had to manage veſſels ill calculated for the undertaking. On the hindmoſt germ coming up, we proceeded at ſeven in the evening, with a very moderate breeze from the weſt-north-weſt, which occaſionally died away in the courſe of the night, ſo that we ſailed and drifted alternately.

On the morning of the 22d, at half paſt ſeven, we paſſed Foua, with a ſmart breeze from the ſouth-weſt, and at nine in the evening arrived off Dahroot, a village ſituated on the weſt bank of the river, where we anchored, to wait for the germs which had not yet come

up. Dahroot is diſtant about ſix miles from Foua; and faces another village on the eaſtern bank, called Sindiy-Whoun. It is more reſpectable than the generality of the villages of Egypt, the houſes being conſtructed of burned bricks, and of a moderate height. Many of them were uninhabited at the time of our arrival; and the village, according to every appearance, but thinly peopled. It appears to have been formerly a place of ſome importance, being provided with a large cemetery, the tombs contained in which are of a circular form, and conſtructed of bricks.

We went on ſhore, and were concerned to find that the ſheick of the village had been unfortunately drowned a few hours before. The women were all aſſembled in front of the houſe of the deceaſed, bewailing his loſs, and uttering the moſt diſmal ſhouts and cries, according to the eaſtern cuſtom, on the deceaſe of any one of the inhabitants, and at the time of the performance of the funeral obſequies.

The bazars at Dahroot were very ill ſupplied, what they contained being chiefly confined to dates and ſugar-canes. The dwellings of the inhabitants, who were nearly naked, were filthy in the extreme; and to this ſource of diſeaſe, which may unqueſtionably be conſidered as one of the remote cauſes of plague, may be ſuperadded the ſpare and unwholeſome diet on which the Arabs ſubſiſt, together with the cuſtomary employment of the women and children, whom neceſſity obliges to collect the dung of animals for fuel. Perceiving that we were Engliſh, the natives brought to the germs fowls, geeſe, wild ducks, pigeons, eggs, and bread of a good quality, all of which articles were purchaſed at moderate prices.

The hindmoſt germ came up at five in the afternoon, and we inſtantly bore away with a fine breeze from the north-weſt. The wind becoming ſtill more favourable towards the evening, we ſteered a ſteady courſe, and reached Roſetta in ſafety about eleven at night.

On the morning of the 23d I went on ſhore, and waited on Colonel Barlow, commandant at Roſetta, who informed me that a ſerjeant had recently died there of the plague, having ſurvived the attack only 24 hours. Several fatal caſes of this diſeaſe having recently occurred among the Arabs, Greeks, and other inhabitants, the Colonel was preparing to fix his reſidence without the town, the more effectually to ſecure himſelf from infection. I was informed that ſo ſudden had been the attacks of the plague among the troops at Roſetta ſome little time before, and their fatal termination ſo ſpeedy, that ſeveral of the peſtiferous ſubjects had died on their way from the barracks to the hoſpital, and ſeveral others had fallen down in the ranks. A regiment of Sepoys, three hundred ſtrong, had ſuſtained a loſs of an hundred and twenty individuals, comprehending the women and children, to whom the diſeaſe had been equally fatal as to the men.

We were compelled, contrary to our inclination, to make ſome ſtay at Roſetta, in order to procure germs adapted to our voyage to Alexandria, thoſe employed on the Nile being of a peculiar conſtruction, which renders them unfit for a paſſage by ſea.

The bogaz, or bar, of Roſetta, at which the Nile forms a junction with the ſea, can be croſſed with ſafety in moderate weather only, and by veſſels of a particular conſtruction. On this account the trade of Roſetta is much limited. This bar is formed by ſand banks thrown up by the conteſt maintained between the rapid current of the Nile

and the waters of the ſea; and as theſe banks, or ſhoals, are conſtantly changing their poſition, the navigation over them is rendered extremely hazardous at particular ſeaſons of the year, more eſpecially to thoſe who are unaccuſtomed to the paſſage. When the wind blows freſh from the northward, with a high ſea, by which it is uſually accompanied, the bar is rendered impaſſable by the great number of ſhoals which are ſuddenly thrown up. Many fatal inſtances of the temerity of the Britiſh ſeamen had occurred in the courſe of the preceding ſummer, when it is ſaid that upwards of two hundred individuals periſhed in attempting this dangerous paſſage. It certainly ought not to be undertaken unleſs by thoſe who are in the conſtant practice of navigating between Roſetta and Alexandria. The Arabs wait invariably for calm weather, or for a moderate breeze from the ſouth, in either of which caſes the ſurf is kept down, and the paſſage effected with ſafety.

On the morning of the 24th I walked to Fort Julien, diſtant from Roſetta about five miles, and from the bogaz about a league. It is a ſquare fort, having in its centre a blockhouſe, and may be conſidered as a work of regular conſtruction. Plate XXI. contains an accurate delineation of this fort, which has been frequently mentioned in the memorable tranſactions of the Egyptian campaign. It contains alſo a repreſentation of one of the Nile boats.

The walk from Roſetta to Fort Julien is extremely agreeable, through woods of dates, and gardens filled with the choiceſt fruit trees, among the great variety of which may be comprehended the banana, the orange, the lemon, and the citron.

On my return to Roſetta I ſaw a young oſtrich which meaſured

about three feet and a half from the back, and, when in an erect poſture, from ſeven to eight feet from the head downwards. The ſize of theſe animals, when full grown, is enormous. In many inſtances they meaſure, in an upright poſition, from eleven to thirteen feet. Their extraordinary ſpeed affords the Arab who goes out in purſuit of them one of his beſt opportunities to diſplay his activity and addreſs. It, indeed, ſeldom happens that they can be overtaken without the aid of greyhounds; and for this reaſon the hunters who are not provided with this deſcription of dogs, ſeek a concealment whence they aſſail the animal when within the reach of the gun. Their object is to procure the beautiful feathers, which find a ready ſale, and to extract the fat, which is employed for culinary purpoſes. It is unneceſſary to ſpeak of the extraordinary ſize of the eggs, which is proportioned to that of the animal; but I muſt remark that in Egypt they form a part of the ornaments of the Turkiſh moſques, and even of the Chriſtian churches, from the roofs of which they are ſuſpended.

We learned on the 25th that Colonel Holloway and Major Hope had, with Mr. Stratton, ſecretary of legation, quitted Alexandria on the 15th, on their route to Conſtantinople. On account of the prevalence of that dreadful ſcourge, the plague, we were under the neceſſity of obſerving much circumſpection in our intercourſe with Roſetta, between which place and Alexandria all commerce was prohibited by land, by the Britiſh commander in chief, and a quarantine of twenty-one days ſtrictly enforced, in the caſe of arrivals by ſea for the latter deſtination.

The town of Roſetta is delightfully ſituated on the weſtern bank

of what was anciently denominated the Bolbitic branch of the Nile, but which at preſent bears its own name, at the diſtance of about ſeven or eight miles from the ſea. It lies to the north-weſt of Cairo, from which it is diſtant about an hundred and thirty miles, and from Alexandria by ſea forty. Its principal commerce conſiſts in the carriage of merchandize in general, and of European commodities in particular, conſigned from Alexandria, to be conveyed to Grand Cairo, and thence to be diſtributed throughout Egypt. It thus becomes the *entrepot* of the trade of that country; and in this point of view is of conſiderable importance.

The houſes of Roſetta are conſtructed of red burned bricks, and are lofty, many of them having four, and even five ſtories. They are pointed with white mortar, which gives them, when viewed from a diſtance, an air of neatneſs, at the ſame time that it renders their aſpect cheerful. The ſtreets are very narrow. On the whole, notwithſtanding it contains but few ſtriking public edifices, Roſetta muſt be conſidered as a handſome place by thoſe who have been accuſtomed to the ſight of mud huts, and the ſandy deſerts. The moſques and their minarets are, as well as the houſes, built with bricks, plaiſtered over and white-waſhed. In this ſtyle of external decorations, the natives poſſeſs, as well as the Turks, a peculiar excellence.

The population of Roſetta may be eſtimated at from eight to ten thouſand ſouls; but on a view of the great number of houſes which were uninhabited at the time of our ſtay there, it appeared to be capable of containing at leaſt treble the number. Its internal tranquillity was leſs diſturbed by the French invaſion of Egypt than that of any other place; a circumſtance which may probably have ariſen

from the milder diſpoſition of its inhabitants, whoſe commercial intercourſe with other nations has given them a ſofter poliſh.

The lively ſcene I had occaſion to witneſs at Roſetta, on my paſſage through that place in the preceding month of October, when the Britiſh troops commanded by General Baird were encamped in its vicinity, had completely diſappeared. The bazars were at that period well ſupplied with European commodities; while at the preſent they contained no other articles except ſuch as are to be found in all the bazars of Egypt and Turkey. The wharf on which the goods are landed is in length nearly a mile, and is provided with capacious warehouſes. This place appears moſt advantageouſly to the traveller who has made the journey thither from Alexandria acroſs the deſert, which brings him to the very walls of the gardens. It follows from this proximity of the deſert, that the cultivation is chiefly confined to the land which extends in the direction of the river. The Perſian wheels employed for the irrigation of the gardens and grounds, are worked by cows and buffaloes.

Immenſe quantities of wild ducks, teals, and widgeons, hover over the Nile, and are caught by the inhabitants with nets: they are large and finely flavoured, and are ſold uncommonly cheap. On the ſide of the Delta there are numerous flocks of fine ſnipes. Rabbits are expoſed for ſale at Roſetta, but are very ſcarce, as is the caſe throughout Egypt. The mutton is good, as is alſo after the inundation the fleſh of the buffalo, which is the only beef ſlaughtered for the table. The flocks of ſheep browze on the ſkirts of the deſert, in the foreſts of date-trees. The great dependance of the inhabitants for their ſupplies is on the luxuriant and fertile Delta, which pours forth its abun-

dant produce to adminiſter to the wants of man, and the riches of which will be inexhauſtible ſo long as the prolific waters of the Nile continue to diffuſe themſelves over its ſurface. That river finds employment for a conſiderable number of fiſhermen; but the fiſh it contains are ſmall, and not held in much eſtimation by Europeans.

The manufactures of Roſetta are principally confined to the weaving of cottons, ſhawls, and other articles of clothing, as well for the conſumption of its inhabitants, as for exportation; and to the making of baſkets and mats. The latter are formed of fine ruſhes, are very neat, and are in great requeſt throughout Egypt. The baſkets, named by the Arabs *couffa*, are employed for the package of rice. In each of theſe manufactures the native inhabitants are very expert.

The town of Roſetta contains a mixture of Arabs, Turks, Greeks, Jews, Copts, and Armenians; but the number of Chriſtians, or Franks, is very inconſiderable. Was it entirely in the hands of the latter, whoſe ſpirit of enterpriſe would perhaps induce them to attempt the removal of the dangerous bar at the entrance of the river, it would, in all probability, become rich and flouriſhing, by the very extenſive commerce it might be thus enabled to maintain. The predominating influence lies, however, with the Turks, who are incapable of engaging in any uſeful undertaking which demands exertion or activity.

The gardens to the north of Roſetta are very extenſive, and muſt be pleaſing to the admirers of pure and unembelliſhed nature. Neither order nor method has been conſulted in the diſpoſal of the parts, nor are there any of thoſe regular walks which are obſerved in the gardens of Europe. The lofty date-trees, planted in thick

cluſters, afford a pleaſing variety of foliage, and a new tint of colour, amidſt the banana, orange, lemon, pomegranate, and citron trees, which are every where ſcattered in wild diſorder. The vegetable productions for the table are diſpoſed with as little regularity, and are intermixed with cluſters of the henna, or Egyptian privet, which is cultivated in great abundance on account of the orange dye its dried leaves afford, to add to the fantaſtic ornaments of the Egyptian women. The avenues leading to theſe gardens, and thoſe by which they are ſurrounded, are very agreeable.

In a northern direction from Roſetta there are ſeveral moraſſes and ſwampy grounds, which, together with the rivulets or ditches of ſtagnant water left by the inundation of the Nile, there is every reaſon to preſume muſt be productive, in the ſummer months, of miaſma of the moſt dangerous kind. Notwithſtanding my viſit to Roſetta was ſo early as the month of February, the ſtagnant and putrid waters were become extremely offenſive in paſſing in a particular direction near the town; and as the northerly winds are the moſt prevalent, the miaſma muſt, ſuppoſing it to be generated by theſe cauſes, be readily conveyed to that place, ſo as to expoſe its inhabitants to all the effects of malignant and contagious diſeaſes. It is probably on this account, among others, that the plague is ſuppoſed to be more frequent at Roſetta than in any other part of Egypt. Elephantiaſis is alſo a very common complaint, more particularly among the women.

On the 28th, a ſignal having been made for that purpoſe, by the Reis, or maſter of a veſſel ſtationed expreſsly at the entrance of the Nile, and whoſe duty it is to give notice that the bogaz is open, the

germs laden with corn, and other productions, quitted Roſetta at an early hour in the morning for Alexandria. We were ſtill, however, detained by the want of germs.

In the mean time we learned that the brother of the Swediſh conſul at Alexandria had died there a few days before of plague; and ſuſpicions being entertained that the diſeaſe had been brought from Roſetta, the ſtricteſt orders for the enforcement of the quarantine regulations had been iſſued at the former place.

From the preceding date to the 3d of March the weather was ſo tempeſtuous as to prevent the poſſibility of the arrival of veſſels at Roſetta, or of their departure thence. We were conſequently ſtill waiting in the anxious expectation of the germs which were to convey us to Alexandria; and in the mean time our people were diſembarked on account of the ſtormy weather, and lodged in a houſe in the town.

I rode below the caſtle on the 4th, and obſerved that the bar was ſtill covered by a ſtrong ſurf, notwithſtanding the wind had fallen, and the weather become very pleaſant. I was concerned to hear that a new caſe of plague had juſt been diſcovered at Roſetta. The perſon who laboured under the attack was a Greek: he had, among other ſymptoms, three peſtilential tumors, and died in the evening of the above day.

As it was confidently reported on the 6th, that ſeveral caſes of plague occurred daily, and that the diſeaſe was faſt gaining ground at Roſetta, it was a ſingular ſatisfaction to us to be enabled to procure two germs to convey us thence to Alexandria; and in the evening our baggage was put on board.

At two in the morning of the 7th, we embarked; and our germs having dropped down to the bar, waited for the day-light, which would enable them to paſs it with ſafety. The wind blowing from a favourable point, the north-eaſt, and the ſea being tranquil, our paſſage over the bogaz, at ſun-riſe, was very agreeable, and free from every apprehenſion of danger. The bogaz, or bar, is in the ſhape of a creſcent; and is ſo formed by the projection of the land on each ſide of the river towards the ſea. On the eaſtern ſhore three beacons are erected to direct to the entrance of the river the courſe of the veſſels bound to Roſetta. Two diſtinct paſſages, ſituated on the oppoſite ſides of the land, are diſcernible, the one for the entrance of veſſels into this particular branch of the Nile, the other for their departure.

At one in the afternoon we landed at the peninſula leading to Alexandria, where we were to perform quarantine, agreeably to the regulations eſtabliſhed for veſſels arriving from Roſetta, and from the other places where the plague was ſuſpected to prevail. The greater part of our people remained in the germs, where they paſſed the night in expectation of the tents neceſſary for their debarkation.

We received our tents on the morning of the 8th, when we encamped, with our people, without the walls of the lazaretto, but ſubject, notwithſtanding, to the quarantine laws. All the individuals belonging to the miſſion were, as well as the crews of the germs, free from ſymptoms of infection. We were ſoon after viſited by our friends from Alexandria, and ſupplied with whatever could render our ſtate of confinement in any degree comfortable. Within the lazaretto were ſeveral Britiſh officers from Alexandria, and ſeveral

Turks recently arrived from Conſtantinople, who had been ordered to perform quarantine in conſequence of their having reſided near individuals who had ſunk under attacks of plague.

On the above day the firſt anniverſary of the landing in Egypt was celebrated by the Britiſh army.

On the 12th one of the centinels, a Sepoy, was tried by a court-martial, and ſentenced to be ſhot, for having ſuffered two Arab priſoners to make their eſcape from quarantine. The court was compoſed of native Indian officers, belonging to the Sepoy corps, with a Britiſh officer, who acted as judge-advocate. The Arabs who deſerted had been engaged in an attendance on ſome perſons ſuffering under plague, and conſequently expoſed to a great and manifeſt riſk all thoſe whom they might encounter in their flight. In the city of Alexandria, as well as on board the ſhipping in the harbour, ſeveral new caſes of plague had occurred, and had been admitted on the lazaretto ground.

Two fatal caſes of plague occurred within the lazaretto on the 14th: one of the ſubjects was a ſeaman, the other a private belonging to the 61ſt regiment.

Two detachments, one belonging to the 80th regiment, the other to Dillon's regiment, quitted the quarantine on the 15th.

On the 17th ſeveral veſſels bound to Smyrna and Conſtantinople, ſailed from the harbour of Alexandria; and on the 19th an Engliſh veſſel hove in ſight from the weſtward. On the latter day two plague patients, belonging to the regiments of Dillon and De Rolle, were received in the lazaretto.

The detachments compoſing the Britiſh military miſſion having

been found on examination to be in perfect health, we were releaſed from our quarantine on the morning of the 20th. I took up my quarters with Major Cookſon, of the royal artillery, with whom I was to remain until my departure for Conſtantinople.

The 21ſt being the anniverſary of the day on which Britiſh valour overcame the efforts of the French, in the ever memorable battle before Alexandria, by which the fate of Egypt was decided, it was celebrated with every demonſtration of joy by the Britiſh army. At noon the guns of the forts, and thoſe of the ſhips in the harbour, were diſcharged; and this was repeated at ſun-ſet, with the addition of a fine diſplay of ſky-rockets, &c.

On this occaſion the Indian army gave a ſumptuous dinner to the Britiſh commander in chief, and to all the officers, ſtill in Egypt, who were preſent at the above glorious action, in a moſque fitted up for the purpoſe. The perſons who were thus aſſembled amounted to an hundred and eighty, and were diſtributed at eight tables.

I paid a viſit to the Capitana Bey, on the 22d, to requeſt a paſſage to Rhodes, which he was ſo obliging as to promiſe us in a corvette about to ſail for that deſtination.

On the 23d I viſited the temple of Diana, the catacombs, and the baths of Cleopatra, ſituated to the weſtward of Alexandria, at the diſtance of about two miles. The temple, which is ſubterraneous, is cut out of the ſolid rock, and in entering it we were under the neceſſity of having recourſe to candles. The entrance had formerly been very ſmall and narrow, and the acceſs to the temple proportionally difficult; but in conſequence of the numerous viſits it had latterly received, the opening had been enlarged with conſiderable

labour. Within the temple there is a fine dome hewn in the rock; it has four gates, one of which ſerved for the entrance, while the others formed niches for the tombs, or ſarcophagi. Theſe gates had been adorned with ſculpture, a part of which ſtill remained. The ſubſtance of the rock is a calcareous ſtone. The paſſages and catacombs, which continue beyond the temple, afford a preſumption that there may be more of theſe temples within. Theſe paſſages were now, however, in many parts nearly choked up with earth, and with the bones of animals: but few human bones were diſcoverable. In the vicinity of the temple we deſcended into a lofty and capacious cavern, conjectured to have been anciently the place in which the bodies were embalmed. Beſides the paſſage on the land ſide, there appears to have been originally an acceſs to the temple by water, a ſmall creek running near to its entrance in front. Such an undertaking as the conſtruction of a temple hewn in a rock, and provided with a lofty dome, could not have been accompliſhed by the ancients without infinite pains and labour. The ſculptures over the door, among which are a creſcent, and a roſe in the centre, are very neatly executed.

CHAPTER XIX.

DEPARTURE FOR CONSTANTINOPLE—STORMY WEATHER—OBLIGED TO TAKE REFUGE IN THE ISLAND OF CASTEL ROSSO—ANCIENT CISTENE—SOME ACCOUNT OF CASTEL ROSSO—ISLAND OF RHODES—DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN AND ISLAND—ANCIENT HABITATION OF THE KNIGHTS—COLOSSUS OF RHODES—ANCIENT RHODES—STATE AND CULTIVATION OF THE ISLAND—THE ARSENAL—VILLAGES—DRESS—VEGETABLE PRODUCTIONS—DEPARTURE FROM RHODES—STANCHO—TOWN AND ISLAND OF STANCHO—POPULATION—AQUEDUCT—FOUNTAIN—GAME—COAST OF ANDOLIA—ISLAND OF SAMOS—SCALA-NOVA—ARRIVAL AT SCIO.

ON the 24th of March we embarked on board a corvette manned by Greeks, which did not, however, get under way until the morning of the 26th, when ſhe was warped out of the harbour of Alexandria by three large Turkiſh boats. The fort at the point of the peninſula having fired a ſhot to bring us to, the anchor was dropped to wait for our clearance.

On the morning of the 27th we ſailed out of the harbour with the wind at eaſt. The weather continuing moderate, and the breeze favourable, we made the iſland of Candia on the 29th, diſtant from us about fifty miles to the weſtward. In this ſituation we bore away for Rhodes.

On the 30th at noon we had a ſtrong gale from the caſt, which increaſed ſo much towards the evening, that we were obliged to

take in nearly the whole of our ſails. The gale continued during the night, and our little veſſel laboured ſo much, that we felt ſome apprehenſion for our ſafety.

On the morning of the 31ſt, before break of day, our captain having diſcovered a light ahead, bore away from the land, to wait for the day-light, which would enable him to aſcertain the courſe he was to ſteer. He was ignorant of our real ſituation, but ſuppoſed the land to be the iſland of Candia, which we had deſcried before the gale. At day-break we drew in towards the coaſt in the hope of finding a port; and at length diſcovered, through a thick haze, the bold and lofty mountains of Candia, covered with ſnow, together with a town and ſmall fort. At ſun ſet the wind ſhifted to the weſtward, and we bore away to the north-eaſt. In the night it became contrary, accompanied by a rough ſea.

Finding it impoſſible, on the morning of the 1ſt of April, to clear the iſland, we tacked and ſtood the ſame courſe as on the preceding day, towards the weſtern coaſt. At noon the wind having ſhifted to the weſtward, we bore up for the land. In the afternoon we had a heavy gale from the north-eaſt, which carried us conſiderably to the weſtward.

On the 2d, in the morning, we bore away with a north-weſt wind to the eaſtward, with a view to clear the eaſtern point of the iſland, abreaſt of which we found ourſelves at one o'clock P. M. At this time the gale increaſed in violence, with heavy ſhowers of rain.

On the 3d we were driven to the eaſtward by a ſtrong gale from the north-weſt, the force of which was augmented to ſuch a degree in the evening, that the waves beat over our veſſel with an impe-

tuous fury, threatening every moment to plunge us in the dreadful abyſs. In this perilous ſituation, drifting under our bare poles, we continued until the following morning at day-break, when the ſtorm abated gradually, and we once more made ſail. We ſhortly after deſcried land to the eaſtward of us, and having ſteered in that direction, with a favourable breeze, came to anchor at two in the afternoon in the bay of the iſland of Caſtel Roſſo, on the coaſt of Aſia Minor, to our great ſatisfaction and content, after the repeated and violent gales we had had to encounter ſince our departure from Alexandria, and the imminent peril to which we had been expoſed by that of the preceding day.

Almoſt immediately after our arrival, I landed at the town of Caſtel Roſſo, the ancient Ciſtene, ſituated at the extremity of the bay, on a ſolid rock, and built in the form of a creſcent. The iſland conſiſts entirely of rocks, from which the materials have been drawn for the conſtruction of the houſes. The entrance into the bay is fine and romantic. In the centre and more elevated part of the town there is a caſtle, on which ſeveral guns are mounted. The iſland having formerly belonged to the Venetians, they had built this caſtle, and taken ſome pains to fortify the rock: the former has, ſince that time, been rebuilt by the Turks. The inhabitants are for the greater part Greeks, with a few Turks. There are ſcarcely any productions on the iſland, on the rocky ſurface of which a few goats and ſmall cows browze, and pick up a ſcanty ſubſiſtence. There is, however, an excellent harbour for ſhipping, with a good anchorage ground, and a conſtant ſupply of freſh water, collected from the rains in tanks, or reſervoirs, placed at the foot or at the ſides of the moun-

tains. The iſland of Caſtel Roſſo is diſtant from Rhodes about eighty miles, in an eaſtern direction.

On the morning of the 5th the wind ſhifted to the eaſtward, and afforded us a favourable opportunity to proceed to Rhodes, our deſtined port; but our ſails had been ſo much ſplit and damaged by the violence of the gales, that it required the whole of the day to repair them. I landed, and went into the town, the ſtreets of which are the moſt extraordinary that can be imagined, conſiſting of narrow paſſages cut out in the rock, which obliged us to aſcend ſtep by ſtep from one ſtone to another, in examining the different parts of the town. The inhabitants had a healthy appearance, with very agreeable features. Several caicks, and a veſſel from Smyrna, were at anchor in the bay.

We got under way on the 6th, at eight in the morning, with a gentle breeze from the eaſt, which died away ſhortly after, and left us becalmed nearly for the whole of the day between the iſland and the land of Aſia Minor. In the evening a weſterly breeze ſprung up, and we bore away. On the following morning the wind blew from the north-eaſt: we deſcried Rhodes ſoon after day-light, diſtant from thirty to forty miles. We had fine weather during the day, but from the ſcantineſs of the wind made a ſlow progreſs.

On the 8th the wind had changed to the north, ſo as to oblige us to make frequent tacks. At half paſt one o'clock P. M. we anchored in the harbour of Rhodes, and immediately went on ſhore to make our compliments to the governor. He paid us much attention, and procured us a houſe for our reſidence during our ſtay in the iſland. The habitation which he aſſigned to us was very pleaſantly ſituated in

the Greek town. We returned, however, on board in the evening, to land a part of our baggage.

On the morning of the 9th I viſited the different quarters of the town, which is of conſiderable extent. The houſes are built of a white free-ſtone, procured in abundance on the iſland, and are very neat. The ſtreets, which are kept in the niceſt order, are very prettily paved with marble pebbles brought from the beach, and diſpoſed with great taſte. The inhabitants are a mixture of Turks, Jews, and Greeks, the latter of whom are the moſt numerous. A diſtinct quarter being aſſigned to each, it may be ſaid that there are in Rhodes three towns, which are accordingly thus denominated after the different nations. The iſland of Rhodes is eſtimated to contain about fifteen thouſand inhabitants, the Greeks being in every part more numerous than the Turks and Jews.

One of the ſtreets of the town of Rhodes, called *La Rue des Chevaliers*, contains the houſes which were formerly inhabited by the knights, and which are ſtill in a tolerable ſtate of repair, notwithſtanding ſeveral of them were erected at ſo early a date as towards the cloſe of the thirteenth century. Much pains had been beſtowed on the maſonry and other external embelliſhments, among which I recognized, on the fronts of ſeveral of the houſes, the arms with the croſſes of Jeruſalem and Rhodes, ſtill in a very perfect condition. The knights had erected a regular fortification, which, as well as the other works ſurrounding the town, is ſtrong, extenſive, and well built. With a little labour and expence, indeed, theſe fortreſſes might be put in an excellent condition.

I viſited the bazars, which were well ſupplied with various com-

modities. The inhabitants in general have a healthy look, and very agreeable features. The Greek and Jewiſh women and children are pretty, but wear a very unbecoming dreſs, with a large bundle of handkerchiefs and wrappers on the head, which have a diſagreeable effect.

The town of Rhodes has two harbours; one for large veſſels, the other for ſmall craft. The former is ſquare, and tolerably capacious, but open and expoſed to the north-eaſt and eaſterly winds. Tradition reports, that the celebrated coloſſus ſtood acroſs the mouth of the great harbour, and that between the legs of this ſtupendous figure ſhips uſed to ſail. The inhabitants ſtill direct the attention of the traveller to the points on which its feet are ſaid to have reſted.

The little harbour, ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the other, and of the town, is more particularly calculated for caicks and other ſmall craft, as the entrance to it is by a very narrow channel. The arſenal is ſituated at the upper end of this harbour.

Several veſſels came into the harbour on the 10th, ſuppoſed to be from Alexandria. The governor having ſupplied us with mules and muleteers, we rode to the north ſide of the iſland, and proceeded to the ſpot which was the ſite of ancient Rhodes, diſtant from the modern town about four or five miles. It ſtood on a very lofty mountain, which we had ſome labour and difficulty to aſcend, and which required more than half an hour's exertion, through winding paths which led over rocks and buſhy thickets. The ſides of the mountain are covered with lofty firs, oaks, and aſh-trees, together with thick bruſh wood of myrtle and maſtic trees. On the ſummit we

found the ruins of walls, and of a fort and other works, with the veſtige of a building, which appeared to have been a monaſtery. In each of the angles of the domes, or vaulted roofs, of the apartments, the croſſes of Jeruſalem and Rhodes were ſtill diſcernible.

From the mountain we had a fine view of the ſurrounding country, which is pleaſingly diverſified, conſiſting partly of high rocky grounds, the rugged ſurface of which contraſts with the beautiful and extenſive vallies beneath. The elevated and rocky territory is in ſome parts covered by a ſoft calcareous ſtone, while in others it is of a ſandy texture, with aggregations of round marble pebbles, ſimilar to thoſe found on the ſea-ſhore. Theſe pebbles are not only employed for the pavement of the ſtreets, but alſo of the court-yards and floors of the houſes, where they are diſpoſed with great taſte, and have a very pleaſing effect.

The vallies are cultivated with great care, and yield abundant crops of wheat and barley, with a ſmall proportion of oats. The vineyards are encloſed by ſtone walls; and round theſe encloſures there are large plantations of fig and olive-trees. In the villages which are interſperſed, the houſes are built of white ſtone; they are ſmall, but very neat. To render the ſcene ſtill more pictureſque, large oaks, firs, and aſh-trees, are planted on the ſides of the mountains, and in the ſpots the leaſt ſuſceptible of cultivation. Every part of the iſland is ſupplied with excellent water, collected from the ſprings which the rains have formed in their deſcent from the mountainous parts. The high lands are covered with a variety of fragrant herbs, which yield a delightful perfume; and contain enclo-

ſures for the culture of the different fruits, which, as well as the vegetables, are of kinds ſimilar to thoſe I have already noticed in ſpeaking of Egypt and Syria.

In paſſing through one of the Greek villages, we entered the church, which, among other very pretty decorations, contained ſeveral ſubjects and figures ſculptured in wood with much neatneſs and ability.

The iſland abounds with hares, woodcocks, partridges, ſnipes, and wild ducks. The breed of horſes is ſmall and inſignificant, the mules and aſſes being employed as beaſts of burden. The cows are ſmall; but the breeds of ſheep, goats, and pigs, are the ſame as in Turkey.

The bread is of an excellent quality; and the wine, the produce of the vineyards, tolerably good, and very cheap. From the dried figs the inhabitants diſtil the ſpirit called rackay, with the addition of aniſe ſeeds, and the peels of lemons and oranges, to give it a rich flavour. This liquor, with the aid of a ſirup made ſimply from ſugar, is denominated by the Italians *roſolio*.

Rhodes may on the whole be conſidered as a very ſalubrious, fruitful, and agreeable iſland, the ſeaſons being never in the extremes, and the weather almoſt invariably moderate. We had been ſo long accuſtomed to the mud huts, and to the barren and ſandy deſerts of Egypt, where, with the exception of the charming plains of the Delta, there was ſo little to gratify the view, that our preſent reſidence appeared to us almoſt a paradiſe.

It was now ſix years ſince the iſland had been viſited by the plague, which, at that time, however, had made a dreadful havoc. The inhabitants are occaſionally expoſed, during the hotter months,

to the attacks of intermittent fevers, which appear to me to have their ſource in the miaſma thrown off by a ſmall ſpot of marſhy ground, and a piece of ſtagnant water, on the north ſide, and almoſt contiguous to the town. The climate, however, is in general very healthy; and there are among them many inſtances of longevity.

In the arſenal of Rhodes veſſels are conſtructed of fir, which is either the growth of the iſland, or brought from Caramania. Having had the aſſiſtance of ſeveral Britiſh and Swediſh ſhip-builders of eminence, the workmen, who are excluſively Greeks, are become tolerably expert in their employment. The inhabitants of Rhodes pay but little attention to fiſhing; and the fiſh we procured there was but of an indifferent quality.

Several caicks ſailed out of the harbour of Rhodes on the 12th, ſuppoſed to be bound for Marmarice. The Turkiſh inhabitants were preparing to celebrate the Biram Courbam, which was to commence on the following day.

I made an excurſion to ſeveral of the villages adjacent to the town of Rhodes, one of which, inhabited by Turks, called Ezgourah, is very delightfully ſituated in the midſt of oak, aſh, plane, and olive-trees, ſo thickly planted, that it appears to be in the centre of a wood. In its vicinity are two other villages, one of which, named Coucekinoh, is inhabited excluſively by Greeks; and the other, Caudeley, by Jews. The former have a ſtill more conſiderable village, called Treandah, ſituated nearer to the town, on the weſtern ſhore. In the environs of theſe villages much corn is produced; and they are beſides rendered very agreeable, as well by the vineyards which are interſperſed, as by the fine orange groves belonging to many of the

inhabitants of the town, who retire to the villages during the warmer months, and alſo at thoſe times when the plague happens to be prevalent.

The Biram Courbam, which commenced on the 13th, was announced at Rhodes by diſcharges from the guns of the fort. We paid a viſit to the governor, whoſe uſage it is on this particular day to receive the compliments of all the inhabitants of a certain rank and deſcription, who of courſe diſplay all their finery, as is alſo the cuſtom with the inferior claſſes during this feſtival.

The inhabitants in general appear to live in great eaſe. The dreſs of the lower claſs of Greeks, as well in the town as in the villages, conſiſts of a cotton garment, which has a very neat appearance. This dreſs is not, however, to be ſeen in the villages unleſs on Sundays and on days of feſtivity: on the working days a brown jacket is worn, with untanned boots. The Greek women of this claſs alſo wear a cotton dreſs; but thoſe of the town diſtinguiſh themſelves from the female villagers by the addition of a red veſt and petticoat. The head-dreſs, conſiſting of coloured handkerchiefs as before deſcribed, is extremely unbecoming. On the veſt three large roſes of plated metal are worn, placed one above the other. The Greeks of the ſuperior claſſes, whether males or females, are habited nearly in the ſame way as thoſe in the Chriſtian ſuburbs of the Turkiſh capital.

I rode on the 14th to the village of Treandah, and obſerved the inhabitants buſied in preparing the land for the cotton, which is cultivated very ſucceſsfully on the iſland. Among the vegetable productions I noticed beans of an excellent quality, together with arti-

chokes, cabbages, and cauliflowers, all good in their kinds. In general the cultivated grounds are very rich.

On the 17th, we made an engagement with the Reis, or captain, of a caick, to convey us to Conſtantinople, which he would not conſent to do for a leſs ſum than eight hundred and fifty piaſtres (more than ſixty pounds Engliſh). We bound him down, however, to touch at the different iſlands of the Archipelago which we were deſirous to viſit.

At eleven in the morning of the 19th we embarked with our baggage on board the caick, and immediately ſailed for Stanco, but with ſo inconſiderable a breeze, that the crew were obliged to have recourſe to the large oars, or ſweeps, with which theſe veſſels are conſtantly provided, and which are extremely uſeful in navigating among the iſlands. We made ſo little way, in ſpite of every exertion, that it was night before we paſſed Cape Crio. At day-break we were diſtant from Stanco about fifteen miles.

During the morning of the 20th, the weather ſtill continuing calm, our people were again obliged to have recourſe to their ſweeps; but at noon the wind freſhened, and enabled us to reach Stanco, in the harbour of which we anchored at half paſt two o'clock. We landed, and after having paid our reſpects to the governor, took up our abode in the houſe of one of the Greek inhabitants. In the evening the wind blew ſo ſtrong from the eaſt-north-eaſt, that our Reis was under ſome apprehenſion for the ſafety of his veſſel, and carried out four anchors for her ſecurity, the gale threatening to drive her on the ſhore, which was to leeward. The wind was favourable

to the profecution of our voyage; and the Reis manifeſted ſo much impatience to leave Stanco, that we promiſed to embark very ſpeedily.

The town of Stanco is defended by a caſtle, and by an old fortification. The ſtreets are narrow; but the houſes, which are built of ſtone, and plaiſtered, with flat roofs, or terraces, are neat in their appearance. The bazars are well ſupplied with fruits and vegetables. The iſland produces an abundance of lemons, from which the inhabitants were at this time buſied in ſqueezing the juice, to put it into barrels deſtined for the markets of Conſtantinople and Ruſſia. For this traffic a veſſel was waiting in the harbour. The wine made in this iſland is of an inferior quality. Stanco is the Cos of the ancients; and on this account we purchaſed the ſeeds of the lettuce which bears that name, ſo deſervedly eſteemed throughout Europe.

The population of the iſland of Stanco is eſtimated at about four thouſand ſouls, of whom one half are Turks, and the other half may be conſidered as conſiſting of an equal number of Greeks and Jews. To each of theſe nations a diſtinct quarter is aſſigned in the town. The governor having procured us mules, we rode into the interior of the iſland, attended by a guide, and accompanied by three of the inhabitants, among whom was the Greek at whoſe houſe we reſided. The town and environs of Stanco are ſupplied with water by an aqueduct, which has its ſource on the ſummit of an adjacent mountain, to which we rode. It is called Vohreeney, and is diſtant from the town about five miles. In aſcending the mountain, we had to follow our guide by ſeveral rugged and winding paths, which at length conducted us to the ſource. Over the ſpring a building is erected; and a narrow paſſage, nearly an hundred feet in length,

conſtructed in maſonry, leads to the rock. We paſſed through this paſſage with the help of lights, and came to a circular elevated chamber, having a vaulted roof, beneath which we perceived the hole in the rock whence the water iſſues inceſſantly in a copious ſtream. It enters the aqueduct by a narrow channel, and is thus conducted, round the interpoſing mountains, to Stanco, leaving on its way a portion of its ſupplies, collected in open reſervoirs, for the uſe of men and cattle.

On our return we took a different route, and paſſed through ſeveral villages lying to the weſt of Stanco, the environs of which were principally occupied by fields of bearded wheat and barley, which were in ear, and had a very promiſing appearance. We met alſo with ſeveral vineyards, and gardens of lemon-trees, which bore an immenſity of fruit. The fig, almond, pomegranate, and mulberry-trees were cultivated in ſtone encloſures, which gave to the face of the country a neat and compact appearance. From the ſummits of the mountains over which we rode, we had a diſtinct view of the ſuburbs of Stanco, ſituated in a fine and extenſive plain, lying in a direction eaſt and weſt of the town; as well as of the low country towards the ſea-ſhore. On the ſides of the mountains a few firs, cypreſs, and olive-trees are ſcattered; but the country in general, whatever may be its fertility, is not ſo abundant in trees and other vegetable productions as Rhodes. The partridges natural to the iſland are very large, being nearly of the ſize of a pullet, with red legs, and the other characteriſtic diſtinctions of thoſe of the coaſt of Barbary. We ſaw ſeveral braces of them in our excurſion, and a conſiderable number of quails. In general the iſland of Stanco appears to abound with

game. With reſpect to its riſing population, the children of the peaſants are numerous, well nouriſhed, robuſt, and of agreeable features, indicating, in their general appearance, the comparately eaſy circumſtances of thoſe to whom they belong. The iſland was, at the time of our viſit, in a very healthy ſtate, not having been viſited by the plague during the laſt five years.

Early in the morning of the 23d the Reis of our caick paid us a viſit to announce to us the favourable ſtate of the weather for the proſecution of our voyage. We embarked in conſequence, with our baggage, at eleven o'clock A. M. and ſailed out of the harbour of Stanco. The wind blowing a pretty ſtrong gale from the north-weſt, we were, notwithſtanding the flattering proſpect which the Reis had held out to us, obliged to beat up againſt it with great perſeverance until four in the afternoon, when we anchored in a bay on the coaſt of Anadolia, diſtant from the town of Stanco from fifteen to eighteen miles to the north-eaſt. We landed at the village of Chatalcar, ſituated in the bay, the land in the environs of which was laid out in corn fields, interſperſed with fig, almond, and other trees. The oxen employed in the fields for ploughing are of a very handſome breed, but not large.

On the morning of the 24th, the wind having changed to the north-eaſt, we ſailed at ſix o'clock; and were in ſight, two hours after, of the iſland of Patmos, being cloſe in with Calamo, Lero, and ſeveral other ſmall iſlands. At half paſt four in the afternoon we anchored in a ſmall bay on the coaſt of Anadolia, near to a village called by the Turks Ballat, inhabited by Greeks. The wind having become more favourable at eleven o'clock A. M. had enabled us to

ſtretch over from Calamo to the coaſt of Anadolia, which being conſtantly infeſted by pirates, of whom our Reis entertained great apprehenſions, the arms on board the caick, conſiſting of muſkets, piſtols, and ſabres, were put in readineſs, and the one half of the crew ſtationed to keep watch during the night. The bay in which we were anchored is diſtant from fifteen to twenty miles from the entrance of the little bogaz of Samos, leading into the paſſage of Scalanova. At nine P. M. the wind ſhifted to the ſouth-eaſt; and the fears of our Reis relative to the pirates being augmented, he was induced to make an attempt to get out of the bay, for which purpoſe the crew had recourſe to the ſweeps.

On the morning of the 25th it blew a freſh gale from the north, with heavy clouds, and a thick haze of the atmoſphere. At eight o'clock we were oppoſite to a town which we conjectured to be Cora, in the iſland of Samos. We entered the bogaz at half paſt nine; but in conſequence of the wind failing us, our crew had again recourſe to the ſweeps. At two o'clock P. M. we anchored in a bay on the north-eaſt ſide of the iſland of Samos, having in its front a ſmall iſland, or rather a rock, called the rock of Praſoniſi. We found in the bay a caick bound from Rhodes to Scio. We were told that there was a town within two leagues of us; but were prevented from landing by the rains which fell during the greater part of the day. On the ſides of the mountains, and in the adjacent vallies, we obſerved ſeveral fine vineyards.

We were prevented from ſailing on the 26th by a gale from the north-eaſt, which was ſo violent, that, notwithſtanding this was a favourable point for our deſtination, our Reis was unwilling to put

to ſea. As it rained at the time, we landed between the ſhowers, and made an excurſion to the neighbouring mountains. We paſſed through ſeveral vallies, the ſoil of which was rich and of a reddiſh colour, and the cultivation not neglected. The mountains are compoſed of rocks, of blue and white marble, blended with a ſtone called the ſatin ſtone: in the parts ſuſceptible of cultivation they are planted with olive-trees, firs, the maſtic, the arbutus, and other trees and ſhrubs. We did not meet with any dwellings; but paſſed two or three ſmall caves, which appeared to be deſtined to receive the grapes when ripe: for the purpoſe of containing the juice, after it has been expreſſed from the fruit, we ſaw in each of theſe caves a ſmall ciſtern. From the ſprings which iſſued from the rocks we procured excellent water.

At five in the morning of the 27th we got under way, but were ſoon after becalmed. At ſeven o'clock we had a gentle breeze from the weſtward; and bore away as ſoon as we had weathered the north-eaſt point of the iſland, Scalanova being diſtant from us about fifteen or twenty miles to the eaſt. We were becalmed for ſeveral hours; and at half paſt two o'clock P. M. were under the neceſſity of entering a fine bay on the north ſide of the iſland, where we came to anchor. We landed, and walked to the vineyards, which were in a very flouriſhing ſtate. Among the ſhrubs which grew at the ſides of the mountains, we noticed the juniper, the berries on which were uncommonly large. Three of our crew were ſent to a neighbouring town, called by the Turks Vati, diſtant from the bay about a league and a half, to procure bread, and the other articles of which we ſtood in need. We had ourſelves made an arrangement to land

on the following morning; but our Reis diſappointed us by getting under way before day-light. His ſudden departure was occaſioned by the dread he ſtill entertained of the pirates, who are ſaid conſtantly to lurk in the vicinity of this iſland. The northern ſide, which we were now coaſting, is principally laid out in vineyards: the land is lofty and irregular.

By the help of occaſional light winds from the north-weſt, we croſſed the gulf of Scalanova at ten o'clock A. M. The calms which prevailed at intervals rendered the ſea ſo ſmooth, that its ſurface had the appearance of being covered with oil. In croſſing the gulf, our men were obliged to labour very hard at the ſweeps. A little after ſun-ſet we anchored on the coaſt of Anadolia.

We ſailed at midnight; and at ſeven in the morning of the 29th paſſed by Cickey Bourun, having the iſland of Scio ahead of us, diſtant about twenty-five miles. The wind was ſo ſcanty, with occaſional calms, that, in ſpite of every exertion made by the crew of our veſſel, we did not reach Scio until half paſt one of the morning of the 30th. At ſeven o'clock we landed at the town of Scio, which is called by the Turks Circas.

CHAPTER XX.

APPEARANCE AND DRESS OF THE GREEK WOMEN OF THE ISLAND OF SCIO —LIGHT HOUSES—GREEK CONVENT AT NEHAHMONEE—CURIOUS DECORATIONS—SOIL AND CULTIVATION OF THE ISLAND—SCHOOL OF HOMER—GUM MASTIC—DEL CAMPO—POPULATION — TOWN OF SCIO—STREETS—MARKETS—WINES—PORT OF SCIO—PASSAGE TO SMYRNA—POPULATION OF THE TOWN OF SCIO—CHURCHES—GENERAL HOSPITALS —HOSPITAL FOR LEPERS—SOME ACCOUNT OF THIS DISEASE—GENERAL DISEASES—MEDICINAL SPRING—DEPARTURE FROM SCIO—MITYLENE—LESBOS—TOWN OF CASTRO—MARKETS—TAVERNS—OIL—POPULATION —FRUIT—ISLAND OF TENEDOS—TOWN AND FORTS—COMMODITIES—ISLE OF RABBITS—BANKS OF THE SCAMANDER—PLAIN OF TROY—TOMB OF PATROCLUS—COMBCALLY—SHENNACALLY—ARRIVAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

AS ſoon as we were landed at Scio we paid our reſpects to the Turkiſh commandant, and to the Britiſh conſul, Signor Giovanni Giuduchi, who was ſo obliging as to procure us an excellent houſe belonging to the Franciſcan convent, which had been ſelected for the reſidence of Lord Elgin, his Lordſhip being ſhortly expected at this iſland for the recovery of his health. Having landed our baggage, we took poſſeſſion of our new habitation, and afterwards walked in the town. We were not a little ſtruck with the novelty of the dreſs of the Greek women, who had put on their gayeſt attire, it being the feſtival of the bleſſed Virgin. On this account the greater part of the bazars were ſhut.

The dreſs to which I have alluded is ſo extremely ſingular, that I am perſuaded the reader will not be diſpleaſed at my attempting to deſcribe it at ſome length. The head-dreſs is ſomewhat agreeable, and conſiſts of a ſkull-cap, embroidered in gold, having a coloured wrought handkerchief paſſed round it, which leaves the embroidery in the centre of the cap uncovered. In ſome inſtances the head is ſimply covered by a white handkerchief; and the hair is occaſionally cut ſhort, while by others of theſe females it is left flowing in ringlets down the back. They wear a kind of ſhort ſpencer of green ſilk or ſatin, the inſide of the ſleeves being ſtuffed with cotton, to give to the arms an appearance of plumpneſs. The gold embroidered cuffs, which reach nearly to the elbows, are turned back. Over this ſpencer they have a wide outer veſt, paſſed round the body, and reaching to the knees only, which is plaited in ſuch a way as to make the wearer appear of an enormous ſize, and as if clad in a wide but ſhort hoop. This outer garment is either of green, or of pink ſatin, or ſilk; but the former of theſe colours is the moſt prevalent. A ſhort apron of ſilk or of ſatin, which is ſometimes embroidered, and ſometimes made of flowered cottons of different colours, reaches from the boſom to the knees. The white cotton petticoat is worn ſo ſhort, that the red embroidered garters are ſeen intentionally hanging beneath it: the ſtockings are white, as are alſo the ſlippers, or ſhoes, which are worn down at the heel, but fancifully decorated with coloured ſilk ribbons, and otherwiſe very elegantly ornamented. Some of theſe females diſplay the upper part of the boſom, which is covered by others with a handkerchief. They are in general very fair, have agreeable features, and a fine and ſtriking phyſiognomy.

In this iſland, indeed, the complexion both of the Greek and Turkiſh women is good; but the former, not content with that which nature has liberally beſtowed on them, endeavour to embelliſh it by having recourſe to art. I allude here to the Greek women who inhabit the town of Scio: they go always unveiled, and when they put on their gay garments, are highly rouged, or painted.

When a Turk eſpouſes one of theſe females, the children whom ſhe bears to him are educated in the Mahomedan faith, while the mother is permitted to continue in the practice of her own religion.

Two light-houſes are erected at Scio to direct the courſe of the veſſels ſailing into the harbour, in which ſeveral caicks and other veſſels were lying at anchor at the time of our arrival. As ſoon as we had dined, the conſul conducted us to a ſpot near the ſea-ſhore, where a conſiderable number of Greeks of each ſex were aſſembled to celebrate the feſtival to which I have already alluded, and to diſplay their fine dreſſes, which is every where one of the predominant paſſions of that nation. It was truly a gay and lively ſcene, which might have vied with that of our Kenſington Gardens, or of the Park of St. James, in the ſeaſon favourable to promenades. Several hundreds of females, in the dreſs I have deſcribed, were aſſembled; and throughout the company there was a general air of neatneſs, combined with great decorum of conduct. Several circular dances were formed according to the uſage of the Greeks.

On the 1ſt of May, having procured mules, we made a morning's excurſion into the interior of the iſland, to viſit the Greek convent at Nehahmonee, diſtant from the town of Scio about five miles.

The road over which we had to paſs was rocky, and in every reſpect ſo bad, that our mules employed a ſpace of two hours and a half to reach the convent. On our arrival we entered the chapel, which is beautifully ornamented with moſaic work, formed of fine ſpecimens of the different marbles collected in the iſland. Theſe marbles are diſpoſed with great taſte, more eſpecially in the dome of the chapel, where they are blended with pieces of coloured glaſs, and of gilt ſtone, retained by a kind of cement, ſo as to repreſent a variety of ſcriptural ſubjects and figures. Each of the bits of glaſs, or portions of ſtone, does not exceed, in its ſquare, the fourth part of an inch; and the whole muſt have been wrought with immenſe labour.

Within the walls of the convent, which was founded by Conſtantine the Great, there is a fine ciſtern, or reſervoir, of excellent water, collected partly by the rains, and partly from a ſpring ſituated at its inferior part. Its dimenſions are fifty feet by thirty; and the roof, which forms a kind of terrace to intercept the rains in their deſcent, is ſupported by two rows of columns.

On our quitting the convent, we aſcended the mountains in its vicinity, which are extremely lofty, and have their rocky ſurfaces covered with firs. The vallies, which are laid out in corn-fields and vineyards, have a poor and ſteril ſoil, which is only rendered in any degree productive by great labour and perſeverance. Fig, olive, pomegranate, almond, and mulberry-trees are interſperſed, the latter being deſtined for the nouriſhment of the breed of ſilk worms, which are a great ſource of revenue to the inhabitants, a conſiderable manufactory of ſilks being carried on at Scio, as well for home conſumption as for exportation. A great part of the iſland is ſtill in an

uncultivated ſtate, owing to the rocks which are every where interpoſed, and the general bad condition of the ſoil. To ſupply, therefore, the wants of a very conſiderable population, amounting from forty to fifty thouſand ſouls, whoſe conſumption far exceeds the produce which the land is, by every induſtrious exertion, made to afford, the inhabitants are under the neceſſity of importing both corn and cattle from Anadolia, and from the other adjacent countries.

Having returned to the convent to take leave, we partook of the refreſhments which were offered to us by the holy fathers, and departed for Scio. The convent of Nahahmonee beſtows lodging and entertainment during three days on all who, on their travels, ſolicit that indulgence, without any inquiry being made relative to the religion they profeſs. We were told that three hundred perſons reſide within this ſanctuary, which is ſo extenſive that it appears like a ſmall village. Of this number forty are prieſts who perform maſs, and adminiſter to the other duties of their ſacred calling; while the caloyers, or lay brothers, who are the moſt numerous, cultivate the lands aſſigned to them by the convent, and are furniſhed with a lodging, together with a daily allowance of proviſions and wine. On the demiſe of theſe lay brothers the lands revert to the convent, which beſide takes poſſeſſion of all the property they leave behind. They are allowed to marry; but in this caſe cannot become prieſts, ſhould they even be without iſſue, although the prieſts themſelves are not ſtrictly bound to the obſervance of celibacy. When the latter marry, they wear a white fillet round the rim of the black cap which forms a part of their coſtume.

In our return homewards we paſſed near the valley in which is

ſituated the hoſpital appropriated for the leprous ſubjects of all the iſlands of the Archipelago. As we purpoſed, however, to viſit it at a more convenient opportunity, it will be deſcribed in another place. It was ſix in the evening before we reached our habitation at Scio.

We viſited on the 2d the houſes of ſeveral of the principal Greek inhabitants of Scio. They are capacious, lofty, well built, and handſomely finiſhed withinſide, after the Chineſe faſhion. The materials employed for their conſtruction conſiſt of marble, and of two different kinds of ſtone, one of which is collected on the iſland, and the other brought from Eſca Stamboul, near the ſite of Troy. The latter is ſold at an extravagant price; and as labour is rated very high at Scio, theſe edifices muſt have been built at a very conſiderable expence.

We proceeded afterwards to the ſpot where the celebrated poet Homer is ſaid to have kept his ſchool. Whatever diſagreements there may be among hiſtorians relative to the birth-place of this extraordinary man, it ſeems to be generally allowed that he had choſen Scio as his reſidence at the time he followed the avocation of a ſchool-maſter. Our road, to the north of the town, was along the ſea-ſhore; and after a walk of nearly two hours and a half, our guide conducted us to a rock, at a little diſtance from the ſea, which, as we were told it contained the claſſic object of our viſit, we aſcended with a ſatisfaction bordering on enthuſiaſm. In the centre of the rock a kind of table is hewn out, behind which it is conjectured the orator was poſted; and around it we perceived the remains of the ſeats, likewiſe hewn out of the rock, where the ſcholars are ſuppoſed to have been ſeated. Having procured ſeveral ſmall fragments of

the mutilated table, and of other parts of the rock, as memorials of our viſit, we retired to a groupe of fine trees in the vicinity, to repoſe from our fatigues, and ſhelter ourſelves from the ſcorching heat, beneath their ſhade. Near to this cluſter of trees there is a fountain of cool and delicious water. It is one of the favourite retreats of the Turks and other inhabitants of the iſland during the warmer months. Several neat villages are interſperſed on the ſides of the mountains, ſurrounded by well cultivated encloſures of corn, vines, lentils, and other vegetable productions.

We walked in the evening to the public promenade of Scio, filled with the better ſort of inhabitants of both ſexes, all in their gay and holiday attire. Several of the ladies wore on the head bunches of flowers, as if dreſſed for an aſſembly. It may not be improper to notice here, that inſtead of the outer veſt of ſilk, or ſatin, deſcribed above, the females of an inferior claſs wear a veſt of green cloth of the ſame hideous and diſagreeable faſhion.

On the morning of the 3d we rode to Calligmahſeah, one of the twenty-four villages in the iſland of Scio, where the lentiſk-tree is cultivated, from which the gum maſtic is collected, to be ſent to Conſtantinople for the uſe of the Seraglio. It being the property of the Grand Seignor, perſons are ſent to the iſland to collect it; twenty-one thouſand and twenty-five okes, or meaſures, of this gum being forwarded annually to the above deſtination. The remainder is diſpoſed of ſurreptitiouſly when a favourable opportunity preſents itſelf; but this traffic is attended by a conſiderable riſk. The Engliſh conſul related an inſtance of having himſelf purchaſed a quantity of the gum, which he afterwards diſpoſed of at Conſtantinople; but a

diſcovery having been made, he was ſubjected to the very heavy fine of eight thouſand piaſtres, and otherwiſe maltreated. The gum maſtic is chewed by the females in Turkey to ſweeten the breath.

With reſpect to the tree itſelf, the botanical name of which is the dendron ſcinos, it grows to the height of from four to ſix, and even eight feet. When viewed at a diſtance, it is not unlike our common holly; but its leaves are of a paler green, reſembling, in ſome degree, thoſe of the broad-leafed myrtle, but more obtuſe. The gum is collected, for the firſt time in the ſeaſon, about the month of July, when it is of the beſt quality; and the operation, which is repeated two or three times in the courſe of the year, conſiſts in making inciſions in the trunk of the tree, from which the juice gradually exudes, and hardens into the conſiſtence of a gum. The lentiſk-tree is not tapped until it has attained a growth of five years: thoſe we ſaw, we were informed by the inhabitants of the village, were conſiderably older. The population of this village, the houſes of which are, as well as the old caſtle in its centre, in a very ruinous condition, may be eſtimated at about three hundred individuals, all Greeks, and of a healthy and cheerful appearance. The women and children employ themſelves in ſpinning cotton, which is ſent to the town of Scio to be employed in a manufactory of white cotton ſtockings, very durable, and in other reſpects of an excellent quality.

Our excurſion led us through a very agreeable and fertile part of the iſland, called Del Campo, which is ſo well peopled that we met with a continuation of dwellings from the town of Scio to the above village of Calligmahſeah, an extent of nearly ſeven miles. Within this line of territory there are a conſiderable number of large, hand-

ſome, and ſubſtantial ſtone edifices, with terraces at the top, the ſummer reſidences of the wealthy Greeks and Turks. Each of theſe houſes is provided with a garden encloſed by high ſtone walls, which produces the choiceſt fruits of the growth of the iſland, and is embelliſhed by rows of fine cypreſs-trees. In paſſing through the avenues leading to theſe gardens, the traveller is delighted by the grateful odours which are conſtantly exhaled to perfume the ſurrounding atmoſphere.

In the courſe of our ride we ſaw an abundance of the terebintha trees, from which the turpentine is collected by a proceſs ſimilar to that employed in procuring the gum maſtic. Except that the bark of the trunk is more rough and irregular, this tree has ſo great a reſemblance to the aſh, that I was induced, on reflection, to think myſelf deceived when I ſuppoſed the latter tree to grow on the iſlands we had precedently viſited. We paſſed ſeveral ſpots of ground abounding in fullers' earth and potters' clay; and were led, by every thing we had obſerved, to conſider a great portion of the iſland of Scio as abounding in uſeful and valuable productions. It is certainly over peopled in proportion to its extent, and to the reſources of its ſoil; but this circumſtance operating as a powerful ſtimulus to induſtry, the lands ſuſceptible of improvement are cultivated with the utmoſt labour and perſeverance. It is probable that the freedom the inhabitants enjoy induces them to prefer Scio to the other iſlands. Its population has been overrated by thoſe who have computed it at upwards of ſeventy thouſand ſouls: from the moſt accurate information I could collect, it does not exceed fifty thouſand, of whom the great majority are Greeks, with two thouſand Turks, one thouſand Catholics, and a few Jews.

The town of Scio is of a moderate extent, and contains ſeveral fine ſtone edifices, built by the Genoeſe at the time they were in poſſeſſion of the iſland. They alſo conſtructed a fortreſs, which is at preſent in a ruinous condition. The houſes of the principal inhabitants are as elegant in their ſtructure and external decorations as they are handſomely furniſhed within. The iſland ſupplies a variety of variegated marbles of different colours, which are wrought into columns, pavements of floors, door jambs, lintels, &c. The Genoeſe houſes are tiled, with a ſloping roof; but thoſe of a more modern conſtruction are ſurmounted by flat terraces. The ſtreets in general are narrow, paved, have a raiſed footway, and are kept tolerably clean, conſidering that Scio is within the limits of the Turkiſh dominions. The bazars are well ſupplied; but the articles they contain are ſold at rather an exorbitant price. Scio carries on an extenſive trade with Leghorn and ſeveral other ports of the Mediterranean. Its manufactures conſiſt of ſilk and ſatin ſtuffs, plain and ſtriped cottons and dimities, and various articles of embroidery. The cotton ſtockings and night-caps manufactured there are held in a very general eſtimation.

Large quantities of olive oil, of the pureſt and moſt delicious quality, are annually exported to Venice, which is alſo the mart for the turpentine collected in the iſland. The export of wine, of the growth of Scio, to Conſtantinople and other parts of Turkey, is but inconſiderable, the Greek inhabitants, who are paſſionately fond of it, conſuming by far the greater proportion of the produce of the vintage. We procured a quantity of good red wine of the preceding vintage at ten and twelve paras the oke; but the old wine is ſtill dearer.

Adjacent to the town of Scio there are a conſiderable number of extenſive encloſed gardens, filled with every deſcription of the fruits the iſland produces, and with aromatic plants and ſhrubs, the fragrant odours exhaled from which impregnate the air to the diſtance of ſeveral miles at ſea, when the wind blows off the land. We were very ſenſible of this when approaching the iſland.

The port of Scio is very unſafe when the wind blows from the eaſt and eaſt-ſouth-eaſt: it is likewiſe open to the north winds, which are, however, leſs dangerous than the levanters, or eaſterly winds. It is, however, a convenient harbour for caicks and light veſſels of every deſcription. The paſſage to Smyrna, by the route of Chiſmè, oppoſite to Scio, is very ſhort, being within the compaſs of a day's journey by land. Paſſengers croſs over from Scio to Chiſmè in caicks, which are conſtantly employed for that purpoſe, as well as for the conveyance of merchandize. The journey from Chiſmè is made by land on mules, and it requires about twelve hours to reach Smyrna, by a very rocky and mountainous road. The whole of the expence to a perſon who undertakes this route from Scio to Smyrna does not exceed five piaſtres, or ſeven ſhillings and ſixpence Engliſh. We felt great regret at being prevented by circumſtances from viſiting the latter city.

The population of the town of Scio is eſtimated at about twenty-five thouſand ſouls, that is, nearly, if not entirely, the half of the complete population of the iſland. Of this population about twenty-two thouſand individuals are Greeks, with two thouſand Turks, and about a thouſand Catholics and Jews. The other parts of the iſland are excluſively inhabited by Greeks.

Having expreſſed a deſire to view the churches in Scio belonging to the latter nation, the Engliſh conſul conducted us to three of theſe edifices held in the higheſt eſtimation, and alſo to the only church in that place belonging to the catholics. One of the former was a very beautiful ſtructure, adorned withinſide with gilt ornaments, elegant carvings in wood, and fine columns of the variegated marble of Scio. It is much to be regretted that the workmen of the country have not ſufficient addreſs to give to this elegant marble the high poliſh of which it is ſuſceptible. If it could be conveniently tranſported to England, it would certainly be held in great eſtimation. In the front of the churches there are ſeveral ſculptures of Genoeſe workmanſhip. We viſited one of the hoſpitals belonging to the Greek fathers for the reception of infirm, ſick, and inſane perſons. Of the latter deſcription we ſaw three men and two women.

We paid a viſit to the ſuperior of the catholics, by name Timoni, whom we found to be a very agreeable, well informed, and ſtudious man. The family of Timoni has long borne a very diſtinguiſhed reputation among the catholics of Conſtantinople. We walked afterwards to the hoſpital for the reception of lepers, ſituated in a valley on the north-weſt ſide of the town, from which it is diſtant about a mile and a half, or two miles. This building is a very airy, extenſive, and comfortable reſidence for theſe unfortunate people, nearly two hundred of whom of both ſexes reſided in it at the time of our viſit. They were all adults, children not being liable to this diſeaſe, which does not manifeſt itſelf until about the age of fifteen. Different apartments are aſſigned to the males and females. Thoſe we ſaw appeared to be in general from thirty to forty years of age; but others were ſtill older. Several of them had loſt one or both

the eyes; others the fingers and toes; and others again the noſe. The limbs of the greater part of theſe unfortunate wretches were in a contracted ſtate, with ſwelling of the hands and legs. The eruptions were more numerous in the face than in any other part. The diſeaſe, indeed, is confined to the legs, arms, and face, the body being externally free from its attacks. Among theſe leprous ſubjects it was productive internally of cough, hoarſeneſs, pain in the ſtomach, and difficulty of digeſtion, in addition to which the females complained of a continual vertigo and pain of the head.

With reſpect to the more prevalent diſeaſes of this iſland, the ſmall-pox was, at the time of our arrival, very general among the children, of whom it ſwept off great numbers. I was informed that ſcrophulous ſwellings are common among the inhabitants, but are removed without much difficulty. They are alſo ſubject to phthiſis and hemoptiſis, the former being frequently fatal: the air of the iſland is indeed conſidered as too ſtimulating to the lungs. The inſtances of longevity at Scio are very few; and I could not learn that any of the inhabitants paſs their eightieth year. As a proof, however, that the iſland is not generally deemed unhealthy, it has been ſelected as the reſidence of ſeveral valetudinarians from different parts of Europe. Among theſe a very rich Engliſhman, named Bradbridge, of an eccentric character, retired to Scio on account of the deranged ſtate of his health, which was conſiderably improved by a long reſidence on this iſland. He died there about fifteen years before our arrival.

From beneath the rock, which I have already deſcribed as being the ſite of the ſchool of Homer, a ſpring of water iſſues, which is celebrated for its purity and medicinal properties. It is reſorted to

by all the valetudinarians of Scio, who aſcribe to this water a diuretic quality. It is indeed ſo much extolled, and held in ſuch general eſtimation, that large quantities of it are occaſionally ſent to Conſtantinople, for the uſe of the Grand Seignor and of the Seraglio. Every part of the iſland is ſupplied with delicious water, which is conveyed by aqueducts from place to place for the uſe of the inhabitants of the different villages.

I ſhould have obſerved, that the cultivated lands are in general encloſed by ſtone walls from two to three feet in height, which are extremely uſeful in particular ſituations, more eſpecially on the ſides of the more elevated mountains, which are cultivated almoſt to their ſummits. During the falls of rain the waters are prevented by theſe walls from carrying down the ſoil, as well as the produce of the incloſures, into the vallies beneath.

We ſailed from Scio on the 5th, at half paſt ten in the morning. At the time of our departure, the Greeks were preparing to celebrate the feſtival of St. George. About five o'clock on the following morning we were in the gulf of Smyrna, midway between Carabaroun and the iſland of Mitylene, the territory ſurrounding Smyrna being diſtinctly in ſight. At half paſt twelve o'clock we arrived at Mitylene, and anchored in the harbour of Caſtro, or Mitylene, the ancient Leſbos, the birth-place of ſo many learned perſons, whoſe celebrity has been handed down to our times. Pittacus, the poet Alcæus, Sappho, Epicus, Theophraſtus, and Diophanes, are among the many great and extraordinary characters this iſland produced; and it was there that Ariſtotle ſpent two years of a life devoted to ſtudy and retirement.

Caſtro has two ports, or harbours, one to the north-eaſt of the town, the other open to the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt winds, with two light-houſes to direct the entrance of veſſels in the night-time. To the right a citadel or caſtle, built by the Venetians, is ſituated on a height which commands both the town and the veſſels lying in the harbours. We anchored in the latter of them, and immediately went on ſhore. In coming directly from Scio to Mitylene, the traveller views the latter iſland to a great diſadvantage, as it wants the delightful luxuriance and richneſs of ſcenery by which the former is ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed. The north-weſt ſide, however, of the iſland, which we coaſted in coming into port, is covered with flouriſhing olive-trees, and with corn-fields in the neighbourhood of the different villages.

The town of Caſtro, through which we walked, is not ſo large as that of Scio. The ſtreets are narrow, but paved; and the houſes reſemble thoſe of Conſtantinople, with tiled roofs, and with fronts either of wood or covered with white plaſter. The bazars were at the time well ſupplied. In this place there are a great number of taverns, the wine ſold in which, of the growth of the iſland, is tolerably good, and ſold at the rate of from ten to twelve paras the oke, or meaſure. We ſaw ſeveral works in which the oil is extracted in conſiderable quantities from the olives: there are alſo at Caſtro ſeveral manufactories of ſoap.

The coſtume of the females differs but little from that of the women of Scio, with the exception of the head-dreſs, which has a truly ſingular appearance. Behind the crown of the head a kind of

ſan, in breadth about five or ſix inches, riſes to the height of ſeven or eight, and has an elevation of about two inches above the forehead in front. This ornament, if it can merit that name, is uſually made of cotton; and a handkerchief is thrown over it when the wearer goes abroad. A head-dreſs of ſuch a deſcription is certainly neither neat nor becoming. That which covers the body is worn of ſomewhat a greater length than at Scio. The dreſs of the men is preciſely the ſame.

Caſtro contains about two thouſand houſes, and nearly ten thouſand inhabitants, in the proportion of five Greeks to one Turk. They have neither a neat, nor a very handſome appearance. The town, which is built in the form of a creſcent, is ſituated at the ſides of hills, the gentle declivities of which give it a very pleaſing appearance. Many fragments of plain and fluted columns, with other remnants of architectural ornaments, are to be ſeen in the pavements, walls, and houſes; and many others lie ſcattered in different parts of the town, to atteſt the ancient exiſtence of the handſome edifices which ſtood on its ſite. It ſeems to be univerſally agreed that the town of Caſtro, or Mitylene, was built on the ruins of the celebrated city of Leſbos.

With the exception of grapes and figs, there are but few fruits cultivated in the environs of Caſtro. In the gardens, in which the cypreſs and terebintha trees are planted for ornament, we ſaw an inconſiderable quantity of oranges. The town is ſupplied with water of a good quality by the means of aqueducts.

We were deſirous of proceding on our voyage on the 7th; but

the preceding night having been ſtormy, with much lightning and rain, and the wind ſtill blowing very freſh from the northward, our Reis did not think it prudent to quit the port.

This tempeſtuous weather continued without intermiſſion until the 10th, and afforded us ſufficient leiſure to amuſe ourſelves in the town of Caſtro, and in its environs. On the morning of that day, the weather being fine, and the breeze moderate, we ſailed; but were overtaken in the evening by a ſtrong gale from the north, which raiſed ſo high a ſea that our little veſſel had ſome difficulty in ſtruggling with the waves. In the paſſage between the iſland of Mitylene and Cape Baba, on the ſide of the main land, there is a ſunken rock at nearly mid diſtance, of which our Reis was under ſome apprehenſion. About eleven o'clock at night we ſuppoſed we had cleared this rock, and left it on the larboard quarter, keeping cloſe in with the main land. In the courſe of the night we cleared Cape Baba, on the coaſt of Anadolia, the iſland of Tenedos being in ſight, diſtant about thirty miles, at the dawn of day.

The wind being to the north-eaſt on the morning of the 11th, we were prevented from ſteering for Tenedos, as we had intended, and were obliged to bear away in the direction of the main land. We at length came to anchor nearly oppoſite to the iſland, at a little diſtance from Eſca Stamboul, where we perceived the ruins of an extenſive palace, fronting the ſea, with a capacious arch, or gateway, for its entrance. We landed, and noticed among the trees a conſiderable number of dwarf oaks, interſperſed amidſt excellent paſturage grounds for cattle.

At half paſt four in the morning of the 12th, we ſailed, and ar-

rived two hours after at the iſland of Tenedos. We diſembarked, and having walked through the town, proceeded to the neighbouring lofty hills. With the exception of theſe hills, the land of the iſland has in general a flat ſurface. The vallies are cultivated in vines, with a few patches of corn; but there are neither trees nor ſhrubs, with the exception of a few ſolitary fig and mulberry trees. The iſland, however, open as it is, has a pleaſing appearance, the effect of which is heightened by the gentle ſlopes from the hills. A few houſes are diſperſed in the interior. Thoſe of the town, which is of a very inconſiderable extent, are mean, conſtructed of wood, and tiled over. The inhabitants are compoſed of about a thouſand Turks, and four hundred Greeks. The principal trade conſiſts in the export of wines.

There are two forts at Tenedos, of which the one ſituated on the north-weſt ſide is the principal, and is a work of ſome conſiderable importance and ſtrength, apparently of Venetian conſtruction. That on the eaſtern ſide is a ſmall fort of little ſtrength, which is, however, calculated by its poſition to annoy the veſſels entering the port, in the caſe of a meditated attack.

We paid a viſit to the Engliſh conſul, by birth a Greek, who could ſpeak neither the Engliſh, French, nor Italian language. Among the little information we were enabled to collect from him, we learned that the Mutine brig had arrived at the iſland on the 8th of March, and had remained there two days. She returned afterwards, at the time when Lord Elgin, the Britiſh ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, made an excurſion to Athens, and followed his Lordſhip to that deſtination.

On the iſland of Tenedos there are fine flocks of ſheep, which find an excellent paſturage on the hills. The mutton is cheap; as is alſo the wine of the country, which is of a very ſuperior quality.

The wind having ſhifted round to the north-weſt, we ſailed at noon, and at three o'clock P. M. paſſed the iſle of rabbits. At ſeven in the evening we anchored cloſe under Sige, or Sigæum, a city of Troas; but were prevented by the calms which came on from entering the ſtrait of the Dardanelles.

We ſailed early on the morning of the 13th; but were ſoon after becalmed. At ſeven o'clock a breeze ſprung up from the north-weſt, by which we were enabled to reach Cettlebahar, the caſtle ſituated on the European ſhore of the Dardanelles, on the ſouth ſide of which we anchored at ten o'clock. The wind becoming in a little time more favourable, our Reis was induced to attempt the paſſage of the ſtraits; but, after ſeveral fruitleſs efforts on his part, we were carried by the very rapid current towards the Aſiatic ſhore, and were obliged to come to anchor below the caſtle, between it and Sigæum. Several other veſſels had recourſe to the ſame expedient, the wind being in a contrary direction to the navigation of the Dardanelles. We landed at Coombcally to purchaſe the articles of which we ſtood in need; and having amuſed ourſelves by a promenade on the banks of the celebrated Scamander, viſited once again the plain of Troy, and having mounted to the tomb of Patroclus, returned to the veſſel.

Coombcally is a miſerable town inhabited by Turks, which owes the little importance it poſſeſſes to its commanding ſituation at the entrance of the ſtraits, where there are two forts, one on each ſide,

of ſufficient ſtrength to annoy any veſſels which ſhould attempt to force a paſſage.

We ſailed at ſix in the morning of the 14th, with the wind at eaſt; but our crew were ſoon after obliged to tow the veſſel, with a view to get her over to the European ſide. At eight o'clock, the wind having ſhifted to the north-weſt, we bore away for Imbros, from which iſland we were diſtant, an hour after, about ſix miles. We now tacked and ſtood away for Cettlebahar. At half paſt one o'clock P. M. we anchored in a fine bay, about two miles to the north of the caſtles of Cettlebahar. On the ſummit of the north point of this bay there is a fort mounting twenty-four guns, beneath which we dropped anchor, waiting for the firſt favourable breeze which might ſpring up to convey us to Shennacally. In the courſe of the laſt twenty hours we had been repeatedly driven over from the European to the Aſiatic, and thence again to the European ſide. At half paſt two o'clock, however, the wind having become more favourable, we ſailed, and were at length enabled to come to anchor under Cape Baba, on the Aſiatic ſhore, diſtant from Shennacally about ſix or ſeven miles, at half paſt ſeven in the evening.

On the 15th, at half paſt nine o'clock, we weighed anchor, and arrived at Shennacally at half paſt eleven. Having dropped anchor, we went on ſhore to pay a viſit to the conſul, and returned on board at one o'clock P. M. when we ſailed with a fair breeze from the ſouth-weſt. At half paſt ſix in the evening we paſſed Lampſacus, a ſmall town on the Aſiatic ſide, ſituated in a very fine and fertile country. At eight o'clock we paſſed Gallipoli, on the

European ſide of the Dardanelles, the territory adjoining to which is alſo very fertile, abundant harveſts of corn being collected on the gently ſloping hills which riſe from the ſea ſhore.

We were becalmed on the 16th in the morning in the Straits of St. George, the Marmora iſlands bearing north-eaſt, diſtant about thirty miles. At eight o'clock we had a ſlight breeze from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, which enabled us to make ſome way. We ſaw a conſiderable number of veſſels a few miles a head of us. The greater part of the day was cold and ſhowery. At midnight we paſſed the ſouth-weſt extremity of the iſland of Marmora; and at three the following morning cleared the iſland, and ſtood for Conſtantinople, with light winds and occaſional calms. At ſeven in the evening we were abreaſt of Cachouk Chekmegé, at which time ſeveral of the headmoſt veſſels appeared to be entering the harbour of Conſtantinople.

On the morning of the 18th we were overtaken by calms, which obliged our crew to tow and row the veſſel. At eight o'clock we paſſed the ſeven towers; and were ſoon after taken from the caick, and conveyed in a boat to Tophana, which place we reached at ten o'clock. We were informed on our arrival, that Colonel Holloway and Major Hope had quitted Conſtantinople on their way to England, ſix days before. We loſt no time in engaging a row-boat to convey us to Varno on the Black Sea.

On the 20th I called on Mr. Stratton, the Britiſh ſecretary of legation, who deſired the principal drogoman, or interpreter, Monſieur Peſani, to procure me a firman, and to make the neceſſary arrangements for my journey to Vienna, by the route of Varna,

The firman, or paſſport, which I obtained in conſequence, was ſimilar to thoſe cuſtomarily furniſhed by the government of the Sublime Porte to all perſons, not Turkiſh ſubjects, paſſing from one part of the Ottoman dominions to another. Theſe firmans are not only a protection to the traveller, but contain an injunction to all the pachas, or governors, of the Turkiſh provinces and towns, to forward him on his route, and ſupply him with every requiſite his neceſſities may demand. The text is accompanied by a faithful engraving, which may ſerve to give the reader an idea of a Turkiſh firman. It contains at the upper part, in a collection of flouriſhes, an enumeration of all the titles of the Grand Signor.

On the 21ſt I went from Tophana to Buyukdere, to wait there until circumſtances ſhould be favourable to my departure. I had occaſion, however, to lament, upon my arrival at Conſtantinople, that the Britiſh ambaſſador, Lord Egin, was then at Athens, on account of the ill ſtate of his health.

CHAPTER XXI.

EMBARKATION AT BUYUKDERE—ARRIVAL AT VARNA—YENIPAZZAR—RASGAT—APPREHENSIONS FROM BANDITTI—ROUZCHOOK—GEORGIVAL—GENERAL TERROR ON ACCOUNT OF THE APPROACH OF PASWAN OGLOU—EMBARKATION FOR GALATZ IN MOLDAVIA—TORKOTOI—MILLS ELEVATED ON BOATS — VILLAGES ON FIRE — SILISTRIA — DISTRESSING SCENE OF DEVASTATION—VOYAGE ON THE DANUBE—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS—BANKS OF THE DANUBE—FUGITIVES FROM BANDITTI—ROSSOVAT — GIRSOW — GALATZ — BORLAT—YASSI—ENTRANCE INTO POLAND—CHERNOWICH—JOURNEY THROUGH PART OF POLAND—SALT PITS AT WILISKA — CRACOW— SHOTTAU—SILESIA—NEISLISCHENE—ARRIVAL AT VIENNA—VACCINE INOCULATION INTRODUCED THERE—CATHEDRAL OF ST. STEPHEN—WIDDEN THEATRE—IMPERIAL LIBRARY—MENAGE—THEATRE DE LA COUR—CABINET OF MEDALS—GENERAL HOSPITAL—CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY—NEW AND SINGULAR OPINION ON THE BRAIN—HOSPITAL FOR LUNATICS—ANECDOTE RELATIVE TO THE EMPEROR JOSEPH II.—IMPERIAL PALACE AT SCHOMBRUN—MENAGERIE—OBSERVATORY — MODEL OF OUR SAVIOUR'S SEPULCHRE—ARSENAL—COLLECTION OF PICTURES—DEPARTURE FROM VIENNA.

BEING provided with a firman, and ſeveral letters of recommendation, I embarked at Buyukdere on the evening of the 23d of May on board a boat, for the purpoſe of croſſing the Black Sea. We quitted the harbour at midnight, and on the following morning at ſix o'clock paſſed the ſecond caſtle on the European ſide of the Boſphorus. At the expiration of three hours we anchored in a bay to the north of the third caſtle on the ſame ſide of the Boſphorus,

where we remained until nine in the evening, when we ſailed with the wind at north-eaſt. On the morning of the 25th we appeared to have run about thirty-ſix miles; but the wind failing, our people were obliged to have recourſe to their oars. About ten o'clock A. M. the breeze freſhened; and at four in the afternoon we paſſed Midgé, with very pleaſant and agreeable weather.

On the 26th, at ten in the morning, we were abreaſt of Cape Baba, which, according to the computation of our crew, is diſtant from Varna, in Bulgaria, about an hundred and twenty miles. At four in the afternoon we paſſed the gulf of Poros Leman, and on the following morning, at one o'clock, anchored at the entrance of the gulf of Varna, the contrary wind oppoſing our further progreſs. We ſailed at ſun-riſe, and about ſeven o'clock in the morning anchored near Varna, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the province of Bulgaria.

I went on ſhore at that place, and waited on the governor, Oſman Aga, for whom I had brought letters, and to whom I preſented my firman, in order that he might iſſue the neceſſary commands to expedite me on my route to Rouzchook and Bouchareſt. I took up my reſidence in the mean time at the houſe of the Greek biſhop. In the evening I was informed that a party of Turks and Greeks were to ſet out on the following morning for the ſame deſtination; and of this favourable opportunity I availed myſelf without heſitation.

At ſeven in the morning of the 28th we left Varna, in a kind of covered waggons ſlightly conſtructed, called arabars, of which I was obliged to engage three, for myſelf, ſervant, and luggage. Theſe vehicles are very ſmall and narrow, ſomewhat reſembling our ammu-

nition waggons, and are drawn by one horſe. They are ſo contrived as to enable the traveller to lay himſelf down at his full length; and the hire of one of theſe conveyances, from Varna to Rouzchook, or Rutzig, on the eaſtern bank of the Danube, a journey which occupies four or five days, is eighteen piaſtres. During the early part of the day our road led through a woody and hilly country, interſperſed with a few wretched and ſolitary huts, the inmates of which were, however, hale and robuſt. Towards the concluding part of the journey we paſſed through ſeveral fine, extenſive, and well cultivated vallies, abounding in different kinds of corn, and more particularly in rye. The woods conſiſt of dwarf oaks, hazels, black and white thorns, and a very conſiderable number of pear-trees; but there are few trees of a growth calculated for timber. In proportion to the cultivated lands there are but few villages. On the ſloping downs there are rich paſturages, in which we ſaw great numbers of oxen, cows, buffaloes, horſes, ſheep, and goats. The breeds of horſes and oxen are ſmall: the latter, and the buffaloes, are employed to draw the arabars of the peaſants. The inhabitants of ſome of the villages pay a particular attention to grazing; while in others they grow corn, and cultivate vineyards. There are no encloſures, except thoſe for the vineyards in the vicinity of the different villages. At half paſt five in the evening we croſſed a river, and halted on the oppoſite bank for the night. On account of the numerous hordes of robbers which infeſted this country, we avoided as much as poſſible the approach of any village, the diſpoſition of the inhabitants of which had not been well aſcertained.

We ſet out at four in the morning of the 29th, and paſſed through a very fine and rich country, abounding in paſture grounds, on which numerous flocks and herds were grazing. We ſaw an abundance of poultry, ſeveral waggons laden with which we met on the road. Our journey was infinitely agreeable over fertile and richly cultivated plains, reſembling thoſe of the moſt productive parts of England. At half paſt eight o'clock we halted for two hours. We fell in with ſeveral caravans, or large companies of travellers, on our route, this being, from motives of ſecurity, the cuſtom of travelling in this country. The inhabitants, when abroad, are conſtantly armed. The progreſs we made was at the rate of about three miles and a half in the hour; and at half paſt one o'clock we arrived at Yeni-pazzar, inhabited principally by Turks, with an inconſiderable number of Greeks. The houſes are conſtructed of laths and plaſter, with tiled roofs; but the poorer claſs of inhabitants dwell in caves, over which a thatched roof is thrown. The town is ſurrounded by a mud wall, and a dry ditch, with a gate at each extremity. We made a ſhort ſtay there; and having afterwards proceeded to the diſtance of ſix miles, paſſed through a village called Oukboudan, compoſed of wretched thatched huts. At ſix in the evening we halted at another poor village, called Tekerkew, where we paſſed the night.

On the 30th we ſet out at four in the morning, and at the end of two hours came to the village of Shemlah, where we made a halt. At half paſt ten we reached another village, delightfully ſituated at the ſide of a fine wood of oak-trees. The ſurrounding ſcenery was

beautiful and romantic. At half paſt ſix in the evening we reached the vicinity of Raſgat, a large town, which contains ſeveral moſques, and there repoſed ourſelves for the night.

We ſet out at the accuſtomed early hour, on the 31ſt, and in a little time reached the above place, where we ſpent two hours in a han, or kann, deſtined, as I have already explained, for the accommodation of travellers and their beaſts, as well as for the reception of the merchandize they carry with them. The town of Raſgat has two gates, and is ſurrounded by paliſadoes and mud walls. The inhabitants are a mixture of Greeks and Turks. Having proceeded on our route, we halted for two hours in the middle of the day, and at ſeven in the evening took up, as uſual, our quarters for the night in our arabars. As ſoon as we had halted, a part of the caravan was formed into a guard, to keep watch for the night; a neceſſary precaution to prevent an attack, to which the traveller is continually expoſed.

On the 1ſt of June we ſet out at four in the morning, and at ſix entered the town of Rouzchook, where I immediately took up my reſidence in one of the hans. I had there the good fortune to meet with a Greek merchant named Keriyahcoh Polizio, who paid me the moſt friendly attentions, and gave me the beſt counſel for the further proſecution of my journey. He had himſelf been obliged to fly from Buchareſt, together with all the principal inhabitants, the conſuls, and others, in conſequence of the dreadful menaces of the banditti by whom the country was at that time deſolated, and the approach of Paſwan Oglou's troops. The prince ſtill remained there with a few of his followers; but the conſuls had deemed it more

prudent to proceed to Cronſtadt. I went with the above gentleman to pay a viſit to the dragoman of the Prince of Buchareſt, then at Rouzchook, but who was on the point of his departure for Conſtantinople, and who gave me a letter to the Capicahchiah at Georgival, to aid me on my route to Buchareſt. Georgival is ſituated on the weſtern ſide of the Danube; and it is there that travellers from Rouzchook ſtop to procure arabars, and whatever beſides is neceſſary for their journey by Buchareſt to Vienna. I was, however, thrown into a great dilemma in the evening by the news which arrived from Buchareſt, that the prince and his people had betaken themſelves to flight on account of the approach and menaces of Paſwan Oglou. This unlucky circumſtance forced me to alter my plan, and to make new arrangements.

Rouzchook is pleaſingly ſituated on the eaſtern banks of the Danube, and is a place of conſiderable extent, inhabited by Turks and Greeks. Being the only town poſſeſſing an open and free trade in that quarter at the time of my arrival, all the merchandize had been brought thither, and the bazars well ſupplied with commodities of every deſcription. In the courſe of the morning of the 2d a veſſel arrived with merchandize and ſeveral paſſengers, Germans, from Vienna, bound to Galatz in Moldavia. It was expected that ſhe would proſecute her voyage on the following day; and as the diſtreſſing advices from Buchareſt were confirmed, it was recommended to me to take a paſſage in this veſſel to Galatz, the Greek merchant engaging to ſupply me with letters of recommendation, &c. to the Ruſſian and Imperial conſuls at Yaſſi.

I embarked on board the above veſſel on the 4th at five in the

morning. The captain ſpoke a little Italian, though he was by birth a Greek. My fellow travellers conſiſted of an Italian, brother to the Imperial conſul at Galatz, who ſpoke the German language with much fluency, two Germans, and a Greek. Soon after we embarked the ſky became overcharged with heavy clouds, which indicated the approach of a ſtorm, and induced our captain to wait for more ſettled and favourable weather. It cleared up at three in the afternoon, when the anchor was weighed, and we got under way with a ſmart breeze from the north, our crew firing a ſalute of muſketry, between each diſcharge of which the Italian ſounded his trumpet. The wind freſhened ſoon after to ſuch a degree, that we were obliged to anchor a little below the town.

We were detained on the 5th by the ſtormy weather until two in the afternoon, when we took our departure, and in leſs than half an hour paſſed the town of Georgival. The current ſetting in our favour, we made a pretty rapid progreſs by the aid of our twelve oars, and at half paſt ſeven in the evening came to anchor for the night. On the following morning we ſet out before break of day; and at three in the afternoon paſſed Torkotai, a ſmall town very romantically ſituated on the banks of the Danube. The hills adjacent to this town are laid out in fine vineyards, interſperſed with buſhy trees: on the north-eaſt ſide there are hanging woods, which are continued for ſeveral miles, and have a very pleaſing and picturesque effect. Oppoſite to the town there are ſeven water mills, each of them dependant on two boats moored acroſs the river, in one of which the mill is placed, while the other ſupports the wheel ſtationed in the centre, between the two. On the preſent occaſion

I had ſeen mills of this kind for the firſt time; but I was told that they are employed on every part of the Danube. When we had proceeded three or four miles from the town, our veſſel ran aground on one of the ſmall iſlands which are ſcattered in great numbers on the ſides of the river; and by this accident we were detained for upwards of an hour. Immediately oppoſite to our poſition, on the eaſtern ſide of the river, we perceived a neighbouring village in flames, and concluded it to have been ſet on fire by one of the bands of robbers by whom the country was infeſted. At half paſt ſeven in the evening we anchored on the weſtern bank of the Danube, and nearly oppoſite to Siliſtria. The weather was at this time ſtormy and unpleaſant. One of the officers of our veſſel immediately went on ſhore with the papers and paſſport furniſhed to him by Paſwan Oglou at Belgrade; but was deſired to return again on the following morning.

We weighed anchor on the 7th a little before noon, on the above officer coming on board with the neceſſary permiſſion, and were not long in paſſing the town and caſtle. The latter, and the defenſive works which have been thrown up, are of little importance. The town, built on the eaſtern bank of the Danube, is of inconſiderable extent, and is ſituated in the midſt of a fine and fertile, but hilly country. The mills employed by the inhabitants are of the ſame contrivance as at Torkotai. There are no leſs than fourteen moſques in Siliſtria; but the houſes are as wretched as thoſe of the greater part of the towns in Turkey. The adjacent hills are covered with fine vineyards, and with an abundance of lofty trees, to decorate the ſcenery.

The day proved very ſultry, with little or no wind; but a ſtorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, coming on towards the evening, we anchored at ſun-ſet on the weſtern ſide of the river. We had noticed at three o'clock in the afternoon another village on fire; and as ſoon as we came to anchor, a diſtreſſing ſcene preſented itſelf to our view. A conſiderable number of men, women, and children, the wretched victims of the conflagration we had witneſſed, were aſſembled at the water-ſide, and had conveyed thither the little property they could collect together, conſiſting principally of arabars, oxen, and ſheep.

After having paſſed a very ſtormy night, we weighed anchor on the 8th before day-light; but the force of the wind augmented ſo conſiderably, that we were ſoon after obliged to anchor on the eaſt ſide of the Danube. At Siliſtria we had received on board three Turks, as guards; our number, therefore, was now augmented to twenty-five individuals, conſiſting of Greeks, Germans, Italians, Engliſh, Turks, and Wallachians. The latter, twelve in number, compoſed the crew; and, as the veſſel was unprovided with ſails, had a very laborious employment in rowing and ſteering her when under way. The conſtruction of theſe veſſels, which navigate the Danube with paſſengers and merchandize, is ſomewhat ſingular. They are in length about an hundred and twenty feet, and in breadth eighteen, with a roof of planks, about fifty feet in length, in the centre, which reſembles the ridge of a houſe, and beneath which the moſt valuable merchandize and the paſſengers are placed. Under this roof the traveller fancies himſelf rather in a houſe, or booth, than in a veſſel: over it there is a kind of terrace, about ſeven

feet ſquare, which may be conſidered as a ſpecies of kioſque, and which, as it commands a fine view of the ſcenery on each ſide of the river, affords a pleaſing retirement in the evening. Theſe veſſels, which are ſo deeply laden that they ſink as low in the water as our heavy barges, come from Vienna with goods of every deſcription for Galatz and Yaſſi in Moldavia. They are provided, in the fore part, with twelve oars of a moderate ſize; two very large ones, which appeared to me to be from forty to fifty feet in length, at the bows; and two others of the ſame deſcription at the ſtern, to anſwer the purpoſe of a helm, in regulating the direction of the veſſel. Being deſtitute of maſts and rigging to ſteady them, they are conſtantly anchored near the ſhore when it blows freſh, as well as in the night-time.

On the weſt ſide of the Danube the country conſiſts of fine levels; while, on the eaſtern ſide, its banks are ſkirted by a chain of fertile hills, covered with fine woodland ſcenery. This river has, towards its banks, a very conſiderable number of ſmall iſlands, on which trees have been planted with a very agreeable effect. Its greateſt breadth does not exceed a mile and a half.

The weather was ſo ſtormy on the 8th that we were detained until half paſt ſeven in the evening, when the anchor was weighed. We ſhortly after ſaw a party of fugitives whom the banditti had attacked, aſſembled on the eaſtern bank of the river; and at half paſt eight o'clock were abreaſt of Roſſovat, a ſmall town ſituated on the ſame bank. We anchored at midnight, and repoſed ourſelves until three in the morning, when we again proſecuted our paſſage down the Danube, with the moſt agreeable weather imaginable, but with melancholy reflections reſulting from the wretched

condition of the inhabitants, whom we ſaw diſperſed on each ſide on its banks. At half paſt ſeven o'clock in the morning we paſſed Sooda, a ſmall village ſituated on a hill, on the eaſtern ſide of the river; and at half paſt eight were abreaſt of another village on the ſame bank, called Chekerge. At ten o'clock we were off Kerſewai, or Girſow, a ſmall town on the ſame ſide of the river, to which we ſent on ſhore for a ſupply of proviſions and wines. Near this place, on a rocky hill, there is a ſmall and inſignificant caſtle ſituated at the river ſide, which had been attacked about eleven years before by the Ruſſians, the remains of whoſe works, by which the fortreſs was completely commanded, we ſaw, as they had been thrown up on the adjacent hills. It is ſaid that in the attack made by the Ruſſians at Girſow, the Turks loſt eighty thouſand men. At ſeven in the evening we paſſed a village, on the weſtern bank, called by the Turks Bourockfen, and came to anchor an hour after. In our paſſage of this day we found the river had ſeveral abrupt and ſudden turnings, and was in ſome places very narrow.

On the 9th, at four in the morning, we weighed anchor, and ſoon after ran aground. The navigation of the river in this part is indeed rendered extremely intricate and difficult, by the ſmall iſlands thrown up, the paſſage between which draw the current; inſomuch that the conducting of our veſſel, ſo peculiarly conſtructed, required much caution and circumſpection, to ſhun the points of land at the different turnings. At half paſt five o'clock in the morning we paſſed a ſmall village on the weſtern bank, and at ſeven were abreaſt of Ibrael, a town pleaſantly ſituated on the ſame ſide of the river, oppoſite to which lay ſeveral veſſels from the

Black Sea. We were delayed two hours by the perſon who was ſent to the above place with the paſs, which prevented us from reaching Galatz before twelve o'clock. Notwithſtanding I was at ſo great a diſtance from my native home, the reflection that I was now in a land inhabited by chriſtians, inſpired me with a tranquillity to which I had been long a ſtranger. As ſoon as we had anchored I landed with my baggage, and called on the Imperial conſul, Signor Mangoli, with whom I dined, and was not a little ſurpriſed in the afternoon at the appearance of an Engliſh courier, Mr. Duff, who was on his route from Conſtantinople to Vienna. It gave me great ſatisfaction to be enabled to accompany him on the following morning. Galatz is ſituated in the territory of Moldavia, and is principally inhabited by the natives of the country. The land adjacent to it is level, as it alſo is on the oppoſite bank. Indeed, during the laſt two days of our navigation, the country on each ſide of the river preſented but few uneven ſurfaces.

Having procured three arabars and twelve horſes for our journey, we left Galatz at five in the morning of the 10th; and at half paſt ſeven arrived at the village of Peké, the firſt ſtage, having performed a diſtance of nearly twenty miles. The horſes of the country are ſmall, but fleet, and on theſe journeys are kept conſtantly on the gallop. We left the above village, the cottages of which are very neat, at eight o'clock, and a little after ten reached Korné, the ſecond ſtage. The country through which we paſſed abounds in fine ſloping hills, having a rich ſoil, though but little attended to with reſpect to cultivation. Where due pains are beſtowed on them, however, they yield an ample produce of different kinds of

grain. We left this village at half paſt ten, and paſſed through a fine country, abounding in dwarf oaks, which brought us to Regé, where we arrived at half paſt twelve. We reached the next ſtage, Borlat, a very reſpectable town, at three o'clock, and proceeded thence to Colineh, where we arrived at ſix in the evening, and took refreſhments at the poſt-houſe. We next proceeded to Waſlow, which we reached at nine o'clock; and, finally, arrived at Ouncheſtey at midnight, glad to repoſe ourſelves after ſo long and fatiguing a journey.

On the 11th, at four in the morning, we left Ouncheſtey, and arrived at Scenty an hour after. We were detained there for ſome time, in conſequence of one of the horſes having ſtrayed from the poſt-houſe; and this prevented us from reaching Yaſſi, the capital of Moldavia, a province of Turkey in Europe, until between eight and nine o'clock. We alighted at the houſe of the Imperial conſul with whom we dined. On approaching the above place the country is beautifully romantic.

We left Yaſſi at three in the afternoon, and at half paſt four arrived at Largah, where having made a ſhort ſtay, we again ſet out, and arrived at Chepot at ſeven in the evening. The road leading from Yaſſi to this place is very agreeable, over fine hills, which have not, however, the advantage of being well cultivated, the inhabitants appearing to attend to little more than their own immediate ſupplies. The country is open, and entirely diveſted of trees and ſhrubs. Our next ſtage led us, by an excellent road, to Streiſt, where we arrived at nine at night; and proceeded thence to Borda-

ſheen, which we reached at midnight, and repoſed ourſelves for a few hours.

On the morning of the 12th, at four o'clock, we ſet out for Dorhowe, a ſtage which occupied us more than two hours, the road having been rendered very heavy by the rains which had fallen on the preceding day. In ſeveral of the towns and villages of Moldavia the inhabitants conſiſt principally of Jews, who are very numerous in every part of the country. The Jewiſh females wear a peculiar head-dreſs, with a large pearl ornament hanging at the ſide of each cheek. From Dorhowe we proceeded, after a ſhort ſtay, to Herts; and thence to the ſtation, near Chernowich, where the director of the counter march reſides. It is there that the quarantine is performed, and the paſſports and baggage inſpected, previouſly to the entry of travellers into Germany. On our reaching Chernowich at one in the afternoon, we waited on the governor, who was abſent for the moment, and having proceeded to our inn, purchaſed a calaſh, a well known travelling carriage. Chernowich is a little town of Weſt Gallicia, a part of the territory of Poland, pleaſantly ſituated at the ſide of the river Prut. The inhabitants are principally Germans, with a few Poles. We quitted this place at eight in the evening, as ſoon as our baggage had been fixed in the carriage; and at midnight arrived at Snatten, where we allowed ourſelves but a ſhort repoſe.

On the 13th, at the early hour of one in the morning, we quitted the above place, and at half paſt four arrived at Veno Gratz, or Guaſditch, a pleaſing and well-built town, ſituated in the midſt of a

fertile country. In performing this ſtage we had an excellent road. Our next ſtages, each of which occupied from two hours to two hours and a half, were to Kotſmier, Slowmax, Stanitzſlaf, and Alich, at the latter of which places we arrived at ſix in the evening, without having met with any remarkable occurrence on our route. The country through which we paſſed had an appearance of great fertility, and abounded in beautiful woodlands. At Alich we ſaw the ruins of a caſtle, ſituated on an eminence, which had anciently belonged to the kings of Poland. At ſeven in the evening we quitted that place for Borſtem, whence we proceeded to Knenitch, where we arrived at midnight.

We reached Strelitz at a very early hour on the morning of the 14th, having made no other ſtop on the road than that which the neceſſity of changing horſes required, and arrived at Bobberdah at five o'clock, after a haraſſing journey over a rough and unpleaſant road. Our ſubſequent ſtages were Davetoff, Limberg, Bartadoff, and Crutuk, at the latter of which places we dined. The latter part of the road, in performing the above ſtages, is highly agreeable, being raiſed, and kept in excellent repair. For the diſtance of ſeveral miles it runs in a direct line, with beautiful trees planted on each ſide. This part of Poland is flat, but very fertile, and contains many fine and extenſive woods of beeches and oaks. At half paſt five in the afternoon we arrived at Wiſhuey, whence we proceeded to Moſchiſca, Letching, Perrigal, and Radimno, the latter of which places we did not reach until one in the morning of the 15th.

We proceeded thence to Yariſlow, Prizwork, Lanzwork, Reſhouf, Seneſhou, and Denbitzer, at which latter place we dined at two

in the afternoon. Our route led us afterwards to Pilſnoh, and thence to Tarnow, a pleaſant little town, containing ſeveral handſome edifices, and ſituated in a fine rural country. In this part the road ſtill runs in a direct line, and is kept in excellent order. The other ſtages of this day's journey were Okenitz and Preſco, which latter ſtage was not concluded until one in the morning of the 16th.

The ſtages we had to run on that morning were Poſnia, Gidow, and Wiliſka, the latter ſituated in the vicinity of Cracow, or Cracovia. We ſtopped at this place, and went to one of the directors of the ſalt works eſtabliſhed there. Permiſſion having been obtained from Baron Verney, the governor of the eſtabliſhment, we deſcended the ſalt pits, in which we ſpent three hours. During this interval we viſited a conſiderable part of the works, which are, however, carried beneath the ground to ſo conſiderable an extent, that the pits are in depth a hundred and twenty-three fathoms; and the deſcent into the different paſſages and ſubterraneous apartments effected by the means of ropes attached to wheels worked by horſes. Theſe works find employment for nearly ſeven hundred people, who are conſtantly engaged in digging and blowing up the rocks of fine ſalt. In addition to a governor and lieutenant-governor, there are four directors, and an engineer, for their ſuperintendance. They are the property of the Emperor of Germany. On the tops and at the ſides of the paſſages very beautiful cryſtallizations of ſalt are formed, by the dripping of the water through the ſalt rock. I brought away ſeveral ſpecimens of theſe cryſtallizations; and was preſent at the removal of one of the columns of ſalt, which are afterwards cut into lengths, and into a figure reſembling an egg, for ſale. To be brief;

the ſalt works of Wiliſka, in Poland, which run beneath nearly half the town, may certainly be deemed the fineſt in Europe; and the ſalt extracted from them is of the pureſt quality. After having dined with Mr. Wolf, the director, we took coffee with Baron Verney, the governor, and left Wiliſka at five in the afternoon for Cracow, the capital of Poland, where we arrived an hour after. Cracow is a large town, walled in and fortified, with a river, Weiſſel or Weiſſer, running near to its gates. It is well known that the kings of Poland were uſually crowned here. Our next ſtages were to Moſelainii, Iſtebnick, and Wadohwich; and our arrival at the latter place brought us to midnight.

On the morning of the 17th, at half paſt three o'clock, we arrived at Candy, a town ſituated partly in Poland, and partly in Sileſia. We proceeded from thence to Pelitz, and were now on the frontiers of Auſtria. It is a handſome town, containing ſeveral good buildings, and is ſituated on a hill in a very agreeable country. Having quitted this place, we proceeded to Shottau, which has a few decent houſes, reſembling, however, all thoſe to be met with in this part of Germany, that is, white-waſhed and low built. Inſtead of tiles, they are covered by ſquares of wood, which in a little time acquire a dark colour, and give the roofs the appearance of being ſlated. In their ſhape theſe houſes reſemble ſomewhat thoſe of China. It being the feaſt of Pentecoſt, or Whitſuntide, the inhabitants were, on our arrival, buſied in preparing for the proceſſion which was to take place; and the various utenſils employed at the maſs, together with the decorations of the chapels, were fixed on the walls in the form of

altars, ſurmounted by branches of the cypreſs and other trees. The inhabitants of Sileſia are a diſtinct people, having a language peculiar to themſelves. The country has a cheerful aſpect, but is not ſo fertile as Poland. The women wear red or black ſtockings, which, being plaited, make their legs appear uncommonly large. In front of a ſhort petticoat, which does not reach below the knees, they wear a ſhort blue apron; and on the head a piece of white cotton, or linen, bound round as a handkerchief. About nine in the morning we quitted Shottau, and proceeded to Tiſhen, where we ſaw, on our arrival, the proceſſion of the hoſt, attended by an immenſe concourſe of people, in their beſt attire. The military were drawn out to fire a ſalute, and the ſtreets ſtrewed with graſs for the paſſage of the hoſt, which was carried by the principal magiſtrates. At two in the afternoon we arrived at Freduk, which is, as well as the preceding place, an agreeable little town, containing ſeveral good buildings. This part of the country is highly agreeable; and the poſitions of ſeveral of the towns and villages are rendered charmingly pictureſque by fine and extenſive woods and plantations of pines, firs, and other trees. We were detained at Freduk until half paſt four o'clock by an accident which befel one of the wheels of our carriage. Having replaced this wheel by a more ſolid one, we proceeded to Neiſliſchene, a large and well built town, provided with a fortreſs, which we reached at ſeven in the evening. In the centre of this town, as well as of ſeveral others through which we paſſed, there is a large ſquare, ſurrounded by commodious and well-built houſes, beneath which are piazzas, with ſhops for the ſale of different

merchandizes. Under the piazzas the inhabitants have a ſheltered promenade in wet weather. We quitted the above place, and reached Weiſkerk a little before midnight.

At two in the morning of the 18th we paſſed through a reſpectable town called Lytnictz, and between the hours of three and four reached our firſt ſtage, Roſaugeſs, having paſſed over a very hilly and heavy road, in the midſt of a violent ſtorm, accompanied by thunder and lightning. From this place we proceeded to Oltmitz, a large, well built, and fortified town, which has, however, but an inconſiderable trade. Our ſubſequent ſtages, on this day's journey, were Proſnitz, Wiſchau, Poſorzitz, Brinn, a large and populous fortified town, provided with a citadel, and containing ſeveral handſome buildings; Clay, Mariheif, Nivolſcopurg, and Porſdorf.

We were now approaching Vienna, having ſix ſtages only to perform. On the 19th we paſſed ſucceſſively through Wilferſdorf, Girnerſdorf, Wulnerſdorf, Crizerſdorf, and Tarmerſdorf, making at each of theſe places the neceſſary halt to change horſes, and at eleven in the morning were ſafely arrived in the capital of the Imperial dominions.

Having procured a lackey to accompany me, and point out what was moſt deſerving of notice at Vienna, I paid a viſit to Mr. Stewart, ſecretary of legation, and left a letter of recommendation from Mr. Stratton to the Britiſh miniſter, Mr. Paget. I dined with ſeveral Engliſh gentlemen, at the Augarten, the ſaloon of which is very handſome, and the gardens prettily laid out and embelliſhed. We went afterwards to the prater, or promenade, without the town,

where a great number of people of all ranks and claſſes were aſſembled. We ſpent the evening at the imperial theatre.

Doctor Carro, a phyſician of celebrity at Vienna, to whom I had an introduction, was at this time engaged in the practice of the vaccine inoculation, and informed me, on my paying him a morning's viſit, on the 21ſt, that he had had five hundred caſes, all of which had been attended with the moſt complete ſucceſs. In the afternoon I viſited the cathedral church of St. Stephen, a very neat and compact building. A party was made in the evening for the Widden theatre, ſituated without the town, where the French opera of Alceſte was well performed. The price of admiſſion to this theatre, which is a very handſome edifice, is one florin only, a much more reaſonable rate of entrance than at our theatres.

On the 22d I went to the church of St. Michael, and thence to the imperial library, a very fine building, containing a commodious ſuite of apartments, ſupplied, it is ſaid, with upwards of two hundred thouſand volumes, comprehending the moſt rare books in every language. Adjacent to the great hall there is a reading-room, which is opened daily at certain hours to the public: an individual can have the uſe of any book within this room. I proceeded thence to the menage, where every one is at liberty to enter and ride at certain hours. In the evening I viſited the imperial theatre, or, as it is ſtyled, *Theatre de la Cour*, where an Italian opera was performed, and followed by a ballet. Like all the German theatres, this edifice has a very gloomy appearance, on account of the want of lights within-ſide.

Colonel Holloway and Major Hope, having arrived at Vienna in the courſe of the preceding night, I dined in their company on the 23d with Mr. Paget, the Britiſh miniſter, at Dibling, a ſmall village near Vienna, very pleaſingly ſituated at the ſide of the Danube. The party was entirely Engliſh. In the evening we went to the theatre to ſee an Italian opera.

On the 24th I viſited the library and beautiful and choice cabinet of medals. I was ſhown ſeveral very ancient manuſcripts, and rolls of papyrus. Among the books of antique date were an edition of the Pſalms in Gothic characters, printed at Mentz in 1457, and Pliny's Natural Hiſtory, printed at Venice on vellum in 1468. I accompanied Dr. Carro in the afternoon to the general hoſpital, a very extenſive building, kept in the beſt order. In the evening I went to the Widden theatre to ſee the performance of Richard Cœur de Lion.

On the morning of the 25th I viſited the cabinet of natural hiſtory, which contains a very fine and extenſive collection of mineralogy. Dr. Gall, a phyſician at Vienna, in a party this day, at which I was preſent, gave a ſingular opinion on the brain and its functions, in which he broached a new but dangerous doctrine. In expatiating on the functions of this organ, he argued the poſſibility of diſcovering the various inclinations and capacities by the ſtructure of the ſkull, and by its elevations and depreſſions. In doing this, he dwelt on the important truths and concluſions which would reſult from the eſtabliſhment of ſuch a doctrine, to the manifeſt advantage of medicine, morals, education, legiſlation, &c. together with the promotion of a more perfect knowledge of mankind in general. In

laying down the principles which he was deſirous to apply to future obſervations, he advanced, firſt, that capacities and inclinations are innate in man and brutes: ſecondly, that theſe capacities and inclinations are ſeated in the brain: and laſtly, that both the capacities and inclinations being eſſentially different from and independent of each other, they muſt conſequently originate in different parts of the brain, between which there is a like independence.

On the 26th I viſited the hoſpital of the inſane, called *la Tour des Foux*, at Roſſau. In this lofty and capacious building between two and three hundred perſons of both ſexes are confined, in apartments kept in the niceſt order. An anecdote is recorded of the Emperor Joſeph the ſecond, that having cauſed an apartment to be fitted up for himſelf at the top of this tower, or building, to enjoy the advantage of a fine and extenſive proſpect, one of the inmates attacked him in a ſarcaſtic epigram, inſcribed on the wall. It is well known that this Emperor indulged in many extraordinary fancies and wild ſpeculations; and accordingly the attack was couched in the following words, in the form of an epitaph:—"*Hic jacet Joſephus Secundus, "hic primus, ubique ſecundus.*"

On the 27th I viſited the imperial palace at Scombrun, a very ſuperb building, ſtanding in a delightful ſituation, and embelliſhed by beautiful walks, gardens, fountains, ſtatues, grottoes, and pleaſure-grounds, all open to the public. I was conducted to the menagerie, and thence to the obſervatory, which affords a fine and extenſive view of Vienna and its environs. On my way to Scombrun I entered a church at the village of Herrals, where I was ſhewn the model of the ſepulchre of our Saviour at Jeruſalem, with other curioſities of

a ſimilar kind. Having ſeen the original ſepulchre, it was not difficult for me to aſcertain that the model was deſtitute of all reſemblance.

Having dined at Schombrun, I made an excurſion to Dornbach, a very agreeable and rural ſeat, which had been the reſidence of the late Field-marſhal Lacy. It was open to the public, as is indeed the caſe with all the imperial buildings. This indulgence renders an abode at Vienna very agreeable.

On the 28th I viſited the arſenal, in the armoury of which the ſmall arms, in very conſiderable numbers, are prettily and fancifully arranged. I went afterwards to view the very extenſive collection of fine pictures, upwards of thirteen hundred, many of them the productions of the moſt celebrated maſters, at Belvidere; but was prevented, by want of time, from inſpecting them with a due attention. Having made an arrangement with Colonel Holloway and Major Hope to quit Vienna on the following morning, I took up my reſidence at their inn, to be prepared for an early departure.

The ſhort ſtay which I made at Vienna prevents me from attempting a more circumſtantial account of this city and the environs, which are well worthy the notice of travellers. The inhabitants are extremely hoſpitable; and the neceſſary articles of life are at moderate prices.

CHAPTER XXII.

JOURNEY THROUGH GERMANY—LINTZ—GLANDULAR SWELLINGS—DRESS OF THE WOMEN IN BAVARIA—HOUSES—RATISBON—FRANCONIA—DRESS OF THE FEMALE PEASANTS—WURTZBURG—THE PALACE—CITADEL AND BRIDGE—ESSELBACH—ESCHAFFENBERG—DETTINGEN—HANAU—FRANKFORT—KOENIGSTEIN—SELTZER WATER — LIMBOURG — DOWZ—DUSSELDORF—SEAT OF THE PRINCE PALATINE—DRESS OF THE PEASANTS—DUYSBOURG—WESEL—ARNHEIM—ROADS IN HOLLAND—FACE OF THE COUNTRY AND CULTIVATION—UTRECHT—ROTTERDAM—HELVOETSLUYS—ARRIVAL IN ENGLAND.

ON the 29th of June we quitted Vienna at half paſt five in the morning, and at eight o'clock arrived at Burkerſdof, whence, without loſs of time, we proceeded to the ſecond ſtage, Sichartſkirchen, which we reached at half paſt ten o'clock. Our route was over a very delightful country, abounding in woods, ſloping hills, and well cultivated vallies planted with corn. Our next ſtages conducted us to Perſchling, St. Polten, and Molk, at the latter of which places there is a fine benedictine convent, moſt opulently endowed. We arrived there about ſix in the evening, and halted for the night. During this day's journey we made a progreſs of about fifty-ſix miles.

We left Molk at five in the morning of the 30th, and at half paſt ſeven arrived at Kemmeback, by good roads, which led over a very fine and fertile country. We proceeded thence, by direct ſtages, to

Amſtatten, Stringberg, Ens, and finally to Lintz, a ſmall, but handſome and well-built town, which we reached at ſix in the evening, and halted for the night. I noticed that in this part of the country glandular tumours in the throat were very common among the women.

On the 1ſt of July we performed four ſtages, in the courſe of which nothing particular occurred. We quitted Lintz in the morning, at the uſual early hour, and having ſucceſſively ſtopped at the poſts of Efferding, Beyerbach, and Sigarding, arrived at Schardings at three in the afternoon, halting there for the night. We were now about to quit the Auſtrian territory, and to enter on that of Bavaria.

We ſet out from Scharding, on the 2d, at half paſt five in the morning, and arrived at Vilſhoven, in the Bavarian territory, at eleven o'clock. In this part of the country the dreſs of the females, which conſiſts of a ſable garment, and a very large round black hat, appeared to us very ſingular. We arrived at Plathing at an early hour in the afternoon, when we deſiſted, for that day, from the further proſecution of our journey.

Nothing can exceed in richneſs and luxuriance the Auſtrian territory through which we paſſed after our quitting Vienna: not an acre of uncultivated land was to be ſeen. In Bavaria the ſoil is not ſo good, nor are the dwellings of the inhabitants equally reſpectable. They are conſtructed of wood, with ſmall cabin windows. The Bavarians are a healthy, robuſt, and well looking people.

At five in the morning of the 3d we left Plathing, and in purſuing our route to Ratiſbon, where we arrived at half paſt twelve o'clock,

paſſed through the ſtages of Straubing, and Pfaver. Ratiſbon, the capital of Bavaria, is a fortified town ſituated on the bank of the Danube. The ſurrounding country is level, and produces much corn, together with an inconſiderable quantity of hops. The roads in general, on the Bavarian territory, are excellent. On our reaching Ratiſbon we waited on Mr. Oakley, the Britiſh miniſter, who was abſent at the moment, but who called on us in the evening at our inn.

On our departure from Ratiſbon, early in the morning of the 4th, we croſſed and quitted the Danube. It was near eight o'clock before we reached Schambac, by a heavy and uneven road; and were detained there until half paſt ten by the crazy condition of our carriages, which required ſome time to repair. The roads were ſtill rough and bad, which prevented us from reaching the next ſtage, Tiſſwan, until noon. The face of the country, however, began to improve. Our ſubſequent ſtages were Tenning and Poſbour, the latter of which we reached in the afternoon.

Our ſtage from Poſbour to Feucht, on the morning of the 5th, was over a heavy and ſandy road which paſſed through extenſive woods of firs and pines. We had now entered Franconia, where the dreſs of the female peaſants differs eſſentially from that of the Bavarian women of the ſame claſs. The petticoat is worn of a greater length; and inſtead of the large and clumſy black felt hat, they wear a light one of ſtraw, which, combined with the other parts of their dreſs, gives them a neat and agreeable appearance. The houſes of the peaſants are built of ſtone, with high well-tiled roofs, and with their gable ends towards the ſtreet. At half paſt ſix

o'clock we left Feucht for Nuremberg, a large and well-built fortified town. In performing the next ſtage we paſſed through Firtz, diſtant five miles from the latter place, a ſmall but neat town, very pleaſingly ſituated in a flat and fertile corn country. From Fornback, our next ſtage, we proceeded to Emſkirken, and thence to Langerfeld and Poſſenheim, the latter bringing us to our evening's halt.

The firſt ſtage from Poſſenheim to Kitzing, we performed on the morning of the 6th. The country is rich, and abounds in corn fields and vineyards. The road to Wurtzburg paſſes through a fine open country, the gently ſloping hills being laid out in vineyards and fields of corn. Wurtzburg is a fortified town, very pleaſingly ſituated in a rich valley. It is the ſeat of an univerſity; and, in addition to its very handſome cathedral, contains ſeveral fine churches. The palace of the Prince of Wurtzburg is a very ſuperb building. In this place, which contains about ten thouſand inhabitants, there are many handſome edifices belonging to the more opulent individuals. The citadel is on the oppoſite ſide of the river, which we croſſed by a fine bridge, and arrived at Roſbrun by excellent roads and through a charming country, which has a great reſemblance to Poland. From Roſbrun we proceeded to Eſſelbach, over good roads which led through a hilly country. We arrived there at half paſt three in the afternoon, and as we could not obtain horſes to take us forward, were obliged to remain there for the night.

We quitted Eſſelbach on the 7th, at five in the morning, and proceeded to Rohrburn and Eſſchaffenburg, a tireſome journey over rough and bad roads, in a hilly territory, planted with woods of

beech, through which our road led. Being obliged to wait for horſes at the latter of theſe places, we dined at the Three Crowns Inn, where we paid a moſt extravagant charge. We arrived at Dettingen at two in the afternoon; and at half paſt four reached Hanau, an agreeable, neat, and well-built town, which contains a cathedral church, and ſeveral handſome public edifices. It belongs to the principality of Heſſe, and is regularly fortified. The ſoil in the vicinity of this place is ſandy, and produces fine crops of corn, potatoes, and other vegetables. The roads leading to and from the town are delightful, having on each ſide rows of trees regularly planted. Theſe avenues are very long, and afford a charming proſpect, as well as an agreeable ſhade.

On quitting Hanau to proceed to Frankfort, we paſſed near the palace of the Prince of Heſſe, very agreeably ſituated to the left of the town. The road to the latter place is kept in excellent order, and paſſes through a level country, well cultivated, and the ſoil of which is very rich. On our arrival, at ſeven in the evening, we took up our abode at the White Hart, a good and commodious inn. Frankfort is ſeated upon the river Main, and is a fortified town, containing about forty thouſand inhabitants. The ſtreets are well paved and clean, and the buildings handſome. The garriſon conſiſts of about three hundred Heſſians. Frankfort has long been diſtinguiſhed by its very extenſive commerce, as well as by the fairs which are reſorted to by merchants and dealers of every nation in Europe. The inhabitants of this place and of Hanau have a great reſemblance, in their dreſs and general appearance, to the Engliſh.

We were buſied on the 8th, in making our arrangements, and in

putting our carriages into a ſtate of repair, to ſet out for Cologn on the following morning. We had heſitated whether we ſhould proceed thither by land or water: the former mode was, however, conſidered as the moſt eligible.

On the 9th, at five in the morning, we quitted Frankfort, and arrived at Koenigſtein at eight o'clock. The firſt part of the road is ſandy; but on approaching the above place it becomes hard and rocky. Adjacent to the town we ſaw, on an elevated and rocky ground, the remains of a fortreſs, which about five years before had been beſieged and taken by the French, who had blown up the caſtle and works, and deſtroyed the greater part of the houſes of the place, which belongs to the principality of Mentz. At noon we arrived at Wurges, a poor village in the province of Weſtphalia, after a journey over rough and heavy roads, interſecting a hilly and woody country, abounding in oaks, pines, firs, and beeches. Having quitted Wurges, we paſſed, at the end of an hour and a half, the celebrated ſpring which ſupplies the Seltzer water, ſo denominated from the adjacency of this ſpring to the place which bears that name. We ſtopped at a neighbouring village, and drank a bottle of the water, mixed with rheniſh wine. It did not appear to me to be ſo agreeable to the palate as the artificial water made in imitation of it by a philoſophical proceſs. It is ſold in long ſtone bottles, containing from three pints to two quarts, one of which coſt ſix krützers; but the water, without the bottles, bears half that price only. We were informed that this ſpring is at preſent the property of the Prince of Orange, who, we were alſo told, had paid it a viſit on the day preceding our arrival. At that time it was let to a private individual

for a year. I ſhould have mentioned that a building is erected over it, and that it is conſtantly guarded by a centinel. The peaſants and laborious claſſes in the neighbourhood drink the water, as a cooling and refreſhing beverage, in lieu of beer or wine. In other caſes it is blended with the latter of theſe liquors as a common drink. The women of Seltzer carry it on their heads in bottles for ſale. The ſoil in the neighbourhood of the ſpring is a reddiſh earth, mixed with ſlate.

At three in the afternoon we arrived at Limbourg, where we halted for the night. Notwithſtanding this is one of the principal towns of Weſtphalia, the houſes are very indifferent, and the ſtreets very narrow. It is ſituated in a flat country, and adjacent to it there is an extenſive manufactory of potters' ware, in which the bottles containing the Seltzer water are made.

We quitted Limbourg on the 10th, at half paſt five in the morning; and at eight o'clock arrived at Gubroth. In performing this ſtage we paſſed through a fine corn country, embelliſhed by woodlands and lawns. Our next ſtage brought us to Frelingen by a very rough and bad road leading through a hilly and rocky country abounding in woods. At this place the habitations are wretched cabins, built of laths and mud, and quartered. The buildings in general, in this part of the country, are much inferior thoſe we had met with in Auſtria, and even in Franconia and Bavaria. There is at the ſame time a greater proportion of uncultivated lands. The woods conſiſt, for the greater part, of oaks and beeches. Rye is the deſcription of grain more particularly cultivated; and of this bread is made for common uſe. It is very black, and has an unpleaſant

taſte to thoſe who are not accuſtomed to its uſe, but is held in great eſteem by the inhabitants, who give it to their horſes on the road, when they ſtop to bait and water. At half paſt one o'clock we arrived at Walmerode by an old neglected chauſſée, ſo uneven and rocky as to render our travelling very haraſſing and painful. We paſſed through a woody country abounding in corn. Our laſt ſtage this day was to Weyerſbach, where we arrived at half paſt four in the afternoon, after having paſſed over a bad road ſimilar to that of the preceding ſtage. Our carriages had ſuffered ſo much by the deplorable condition of the roads we had latterly met with, that at this place it became abſolutely neceſſary to repair them.

We left Weyerſbach on the 11th at a very early hour, and arrived ſucceſſively at Echerot and Seigbourg, the latter of which places we reached at ten o'clock. The roads were ſtill rough and uneven, but in ſome degree improved. The intermediate country is hilly, and abounds in woods and commons, with large tracts of land cultivated in corn. In the vicinity of Seigbourg, the land flattens: cloſe to the town there is, however, a rugged hill, having on its ſummit an extenſive monaſtery. The town, which is of inconſiderable extent, is ſurrounded by a wall, and is very indifferently built. We quitted it at half paſt ten in the morning, and at three in the afternoon arrived at Douz, by a tolerably good road, which led over a level country, having a looſe and ſandy ſoil. We halted there for the night.

It having been recommended to us to take the route to Rotterdam, by Duſſeldorf, in preference to that of Calais by Cologn, we left Douz on the 12th at ſix in the morning. The latter is a ſmall town, containing a few neat buildings, ſituated on the right bank of

the Rhine, immediately oppoſite to Cologn, which appeared, from the diſtant view we had of it, to be a very fine and extenſive place. At nine o'clock we arrived at Langenfield, ſituated in an agreeable and open level country, which ſupplies ample harveſts of fine clover, oats, and buck wheat. We ſet out from this place, after a ſhort ſtay, and arrived at Duſſeldorf at noon. On our route thither we ſtopped at the ſeat of the Prince Palatine, called Bendrad, a very beautiful ſpot. The country through which we paſſed has an open ſurface, and is well cultivated, principally in corn lands. The town of Duſſeldorf, ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, contains a few good buildings, and was formerly a fortified place. The greater part of the houſes are conſtructed of red bricks, and tiled over. During our ſtay at this place we met with General Harold, by birth an Iriſhman, who had been forty years in the ſervice of Auſtria. He informed us that during the late war, when the French beſieged and took the place, they deſtroyed both the palace and the works. We ſaw the remains of the latter, in the ruinous condition in which they were left. We proceeded from Duſſeldorf to Duyſbourg. The dreſs of the peaſants, who wear a blue frock, has a great reſemblance to that of the Engliſh peaſants. The breed of cows, ſpotted black and white, is large and beautiful. We ſaw but few ſheep, of a ſmall breed, but prettily ſhaped.

At this place the luggage is examined to prevent the paſſage of any thing contraband; but we extricated ourſelves from the inconvenience that would have attended a ſearch, by a preſent of a few florins. The town contains a few good buildings, and is ſurrounded by a level, encloſed country.

We left Duyſbourg at five in the morning of the 13th, and at the diſtance of about two miles croſſed the river Ruhr, which empties itſelf into the Rhine. The roads were extremely heavy and ſandy, inſomuch that we did not reach Wezel until ten o'clock. Notwithſtanding this part of the country is encloſed, we met with much uncultivated land in the courſe of this ſtage. Wezel is a ſmall but neat frontier town. The ſtreets are well paved, and have on each ſide a row of fine trees. We were detained there three hours by a want of horſes; and after having paſſed over a very heavy and ſandy road, arrived at Reis at half paſt four in the afternoon. In this part the country is encloſed, and is highly productive in corn. The gardens belonging to the inhabitants are prettily laid out, and are kept in the niceſt order. The houſes are ſmall, but neatly fitted, and are conſtructed of red bricks, and tiled, with the gable ends towards the ſtreet.

We were detained on the 14th, by the want of horſes, until nine o'clock, when we proceeded on our journey. At the middle of the ſtage the poſtillions halted to bait the horſes, which was, according to the cuſtom of the country, done by giving them ſlices of rye-bread, of which they are remarkably fond, and afterwards a drink of water. At half paſt eleven we paſſed near the ſmall town of Emerick, and an hour after were immediately oppoſite to Cleves on the other bank of the river. The road is good; and the country through which it paſſes encloſed. The ſoil, which is of a looſe, ſandy texture, ſupplies abundant crops of barley and oats. At one o'clock we reached Eltam, a ſmall but neat town, at which we ſtopped to take refreſhments. We paſſed afterwards through a ſmall town called

Seven; and at half paſt five in the afternoon croſſed a bridge of boats thrown over the Iſſel. We were now within the limits of the Dutch territory; and in the ſpace of half an hour arrived at Arnheim, where we took up our quarters for the night. In the courſe of this day's journey the roads were in general good, but in ſome places rather heavy. The country through which we paſſed is level, encloſed, and produces abundance of corn. The entrance to Arnheim is very agreeable; and the works kept in good repair. The town is remarkably neat, and the ſtreets paved, rounded, and kept very clean. The houſes, which are built of brick and tiled over, have a very neat and compact appearance.

The town of Arnheim is pleaſantly ſituated on the right bank of the Rhine, near to which there are ſeveral fine ſloping hills, to the right of the town, covered with beautiful woods and groves. With the exception of theſe hills the ſurrounding country is flat, and divided into ſmall encloſures. The breed of large and fine horſes, commonly called the Flanders breed, is employed here, as it is in many parts of Germany, for the team and the plough. The dairies produce excellent butter and cheeſe. The milk-women carry the milk on their ſhoulders in large braſs veſſels, which are kept remarkably clean and bright.

On the 15th in the morning we quitted Arnheim at half paſt five o'clock, and were much gratified on our way by the extreme neatneſs of the cultivated grounds, which furniſhed a ſtrong evidence of the ability and induſtry of the agriculturiſts. The neat and compact appearance of the Dutch houſes and gardens, together with the plain decent dreſs of the inhabitants, ſurpaſſed, with reſpect to clean-

lineſs and propriety, all that we had before ſeen on our route. The roads in Holland, leading along the dams, or cauſeways, are excellent. Nothing can be urged againſt them, unleſs it be their narrowneſs, which requires ſome caution and circumſpection, as well as an extreme ſobriety, on the part of the drivers. This is a fine country for corn and graſſes; and here the willows grow in abundance, with an extraordinary luxuriance. At the ſame time that woods are no where to be met with, there is not any deficiency of timber; and accordingly we met on our route with a conſiderable number of aſhes, poplars, elms, and aſpens, together with a few oaks. To this liſt may be added an abundance of apple and walnut trees.

Fruits of every deſcription known in Europe, are, as well as the different vegetable productions, in equal plenty; and it may be ſaid with truth, that few countries are better ſupplied with the more eſſential articles of life than Holland. In the village gardens, and grounds adjoining to the dwellings, the tobacco plant is cultivated with great ſucceſs.

We halted at half paſt ſeven o'clock, to enable the horſes to bait: they were fed with bread in the ſame way as before noticed. Having proſecuted our journey, we arrived at a ſmall houſe, directly oppoſite to Rhenen, an inconſiderable town on the right bank of the Rhine, ſurrounded, however, with fine vineyards. At this place we had to croſs the river in a flat boat, or ferry, kept expreſsly there, to convey paſſengers, and their carriages and luggage, to the other ſide. Having quitted, by this conveyance, the left bank, and again ſet forward on our route, we ſoon after paſſed near the little but neat

town of Arneron, embelliſhed by avenues of fine elms and oaks, and ſurrounded by groves and agreeable walks. No country could be more pleaſing than that through which we were now paſſing; and in ſpite of the emotions we felt on a recollection of the charming romantic ſcenery, and pictureſque views of Auſtria, ſtill we could not help regarding Holland as the land of real comfort and delight to the traveller. At half paſt one we arrived at Vag Douſted, a ſmall town, which we merely ſkirted in paſſing, and took ſome refreſhment in the ſuburb, while the horſes were baiting. At half paſt five in the afternoon we arrived at Utrecht, where we repoſed after our fatigues. The ſpring of one of our carriages having been broken, it was neceſſary to put it in a good condition for the following day.

Utrecht is a large and handſome town, containing many good buildings, the ſtudied and uniform neatneſs of which muſt attract the admiration of every paſſenger. In the centre of each of the ſtreets a canal runs, on which veſſels and boats are conſtantly navigating, for traffic and pleaſure. On each ſide of theſe canals a row of fine trees, nicely trimmed, is planted; and over them bridges are thrown at convenient diſtances, to conduct the paſſengers from the one ſide of the ſtreet to the other. This arrangement has a very agreeable effect, to which the cleanlineſs of the ſtreets, carefully paved on each ſide, contributes not a little. We were lodged at the hotel called the new caſtle on the Gauſenmarkt. The landlord of this hotel ſpeaks Engliſh; and did not, as we had ſome reaſon to apprehend, make us pay for the trouble he had taken to acquire this knowledge of a fo-

reign tongue. His charges were moderate; and he treated us beſides with great civility.

On the 16th, at half paſt five in the morning, we quitted Utrecht, the works of which attracted our notice on paſſing without the gates. They were in the niceſt order; as were alſo the roads, which led through avenues of fine cheſnuts and elms, affording cool and ſhady walks in the warm ſeaſon. Boats filled with paſſengers and merchandizes are drawn by horſes ſtationed on the banks of the canals, and are thus conveyed to and from the town. In this way the inhabitants are enabled to travel at a cheap and eaſy rate, and to reach the other canals, by which the Batavian territory is every where interſected. Our road paſſed along the bank of one of theſe canals, at the ſide of which we noticed ſeveral neat and pretty villas, belonging to the inhabitants of Utrecht, with gardens laid out in the niceſt taſte and order. The ſmalleſt and pooreſt cottage which we met with on our route, diſplayed an air of cheerfulneſs and neatneſs which announced the comparatively eaſy and comfortable condition of the humble inmates to whom it furniſhed an aſylum. In this part of Holland the lands for the greater part are laid out in paſturage. There is, however, a partial produce of wheat, barley, and oats, together with peas, vetches, clover, and hay. The harveſts of hay and barley were at this time juſt commenced; but the ripening of the wheat and oats ſtill appeared to require two or three weeks.

We halted on our way to bait the horſes; and between eight and nine o'clock paſſed through a ſmall town called Ahwahter, the works and buildings of which were in the ſame admirable order with thoſe,

we had hitherto ſeen in our route through a conſiderable part of Holland. Every thing, in ſhort, announced the proſperity of the inhabitants; and in every dwelling cheerfulneſs and tranquillity appeared to reſide. Hitherto the roads, on this day's journey, were excellent, and planted with fine avenues of trees. At nine o'clock we arrived at Aſtracht, a ſmall village, where we baited our horſes. Every part of the country being interſected by dykes, or canals, it was curious to obſerve, that almoſt every houſe ſituated without the towns or villages, being ſurrounded and encloſed by water, was provided with a bridge placed before the entrance. Near the great towns draw-bridges are employed for this purpoſe. At ten o'clock we paſſed through Terchoh, a ſmall and neat town, ſtanding in a delightful ſituation. The fronts of the houſes, which are well built, and in nice order, are ſhaded with trees; and in the middle of the ſtreets there are canals, with bridges thrown over them, ſimilar to thoſe I have already deſcribed. On leaving this place we entered on an excellent road, paved with Dutch clinkers, and having at each ſide a row of beautiful elms. This road, we were told by our poſtillions, would conduct us to Rotterdam, a diſtance of ten miles, without any variation in its embelliſhments, and in the ſame perfect ſtate of repair. At half paſt ten o'clock we paſſed through a ſmall town, conſiſting of one principal ſtreet only; but which, for the neatneſs and cleanlineſs both of the dwellings and inhabitants, exceeded all that we had ſeen before. At eleven o'clock we halted to bait our horſes, and take refreſhments; and again ſet forward at noon. In approaching Rotterdam, the paſture-grounds are excel-

lent, and are filled with cattle of the Flemiſh breed, ſuch as I have already noticed. We entered the ſuburbs, and were ſurpriſed at the neatneſs, and even elegance, of the buildings, each of which has a draw-bridge in its front. The gardens are laid out with great taſte, and prettily embelliſhed. We reached Rotterdam at one o'clock, and took up our abode for the remainder of the day, and for the night, at the hotel called the Boor's Head, a good houſe, where Engliſh is ſpoken. Rotterdam is a charming town, which contains about ſixty thouſand inhabitants, who, in common with thoſe of all the Dutch towns, are ſenſible of the error into which they fell, when they ſolicited and favoured an alliance with the French. They will, indeed, have long to regret their dearly bought experience.

With the exception of a ſhort route to the ſea-ſide, I had now completed my tour through Holland, with which I could not be otherwiſe than highly gratified. It is beyond a controverſy, that the Dutch towns and dwellings are ſuperior, in the eſſential qualities of neatneſs and cleanlineſs, to thoſe of any other country; and of the juſtneſs of this remark, which has been ſo often made, we had the fulleſt evidence at every place through which we paſſed. The dreſs of the inhabitants of a ſuperior claſs, and of the tradeſpeople, reſembles, by its unadorned ſimplicity, that of the Engliſh quakers. To conclude:—Since my departure from Great Britain, I had not ſeen any country in which I could have reſided ſo cheerfully, and with ſo much pleaſure, as in Holland. I am ſenſible, that in hazarding this opinion I am not in ſtrict accordance with the definition

which a great authority, Sir William Temple, has given of that country.*

On the 17th, at ſeven in the morning, we embarked in a Dutch paſſage-boat for Helvoetſluys; but as it blew a freſh gale from the weſtward, with ſhowery and uncertain weather, we were not able to reach our deſtination, within ſix miles of which we were landed at ten o'clock. Having procured carriages, we arrived at Helvoetſluys at noon. The country through which we paſſed is flat, and every where interſected with dykes. It is cultivated in corn, flax, clover, &c.

On our arrival, we found the Diana, an Engliſh packet, Captain Stewart, ready to ſail, but waiting for a favourable wind. Under theſe circumſtances we took up our reſidence at the Engliſh hotel, where we were detained for the two following days.

Helvoetſluys is a poor, but fortified town. An extenſive baſin, or dock, was, at the time of our arrival, under repair; and in the harbour were lying two fine ſhips of war recently built.

On the 20th, the weather being more moderate than it had been for ſome time paſt, we were called early in the morning, and having embarked, ſailed at ſeven o'clock. The wind, which was north-weſt, not being favourable, we were under the neceſſity of making

* This definition, which is ſingular, and replete with aphoriſms, is as follows: "Holland is a country where the earth is better than the air, and profit more in re- "queſt than honour. Where there is more ſenſe than wit; more good nature than "good humour; and more wealth than pleaſure. Where a man would chuſe rather "to travel than to live; ſhall find more things to obſerve than to deſire; and more "perſons to eſteem than to love."

ſhort tacks; but, by the help of the tide, were clear of the flats at ten o'clock. Theſe flats, or ſand-banks, are very numerous, and attended with much hazard.

On the morning of the 21ſt, the wind having become more favourable, from the eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, land was deſcried on the larboard quarter, at nine o'clock, by the ſeaman at the maſt-head; and at half paſt ten we were gladdened by the view of what our captain announced to us to be Orfordneſs. At three in the afternoon we anchored at Harwich, where we immediately landed. I ſhall not undertake to deſcribe the ſenſations I felt when I ſet off to rejoin my family, after ſo long an abſence; nor ſhall I attempt, what is beyond the gift of expreſſion, to mark all the gratitude I felt to the SUPREME BEING, who had ſafely conducted me through the many perils I had had to encounter, and to which I had been more particularly expoſed by my profeſſional ſituation with the BRITISH MILITARY MISSION.

THE END.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Author has to regret that ſeveral inaccuracies, which are, however, of ſo trifling an import as not to derange the general concluſions his intelligent reader will draw, have found their way into the Meteorological Tables at the cloſe of the Appendix. They have been the reſult of obſtacles which it was impoſſible for him to ſurmount, in the very peculiar ſervice in which he was engaged, as well as of the frequent indiſpoſitions to which he was ſubjected by the hazardous nature of that ſervice. It is owing to theſe impediments that ſeveral interruptions have occurred in the above Tables. In offering this plea, the force of which, he is confident, will be candidly acknowledged, to the general reader, he takes an opportunity to addreſs himſelf more particularly to the profeſſional gentlemen into whoſe hands his work may fall, on the ſubject of the Appendix itſelf. In giving his medical notes in the ſtate in which they were penned, at the time when the diſeaſes and incidents occurred to which they refer, without change of the order and method he purſued, and without the introduction of the ſpeculative reaſonings he might have employed, he has been perſuaded that their contents would be capable of a clearer analyſis, and a more ready deduction. If he has been miſguided by his judgment, he appeals to the purity of his intention, and ſolicits, on this, as on every occaſion, the candour and indulgence of his readers.

APPENDIX.

MEDICAL JOURNAL.

SYRIA AND EGYPT,

FROM JULY 1800, TO MARCH 1802.

THE military miſſion joined the army of the Grand Vizier on the beginning of July 1800, in good health : towards the end of July and Auguſt the men became ſickly : cholera, diarrhœa, and dyſentery were the prevailing diſeaſes. And at the latter end of Auguſt, when great dews fell during the night, more particularly on the 26th, a bilious remittent fever, accompanied with malignant ſymptoms, made its appearance. In the month of September it proved fatal to two military artificers. The ſymptoms which uſhered in this diſeaſe were cold rigors, head-ach, proſtration of ſtrength, pain of ſtomach and abdomen, nauſea and bitter taſte of the mouth, with copious vomitings of yellow and green bile (ſome had bilious diarrhœa); a foul yellow tongue, great thirſt, a quick pulſe, hot ſkin, and quickened reſpiration. 1800. July. August.

The mode of treatment adopted, was ſpeedily to evacuate the contents of the primæ viæ, by the tartariſed antimony, in ſolution,

in ſmall repeated doſes; with aperients of cream tartar, infuſion ſenæ, and Epſom ſalts; followed by a doſe of laudanum and antimonial wine, to allay irritation, and excite perſpiration, which was encouraged by pediluvium.

The emetic and purge ſeldom failed to afford ſome apparent relief to the patients.

Calomel, laudanum, and antimony, were then continued in ſuch doſes as the ſymptoms indicated, until the remiſſion of fever took place, which, for the moſt part, was about the third or fourth day, when the Peruvian bark was adminiſtered in varied forms. We were without wine. Where the diſeaſe took an unfavourable turn, it was accompanied with delirium, red eyes, and petechial ſpots on the ſkin, &c. Bliſters and ſynapiſms were had recourſe to upon ſuch occaſions.

In ſome of the caſes, dyſenteric ſymptoms were conjoined to the diſeaſe. The regimen was weak chicken broth, rice gruel, with lemonade, rice water, and bread tea.

It ſometimes happened that the patients, in place of being attacked ſuddenly, drooped day after day: in ſuch caſes their recovery was generally more ſlow than that of the former.

The weather, during the day, was at this time hot; Fahrenheit's thermometer, in ſhade, ranging at noon from 90 to 93.

The evenings and mornings were cool; thermometer 68 to 70, accompanied with copious dews and fogs.

October. In the month of October, ſome caſes of typhus ſimplex occurred, and dyſentery continued to prevail.

Occaſional heavy ſhowers of rain fell about the 23d.

The extremely filthy and unwholeſome condition of the Ottoman camp, excited in me great apprehenſions that putrid and malignant diſeaſes would certainly be generated, unleſs ſome neceſſary ſteps were taken to remedy the impending evil.

With the approbation of General Koehler, I wrote to the Grand Vizier, and ſtated to him with concern, the great numbers of dead putrid carcaſes of animals, camels, horſes, &c. &c. diſperſed over the whole of the camp, which were ſuffered to remain uncovered, quietly to corrupt and decay; exhaling the moſt intolerable putrid effluvia imaginable, inſomuch, that ſerious diſeaſes might be expected to appear, unleſs this intolerable nuiſance ſhould be ſpeedily removed. Theſe admonitions were thankfully received, yet produced but little reform. The ground of the encampment was not changed, as was adviſed. A feeble effort was continued for three days only, to leſſen the accumulation of putrid matter, and then every ſuch exertion ended. We were at length under the neceſſity of hiring Arabs daily, to bury the dead carcaſes of camels, horſes, aſſes, &c. which were found near our quarters, to enable us to exiſt. My fears were at length realized, for a great mortality from plague, malignant fever, and dyſentery, appeared among the Turks in November and December. It was difficult to aſcertain their exact loſs, (they themſelves were ignorant of it,) but it was ſuppoſed to amount to from ſixty to one hundred daily.

In November the weather was ſhowery and ſtormy, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Before ſun-riſe on the morning of the 20th November, the thermometer was 42; and many mornings it had ranged from 42 to 55 before ſun-riſe. This, to our feelings, November.

was very cold; the variations of temperature at this time were great. On the 20th there was a difference of 34 degrees, from the morning to two o'clock P. M. (from 42 to 76.) This change improved the health of our own people, yet great mortality from plague continued among the Turks.

I tried by all the arguments in my power to get the Turks to ſeparate the ſick from the healthy; a circumſtance to which they never attended; ſo that plague, entering a tent, frequently ſwept off all its inhabitants.

This great mortality ſtill continuing, and the Turks being ſtill admoniſhed to open their camp, at length complied. The troops were now more diſperſed, in place of being ſo thickly huddled together, as is the uſual cuſtom of this nation.

December. In the beginning of December a putrid fever carried off a military artificer belonging to the miſſion. He died the ſixth day from the attack. And on the 11th of December a civil artificer was ſeized with plague, and died after thirty-ſix hours illneſs.

A gunner of artillery caught the infection from the artificer, and died the fifth day from attack. Vide their caſes in the hiſtorical account of the plague. The very great mortality of the Ottoman troops, and the appearance among us of ſo formidable and fatal a diſeaſe as the plague, naturally excited great alarm, and induced us to make every poſſible exertion to prevent the further extenſion of this diſeaſe.

The precautions adopted were, to burn all the bedding, clothes, &c. belonging to, or uſed by the deceaſed. The tents were fumigated; and the two attendants upon the ſick, with one typhus

patient then within the hoſpital tent, were immediately put into a ſtate of quarantine.

For this purpoſe a trench was dug round a large ſpace of ground, within which the tent was incloſed; centinels were placed, not to ſuffer the leaſt contact or poſſible communication whatever with the above three people: their proviſions, depoſited in veſſels, were laid ready to receive them, &c. &c.

Having heard that the external friction of warm oil had been adviſed and employed with ſucceſs by the late Conſul at Alexandria, Mr. Baldwin, in the cure and prevention of plague, this was inſtantly adopted.

After having waſhed and cleanſed themſelves, our three individuals in the tent rubbed one another with warm oil all over; and this being done, they drank a baſin of warm coffee, and laid down between blankets. A chafing-diſh of charcoal was kept in the tent while they were rubbing: in ordering this we endeavoured to comply with the uſual directions as much as was practicable in our ſituations in camp. A copious and comfortable perſpiration was the reſult of this friction, which was continued without interruption every night until they were diſcharged from their confinement, which was at the expiration of forty-two days, when they began by deſtroying their tent, and all their clothes, bedding, &c. &c. Having bathed in the ſea, they now put on freſh clothes, and joined the party of the miſſion in extremely good health; each of them being become quite luſty and fat. The typhus patient, of whoſe life I had deſpaired previouſly to the uſe of the oil, was quite recovered, and much improved in his uſual appearance. It is neceſſary to remark, that he continued

to take his former medicines, bark, anodyne draughts, &c. during the application of the oily frictions.

Although I have to lament the failure of the oil, in the cure of plague, in the caſe of Gunner Cowden, the artillery-man, yet I am induced to think it was uſeful in preventing infection to the three men confined in the lazaretto tent.

The moment that Gunner Cowden became indiſpoſed his mind was extremely haraſſed, and I do not heſitate to believe that this circumſtance was extremely unfavourable to his recovery. An Arab was hired to attend upon any caſes of plague that might happen in future to occur.

Dec. 7th. Mrs. K. the wife of Brigadier General Koehler, who accompanied him from England, was ſeized with malignant fever, and died the ſeventh day from attack.

Dec. 16th. The Turks were at length rouſed from their lethargy and apathy. The Vizier moved his camp to the ſouth of Jaffa, near the ſea ſhore, upon an eligible and dry ground, about a mile and half from the town. Here we could enjoy the benefit of the freſh, untainted air.

The wretched and deplorable ſcene which preſented itſelf upon the late ground of encampment, exceeded all deſcription. The putrid ſtench which aſſailed us, when we approached the ſpot, was intolerable.

Dec. 18. Very heavy ſhowers of rain fell, accompanied with ſtormy weather, loud thunder, and vivid lightning. Cold winds from the S. S. W. Fahrenheit's thermometer at noon, at 62 degrees.

The ſudden changes in the weather produced rheumatiſms, but no other indiſpoſition among the miſſion.

Plague and mortality among the Turks had abated ſince the boiſterous weather came on.

Brigadier General Koehler, who had been involved in the greateſt diſtreſs of mind ſince the death of his wife, was ſeized with putrid fever, and died the 29th inſtant. Dec. 26.

The thermometer before ſun-riſe was as low as 35. The weather variable this month, particularly from the 17th, when we had cold blowing winds; much rain fell ſuddenly, with heavy claps of thunder, and vivid lightning. Dec. 28.

Except the ſeizure and death of General Koehler, ſince our arrival upon the new ground of encampment, the miſſion was nearly free from diſeaſe. The remarkable change of the weather, which had for ſome time been cold, (the thermometer before ſun-riſe being at 35,) and boiſterous, accompanied with much thunder, lightning, and very heavy rains, had conſiderably diminiſhed diſeaſe and mortality among the Ottoman troops, as well as ourſelves. 1801. Jan. 1.

The weather, during the laſt week, continued rainy, cold, and boiſterous. Jan. 8.

The Reis Effendi aſſured me to-day, that, although there were caſes of plague within the Ottoman camp, yet the diſeaſe was become infinitely more mild, and conſequently leſs fatal. That ſeveral perſons who had been lately attacked, had recovered. He inſtanced the caſes of five ſlaves belonging to the Vizier, three of whom ſurvived the attack. He remarked, that the ſame circumſtance happened at Conſtantinople when the diſeaſe was upon the decline. From this fact the Turks predicted the ſpeedy ceſſation of the plague.

Jan. 12. Dr. Boſari, the Vizier's own phyſician, died of plague this day, after the third day's illneſs. Some days previouſly to his indiſpoſition, he aſſured me, that he had made every poſſible enquiry to aſcertain the loſs of the Turks ſince the camp was formed at Jaffa in the month of May 1800, which loſs in diſeaſes amounted at leaſt to eight thouſand men.

Jan. 27. A tremendous gale of wind, with rain, and hail, accompanied with loud thunder, and vivid lightning, came on this evening (27th). The gale, ſtill accompanied by rain, continued until the 31ſt before it moderated.

Jan. 31. The Haznadar, or treaſurer of the Grand Vizier, died this day of plague.

Only one caſe of intermittent (quotidian) and a caſe of dyſentery on our ſick liſt this month.

The intermittent yielded eaſily to the bark.

The three men in the lazaretto tent were releaſed from confinement.

Feb. 7. Fine weather ſince the 4th inſtant. Wind N. E. or E. The horizon clear.

The ſtormy weather commenced uſually with a miſt, or hazineſs of atmoſphere, coming from the ſouthward the day preceding the ſtorm; and a large diſk or circle round the moon. The miſſion was in tolerable good health, except that the cold, rainy ſeaſon was very generally productive of painful glandular tumefactions. This happening at the peſtilential ſeaſon, and being one of the ſymptoms of plague, gave riſe to ſome alarm among thoſe attacked; but, being unaccompanied with febrile ſymptoms, their fears ſoon ſub-

ſided. Some of theſe tumors ſuppurated among the children: a general relief was afforded by warm ſomentations, flannel, &c.

The Vizier was taken ill with fever, the apparent effects of cold: his complaints yielded in a few days to antimonial remedies, pediluvium, &c.

The weather has been fine the laſt week. No freſh caſe of plague for ſeveral days paſt among the Turks. But reports from El-Ariſh ſtate, that it prevails fatally in that camp: they have loſt ſeveral thouſand men within a few weeks. Feb. 14.

A Venetian Doctor died this day of malignant fever, the 8th day from attack. The apothecary reported, that there were three or four caſes of the ſame fever in Jaffa camp.

The weather to-day hazy, and ſultry, though the thermometer in ſhade, at two o'clock P. M. 66.

On the 16th there was a gale of wind, which raiſed clouds of ſand into the atmoſphere, and which was extremely annoying. This ſtorm was preceded by hazy and ſultry weather; the hazineſs came from the ſouthward.

During the firſt fortnight of this month the weather was moderate and pleaſant, and the miſſion healthy. In the courſe of the laſt fortnight the weather was very variable, ſtormy, and rainy, with fine warm days occaſionally.

The weather became very variable, ſtormy, and rainy, for two or three days together, ſucceeded by warm days, and cold nights and mornings. Feb. 28.

The Ottoman army marched from Jaffa on the 25th February, on its way to Egypt. Conſequently the principal part, or, indeed,

the whole of the ſick, were doomed to remain at Jaffa, or make their beſt way homeward.

The only means which the Turks have to carry their ſick or wounded is upon camels, in a kind of covered cradle, one of which is placed at each ſide of the animal. Each camel carries four perſons, two in each cradle, ſitting à la Turc, as there is not length ſufficient to lie down: the motion appears extremely uneaſy and weariſome. There are few of theſe conveniencies, when compared to the numbers which compoſe the Turkiſh army. They are principally carried for the officers and their ſuite. The Turks have neither hoſpitals, nor hoſpital tents, ſet apart for the uſe of the ſick. To introduce ſuch eſtabliſhments, or attempt a medical reform in their armies, appears utterly impoſſible: the common ſoldier who may unfortunately fall ſick on the march, has no means pointed out to him to get forward; and if he ſtays behind, he is expoſed to periſh through want. Conſequently a Turkiſh army in motion muſt be the leaſt encumbered with ſick.

A military artificer ſtationed at the camp of El-Ariſh, with Captain Lacey of the royal engineers, died the 27th February, with malignant fever, after four days illneſs.

The month of March commenced with ſtormy weather, rains, thunder and lightning.

March 3. A woman belonging to the miſſion died at Jaffa, after an illneſs of thirty-ſix hours, under ſuſpicious ſymptoms. The whole of the women and children belonging to the military miſſion, who were left in a houſe in that place for the preſent, and who amounted to thirty in number, adopted the oily frictions, and every neceſſary

precaution to prevent the diſeaſe from ſpreading; happily no ſerious conſequences followed.

A ſlave belonging to the Vizier died of plague on the above day. March 3. He caught the infection from a pelice, the property of a perſon lately dead of plague.

The interpreter with Captain Lacey at El-Ariſh, was attacked with plague, which diſeaſe continued to rage there fatally.

Accounts from El-Ariſh ſtated, that Iſmael Pacha, the chief in March 11. command at that camp, died a few days before. He had been ſeized with vomiting, and expired the following morning, either from the effect of *plague* or of *poiſon*: it was ſaid that the plague at El-Ariſh had abated in its violence.

Since the 1ſt of March the weather was occaſionally ſtormy and rainy.

Very heavy rains fell this day, accompanied with gales of wind March 12. from the S. W. This day the Ottoman army moved forward from Yebna, which is ſituated twelve miles S. from Jaffa.

The cold wet weather was fatal to 200 camels in the courſe of two days march. Theſe animals, though hardy, cannot bear wet and cold.

The troops were healthy.

Wind N. W. The wind from this quarter conſtantly favoured us March 14. with fine weather.

Arrived at Gaza, and ſaw the interpreter, who had lately been March 15. ſuſpected of peſtilential infection. I found him with an extenſive ſore upon his left ſide, the effects of a large carbuncle. He had alſo a glandular enlargement in the axilla; and an inflammation of the

left eye. I recommended the bark, and opium; and wax and oil dreſſings, with vegetable and milk diet. This man was treated on the onſet of diſeaſe, with rackay, a ſtrong ſpirit.

March 19. Since the 7th inſtant, the plague raged with freſh violence at El-Ariſh. It was ſtated that the Turks had loſt by this diſeaſe the one-half of their army, which conſiſted ſome weeks before of ſix thouſand men.

March 31. The plague ſuddenly diſappeared at the camp of El-Ariſh. The troops with the Vizier remained healthy.

Nearly the whole of this month the weather was tempeſtuous, accompanied with very heavy rains, prodigiouſly loud thunder, and vivid lightning.

During this period the health of the whole of the troops was improved, and plague diſappeared.

April. In the march of the troops through the deſert, which took them up four weeks, including the halts, inflammations of the eyes became troubleſome. The conſtant expoſure of the eye to the intenſe heat, and vivid rays of the ſun, reflected from a white glittering ſand, together with the inſinuation of its fineſt particles into this delicate organ, produced occaſional diſtreſs and irritation. The mode of treatment, &c. of this complaint will appear under the head of Remarks upon Ophthalmy.

Notwithſtanding the above march was extremely fatiguing and diſtreſſing, yet the troops were in better general health than before. The 23d the weather was oppreſſively hot; the mornings and evenings were cool; great dews fell during the night. It blew very freſh on the 27th from E. S. E. and at ſea a ſtrong gale was experienced.

The advanced Turkiſh army, ſent forward by the Vizier to take poſſeſſion of Corein and Belbeis, was very ſickly, and ſuffered a great mortality, which was aſcribed to the plague. I am, however, apprehenſive, that the want of the common neceſſaries of life, and the great fatigue of the troops in croſſing the deſert, may account for a great portion of this mortality. Salahieh in Egypt, April 30.

Ophthalmy continued to haraſs the Ottomans as well as ſome few of the ſoldiers of the miſſion. Dyſenteries and diarrhœas prevailed. May.

While at Belbeis, we had a ſtrong kampſin, which was followed by much ocular inflammation. The heat of the air, 112 in ſhade. The wind, which was W. S. W. in the morning, changed to north about noon, and continued to blow from that quarter during the evening. At ſix o'clock in the evening the thermometer fell to 90; and on the day following, about noon, the heat was fallen to 97. May 14.

At Ben El Haſſar a kampſin aroſe: thermometer was 112 at two o'clock P. M. in ſhade. May 23.

The wind in the forenoon was at eaſt; at two o'clock P. M. it was due ſouth; and, in the evening, the thermometer being at 98, the wind ſhifted to the ſouth-weſt, blowing very ſtrong.

Freſh caſes of ophthalmy uſually followed theſe hot and diſtreſſing winds.

The diſeaſes of this month were ophthalmy, dyſentery, and diarrhœa. An artillery-man died from fever (ſynochus) the fifth day from the attack. June.

The heat of the weather progreſſively increaſed as we approached Cairo from Syria.

About the 6th we had thick fogs and heavy dews. July.

On the 13th tempeſtuous guſts of wind, accompanied with heavy clouds of duſt. Heat from 100 to 106 degrees.

July 26. The weather cloudy and foggy.

During the whole of this month, ophthalmy was very general: dyſentery and diarrhœa alſo continued. Some caſes of typhus occurred towards the end of the month, but none fatal. The convaleſcents, however, recovered very ſlowly. The diſeaſe yielded to emetics, calomel, diaphoretics, and, laſtly, bark completed the cure.

The Ottoman army entered Cairo the 16th of July.

The heat was oppreſſive, the thermometer being at 95 degrees at two o'clock P. M. in ſhade.

Auguſt. The weather was cloudy during this month, conſequently not ſo oppreſſively warm as laſt month. Before ſun-riſe the thermometer was at 74, in the night from 80 to 81, and during the day, from 85 to 98, or 100.

The cloudineſs of the mornings diminiſhed about noon. The greateſt heat of the day was now found to be between three and four o'clock P. M. which induced me to change the hour of taking the temperature.

The evenings were cool—the wind freſhened generally at night, which blew for the moſt part N. W.

The diminution of heat in the weather was, together with the cool refreſhing winds from the northward, ſalutary. Ocular inflammations were leſs frequent as well as leſs violent. During the calms which occaſionally prevailed, the heat was always oppreſſive.

Among the Engliſh ſick at Fort Ibrahim, occupied by a detachment of the Indian army, ophthalmy, dyſentery, and malignant fevers, were the prevailing diſeaſes.

The atmoſphere was extremely denſe, with heavy black clouds, which in Europe would portend the immediate fall of rain. Aug. 26.

Obſtinate dyſenteric affections were relieved by bliſters on the abdomen.

Among the miſſion three caſes of low fever occurred this month.

All the caſes of ophthalmy in the miſſion were cured, none of the patients having apparently ſuſtained any permanent injury of the eyes. The ung. hydrargyr. nit. with tr opii, continued to afford great relief in ophthalmy. Aug. 31.

Before ſun-riſe the thermometer was at 71 ; the air cool, and refreſhing : northerly winds prevail, and the whole of the country as far as the pyramids of Gizah is inundated. Sept. 18.

Nights cool; freſh breezes from the northward. Some freſh caſes of ophthalmy have occurred within theſe few days, which appear to have been produced by the ſharp northerly winds; this affection yielded eaſily to bliſters behind the ears, ſaturnine collyriums, and purges. Sept. 21.

This day an enormous hydrocele preſented itſelf in an inhabitant of Cairo, ſixteen inches by twelve in diameter. Theſe caſes, as well as hernia, are common in Egypt.

The elephantiaſis among the women is a frequent diſeaſe.

Many dreadful caſes of leproſy are ſeen in Cairo, which occaſionally make dreadful havoc in the face : in the loſs of noſe, lips, eyes, &c. In the iſland of Scio, in the Archipelago, there is an hoſpital for the reception of the leprous of the different iſlands. I took the opportunity to viſit this ſpot when on my return to Conſtantinople. Sept. 23.

Upwards of 200 of theſe poor unfortunate ſufferers were there collected. Vide narrative when at Scio.

Sept. 30. During this month the inhabitants and troops were healthy.

The weather pleaſant, and moderately warm.

The prevailing winds N. W.

The latter end of the month heavy dews fell during the night. They commenced about the 19th.

October. Some caſes of intermittents among the troops at Gizah. At Alexandria the prevailing diſeaſes were diarrhœa, dyſenteries, and old caſes of ophthalmy.

For the moſt part October was a temperate, and agreeable month. The mornings and evenings were cool, with refreſhing winds from the northward. When the wind came round to the eaſtward of north, the days were warm, ſultry, and oppreſſive; though the mercury did not riſe higher than 80 in ſhade.

November. Catarrhs and intermittents were the prevailing diſeaſes of this month, which was cold, rainy, and ſtormy.

On the morning of the 20th there was a tremendous ſtorm, accompanied with rain, thunder, and lightning. Wind N. W. This tempeſtuous weather continued ſeveral days, with only ſome little intermiſſion.

The dews have been heavy this month.

By means of freezing mixtures I reduced the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer to 32; but it was only of two or three ſeconds duration, when it roſe to 38. The temperature of the air 59.

The ſenſation produced by the handling of the cold mixture was

extremely painful and diſagreeable. The pain continued ſeveral hours afterwards.

Some recent caſes of plague are ſaid to have occurred among the ſepoys at Roſetta.

Intermittents and catarrhal affections continue. December.

Heavy dews, with thick foggy weather.

Dyſentery prevailed among the Turks; with ſome fatal caſes, about the 11th of December.

At Gizah the dyſentery proved fatal to ſome of the Engliſh. Wind variable, N. N. W., W. &c.

About the 19th, 20th, and 21ſt, the wind trifling, almoſt a calm, and the days foggy, with cloſe ſultry weather. A greater mortality was ſeen among the inhabitants; but from what diſeaſe it was impoſſible to aſcertain.

The greateſt heat this month did not exceed 73 in ſhade. The ſoutherly winds, however, which occaſionally blow in November and December, are cold, comparatively to thoſe which occur in June, July, and Auguſt. On account of the mountains of Abyſſinia being ſaid to be then covered with ſnow, and Upper Egypt being moiſtened by the inundation, the wind blowing from this quarter does not become heated in its paſſage, as happens during the latter months, when the wind from the ſouth, or ſouth-eaſt, blows ſo extremely hot and dry as occaſionally to cauſe ſuffocation. This occurred at Belbeis during the preceding year, when camels and other animals are ſaid to have periſhed from its effects.

It was lamentable to ſee, among the numerous diſtreſſed people in Cairo, very many dumb perſons. One of theſe followed the pro-

feſſion of a juggler, and performed other amuſing tricks, by which he obtained his livelihood.

Dec. 31. More deaths appeared this month among the inhabitants than in November. The weather during the whole of the month was extremely variable; foggy; great dews; winds and temperature aſtoniſhingly variable.

When the ſun ſhone, on an expoſure to its rays, it was ſcorching. The nights were cold and moiſt.

This was a ſeaſon apparently very favourable to the production of diſeaſe. Dyſentery prevailed.

During the months of November and December, the appearance of winter was manifeſt in the vegetable tribe. The fall of leaf was confined chiefly to the mulberry trees and vines. The other trees nearly preſerved their foliage by the occaſional dropping and renewal of their leaves.

This month a ſecondary caſe of lues venerea was cured by the nitrous acid. Vide Caſe.

And a caſe of hepatitis in a ſoldier of the miſſion cured by mercury.

1802. Jan. 15. The prevailing diſeaſes were intermittents, and their relapſes. Some recent caſes of ſlight ophthalmy, and dyſenteries. Extremely heavy, offenſive and foggy, and cloudy weather, during the laſt fortnight.

In the evening of the 24th, ſtormy, tempeſtuous weather; heavy black clouds; wind S. W. accompanied with ſhowers of rain, which fell more abundantly on the 25th and 26th. Temperature cold and diſagreeable, from 46 to 58 in ſhade.

February. Cold, tempeſtuous, and rainy weather uſhered in this month.

The Choarbagi, or Colonel of Janiſſaries, who was attached to the miſſion, and who occupied a chamber within our buildings in Cairo, died after three days illneſs; from his ſymptoms I conceived his death to be from plague. He was firſt ſeized with cold ſhiverings, followed by fever, head-ach, thirſt, and bitter taſte of the mouth. He had a ſmall painful tumor in the left groin, nearly the ſize of a pigeon's egg; and another in the right axilla. He died ſuddenly in the night. Feb. 3.

Previouſly to interment I examined the body, and found that the buboes were nearly ſubſided: there was a ſlight diſcoloration on the right arm. There were neither petechiæ nor vibices upon the body. However, from all the circumſtances under which this man died, I was led to conſider it rather as a caſe of plague than otherwiſe; which induced us to take every poſſible precaution to prevent any propagation of infection, ſhould it have exiſted.

The Janiſſaries, who had lived with the deceaſed, remain well. The bedding and pelices belonging to the deceaſed were immediately taken poſſeſſion of by his ſon, and made uſe of without the leaſt concern. While ſuch apathy continues among the Turks, plague can never be annihilated from their country. Theſe people embarked, after a few days, with the reſt of the Janiſſaries, on board a veſſel going to Conſtantinople, carrying with them the clothes, &c. of a man who died under very ſuſpicious ſymptoms of plague. Feb. 7.

This day was oppreſſively warm and ſultry. Feb. 11.

Wind S. and S. W. we experienced a kampſin wind, which raiſed clouds of duſt into the atmoſphere, and produced a continual hazineſs.

The eyes, which ſuffered from this heat and irritation, were relieved by repeated ablutions of cold water.

Feb. 13. The whole of the miſſion being entirely free from infectious ſymptoms, were ordered to proceed to Alexandria. The Pacha of Grand Cairo has ſtated that, "from the moſt vigilant enquiry in the "town and ſuburbs of Cairo, he has not heard of another caſe of "plague at preſent." However, little or no dependance can in reality be placed upon the reports of the Turks. In Upper Egypt we have heard, that the diſeaſe is already reappearing.

Feb. 14. Foggy and very cloudy weather; the ſun completely obſcured this day; a circumſtance which does not often happen in Egypt, except during the fall of rain. Several days paſt have been cloſe and ſultry.

Feb. 23. Tremendous gales of wind, W.N.W. which were accompanied on the 25th with heavy ſhowers of rain. Indeed, the weather was tempeſtuous from the 20th to the end of the month. The higheſt temperature 73; loweſt 44.

Upon our arrival at Roſetta, on the 23d February, we found the plague had already appeared there, and had been fatal to a ſerjeant of the Indian troops, and ſeveral of the inhabitants.

The miſſion remained well; but, upon their arrival at Alexandria on the 7th of March, were put under quarantine for fifteen days, as were all veſſels and perſons coming from Roſetta, ſeveral caſes of plague having been ſaid to have been received at Alexandria from the latter place.

March. The month of March was ſtormy and rainy, and on the 20th heavy rains and hail fell, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Winds variable, N. E. N., W. N. W., N.

The higheſt temperature 79 ; loweſt 57.

Great dews fell about the 16th.

Having been ſo unlucky as to break my thermometer on the 24th inſtant, I was obliged to cloſe my obſervations with it ; and on the 27th took my departure from Alexandria, on my way to Conſtantinople and England.

CASES OF MALIGNANT FEVER.

CASE I.

A military artificer, *Thomas Greenhalſh*, aged about fifty years, was taken, on the 23d Auguſt 1799, with cold chills, followed by fever, ſevere head-ach, nauſea, and vomiting of bile ; the tongue was foul, great thirſt, pulſe quick and rather firm ; with anxiety, depreſſion of ſpirits, and much proſtration of ſtrength. He was ſeized while on board the New Adventure tranſport, in the harbour of Conſtantinople, whither he had been ſent to execute ſome work. He had a diſtance of ſeven miles to walk to rejoin the barracks at Levant Chiflick, where I firſt ſaw him in the afternoon, and collected from him the foregoing hiſtory and ſymptoms.

An antimonial emetic was given, followed by a doſe of laudanum, and the uſe of pediluvium ; and, the next morning, ten grains of calomel and a ſolution of Epſom ſalts were adminiſtered. Theſe remedies, in emptying the primæ viæ, relieved the ſymptoms ; yet, on the third day, the head-ach increaſed : the ſkin was very hot, though moiſt ; tongue dry and of a browniſh colour ; eyes turgid ; ſeveral petechial ſpots appeared on the breaſt. The calomel was

repeated; a bliſter applied to the back; a clyſter injected; pediluvium repeated, and four grains of antimonial powder given every three hours; with an anodyne at bed-time.

On the fourth day, the petechiæ were augmented; he had paſſed a reſtleſs night; was occaſionally incoherent; febrile ſymptoms continued.

The head was ſhaved; cloths moiſtened with vinegar were repeatedly applied to the whole of the ſurface of the head. Calomel and pediluvium repeated.

Fifth day. The delirium conſtant: paſſed a very reſtleſs night; the eyes and ſurface of the body tinged of a yellow colour, which in ſome parts had a dirty or cadaverous appearance.

The pupils of the eyes rather dilated; tongue dry; teeth and mouth covered with black ſordes; cold clammy ſweats occaſionally burſt forth; pulſe extremely variable, in ſtrength and in frequency. A bliſter was applied, which covered the whole of the head; the calomel and clyſter repeated; the bark in decoction, with vitriolic acid, was given liberally, and a doſe of laudanum at bed-time.

The ſixth day. All the unfavourable ſymptoms were alarmingly increaſed, and threatened a ſpeedy diſſolution. The ſkin and eyes were of a dirty yellow colour; the petechiæ numerous, and the extremities cold: nevertheleſs, the pulſe was good; and by no means indicated the apparent danger of the patient.

Bliſters were applied to the extremities, and bark and wine freely adminiſtered. He expired the evening of the ſixth day. The body became extremely offenſive ſoon after death. He had no glandular or other tumors.

The weather had been occaſionally moiſt and warm during the month of Auguſt, the thermometer ranging from 68 to 88 in ſhade.

Several caſes of the ſame kind of fever prevailed among the Turkiſh troops at Levant Chiflick, and alſo among the inhabitants.

CASE II.

A military artificer, *Kannaird*, aged thirty, was ſuddenly ſeized, on the 27th Auguſt 1799, with cold rigors, followed by a hot ſkin, pain in the head and ſtomach, nauſea and vomiting of bile, a quick pulſe, &c. An antimonial emetic was given immediately; and a doſe of laudanum and antimonial wine after its operation, with pediluvium.

In the morning of the 28th, calomel, and a ſaline purge. Theſe opening remedies relieved the ſymptoms, and a doſe of laudanum and antimonial wine was repeated at bed-time.

Aug. 29, 1799. Head-ach continued, with occaſional nauſea; ſkin moderately warm; pulſe ſmall and frequent; complained of laſſitude and general debility: ſago, wine, and lemonade were ordered; the bark, with the nitrous acid, liberally given; and laudanum adminiſtered at bed-time.

Aug. 30. Paſſed a reſtleſs night; ſymptoms continued with little alteration from the 29th. The medicines and regimen continued as before. A bliſter was applied to the nape of the neck; the head ſhaved, and vinegar frequently applied.

Aug. 31. Head-ach continued; pulſe ſmall, quick, and feeble; five grains of calomel and camphor given at bed-time; a clyſter injected; a bliſter

applied, which covered the whole of the head; and the bark, wine, &c. continued as before.

Sept. 1. Little or no alteration. Medicines continued.

Sept. 2. Paſſed a very reſtleſs night; had delirium; tongue and mouth blackiſh; he laid in a comatoſe ſtupid ſtate, except when ſpoken to, when he replied rationally to queſtions put to him, and then fell into the ſame comatoſe ſtate again: pulſe ſoft, and moderately frequent; ſkin of a yellow colour, with petechiæ upon the body; urine was of a dark brown colour, reſembling a ſtrong infuſion of coffee; ſtools were dark and offenſive.

Sept. 3. Had paſſed a reſtleſs night; notwithſtanding which he appeared this morning more ſenſible and cheerful: comatoſe affection leſſened; the urine was not ſo high coloured. Pulſe ſoft; ſkin moderately warm; tongue brown, but moiſt; no evacuation yeſterday by ſtool; ſix grains of calomel were given, and an injection was thrown up. The bark, wine, camphor, laudanum, &c. were continued.

Sept. 4. All the alarming ſymptoms increaſed. Bliſters were applied to the extremities. He expired in the evening. He had no glandular or other tumors. This man had materially ſuffered in his general health ſince his arrival in Turkey, with repeated attacks of dyſentery.

CASE III.

A military artificer, *Smith*, aged 30, was ſuddenly ſeized, the 22d September 1799, in the ſame manner as Greenhalſh and Kannaird. Theſe men were all lodged in the barracks at Levant Chiflick. The

cure was undertaken by an emetic, calomel, and an aperient, with a doſe of laudanum, and antimonial wine after their operations.

On the 23d, he had paſſed a bad night. The head-ach continued; countenance fluſhed; the arms and legs cold; pulſe ſmall, quick, and extremely variable; calomel repeated; wine was liberally uſed; and repeated doſes of laudanum were given: his drink was well acidulated lemonade.

Paſſed a reſtleſs night; great coldneſs pervaded the whole body; ſcarcely any reaction of ſyſtem; and this continued only for a few minutes, in ſudden fluſhes of heat in the face, and then ſuddenly ſubſided: there was great proſtration of ſtrength, with occaſional vomiting of a brown fluid reſembling coffee-grounds; complained of bitter taſte in the mouth; had ſeveral offenſive ſtools; all the ſymptoms denoted great danger, and the want of vital energy. The wine and laudanum were repeated, fomentations were applied to the legs, and calomel continued at bed-time. Sept. 24.

He appeared ſomewhat relieved; the skin moderately warm; pulſe more firm and ſteady: he retained chicken broth upon the ſtomach: the wine and laudanum repeated, with a doſe of vitriolic æther, joined with laudanum, at bed-time. Sept. 25.

Paſſed a reſtleſs night, with delirium; tongue foul; had ſtools; urine nearly of a healthy colour: when ſpoken to, he rouſed himſelf, ſpoke, and then fell into a drowſy, comatoſe ſtate, with muttering delirium; the eyes were turgid; pulſe quick, more full and firm than the 25th (112 ſtrokes in a minute); skin warm: it was only to-day that a general reaction of ſyſtem appeared ſteady; the Sept. 26.

head was ſhaved; cloths moiſtened with vinegar were frequently applied; and a bliſter laid to the nape of the neck.

A drachm and a half of nitrous acid, diluted freely with water, was ordered to be given within twenty-four hours. The æther anodyne draught repeated.

Sept. 27. Delirium continued; a general coldneſs pervaded the whole body; skin moiſt; paſſed looſe ſtools and urine involuntarily; pulſe quick and ſmall (120), and very variable; tongue moiſt, and leſs foul; had occaſional nauſea; ſeveral large dark ſpots, and petechiæ upon the breaſt; fomentations were applied to the legs and arms; wine, bark, and nitrous acid continued; a bliſter, covering the whole of the head, was applied. He expired in the evening. He had neither glandular nor other tumors. The body became extremely offenſive a few hours after death. Theſe fatal caſes occurring, and obſerving that the ſame fever prevailed with the Turks, we took every poſſible precaution, by fumigation, &c. to prevent the continuance of diſeaſe, and recommended a change of ſituation.

CASE IV.

A military artificer, *Geary*, about twenty-five years of age, while encamped at Jaffa, in Syria, was ſuddenly ſeized, on the 5th December 1800, with cold rigors, vertigo, head-ach, followed by a hot skin, pain at ſtomach, with nauſea, and ill taſte of the mouth. He had general pains all over his body, and was languid, with a quick, though rather firm pulſe (100). An emetic removed much bile from the ſtomach, and ſeveral looſe ſtools were procured by a

calomel and ſaline purge: an anodyne draught, with antimonial wine, was given at bed-time.

Though ſomewhat relieved, the head-ach, fever and thirſt conti- Dec. 6.
nued. The laudanum and antimonial were occaſionally repeated, and the drink conſiſted of acidulated rice water, and toaſt and water.

Skin was hot, though a moderate perſpiration continued to break Dec. 7.
out; tongue white, thirſt great; pulſe quick and rather firm (100); lemonade continued, and five drops of laudanum, with twenty drops of antimonial wine, were given every three hours.

He paſſed a reſtleſs night, accompanied with delirium; the eyes Dec. 8.
were red, ſkin leſs hot; pulſe quick (108), leſs firm than on the 7th; the tongue had a browniſh tinge upon it; he had two ſtools during the night; a bliſter was applied to the nape of the neck; bark, with vitriolic acid, were given liberally, and repeated doſes of laudanum; he was ordered to eat freely of oranges, and drink lemonade; the head was ſhaved, and cloths moiſtened with vinegar repeatedly applied. Towards evening the pulſe became more full, accompanied with a reſtleſſneſs, and a low muttering delirium; a bliſter was applied to the whole of the ſurface of the head; petechial ſpots appeared upon the breaſt in the evening; the pulſe became more weak and quick (120); the ſtrength diminiſhed, with an anxiety and quickneſs in breathing. He began to throw up the bark, &c.

Had paſſed a reſtleſs night, with low delirium; pulſe quick and Dec. 9.
feeble (120); arms cold; he was conſtantly picking at the bed-clothes; tongue and mouth brown and dry; he did not appear ſenſible of the pain of the bliſters; paſſed urine involuntarily; a bliſter

was applied to the thighs, and the medicines continued. About noon ſtimulating ſinapiſms of garlic were applied to the feet. In the evening he paſſed ſeveral black ſtools involuntarily; reſtleſſneſs continued; arms cold; pulſe quick and feeble (130); medicines continued; the laudanum draught, with antimonial wine, repeated at bed-time.

Dec. 10. He paſſed a very reſtleſs night; ſtupor continued, with ſtertoreous breathing; ſkin cold; pulſe quick and feeble (130). He expired in the afternoon.

CASES OF PLAGUE.

CASE I.

A civil artificer, *Mace*, thirty years of age, was taken, during the night of the 10th December 1800, with ſevere rigors, vertigo, head-ach, and ſevere pains in the loins, thigh, &c. accompanied with nauſea, and vomiting of green bile. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 11th December I firſt ſaw him; his ſkin was very hot, though moiſt, with a burning kind of feel to the touch; a quick and rather firm pulſe (120). He complained of much head-ach; the eyes were red; tongue tinged, rather of a yellow colour; great thirſt; the pains of the back and thighs acute. He had had three ſtools during the night: an antimonial emetic was immediately given, and after its operation ten grains of calomel, and a ſolution of Epſom ſalts. The common drinks were to be lemonade and rice-water; to eat freely of oranges. The emetic removed much bile,

which gave the patient ſome ſenſible relief. The calomel and ſalts not having procured any evacuation by ſtool, the former was repeated, and a doſe of laudanum with antimonial wine at bed-time, after the evacuations had been procured. He complained of pain in the groin; and there was a ſmall enlargement in the left inguinal glands. The pain from this tumor became ſo extremely acute, that I was called to him about four o'clock in the morning of the 12th. It had then ſwollen to the ſize of a pigeon's egg. The bubo was fomented with warm water, and an anodyne draught given. At eight o'clock in the morning of the 12th, when I viſited the patient, the attendant reported, that the fomentation had relieved the pain of the tumor, ſince which he had thrown up his drinks, and was now fallen into a ſleep.

He expired ſuddenly about nine o'clock, A. M. 12th December.

The bed clothes being removed, many large livid (nearly black) ſpots, of the ſize of a ſilver threepence, covered the breaſt, and other parts of the body.

In each axillæ there was a bubo of the ſize nearly of a hen's egg. The bubo in the groin was of a dark livid colour. Some Arabs were employed quickly to inter the corpſe. The very ſtrongly marked ſymptoms of plague in this caſe gave riſe to the utmoſt vigilance and precaution to prevent the infection from ſpreading. With this intention all the clothes, bedding, &c. &c. uſed by the ſick were immediately burned. Two attendants within the hoſpital-tent, as well as a patient ſuffering under typhus, were put into a ſtate of quarantine, and certain regulations already noticed in my narrative,

were inſtantly adopted to prevent the infection from ſpreading. The oily frictions were had recourſe to upon the three men within the hoſpital-tent.

Upon inquiry, the deceaſed had been accuſtomed to frequent the Turkiſh coffee-tents, to ſmoke and drink coffee. This was prohibited in future.

CASE II.

Gunner *Cowden*, aged 30, an artillery-man, had a ſlight indiſpoſition on the evening of the 13th December, 1800. He had ſome head-ach, and a little heat of ſkin.

In the morning of the 14th December, he complained of nauſea; the tongue was white, having a yellowiſh ſtreak upon it; thirſt prevailed, and the head-ach and febrile ſymptoms were increaſed. He had a trembling upon him, and appeared a good deal agitated; ſome ſtiffneſs and uneaſineſs in the left groin. He related, that contrary to order, he had not only entered the tent of Mace, on the morning of the 12th December, but had ſupported him while he took his medicine.

The patient was put into a clean tent by himſelf, within the quarantine encloſure. An emetic was given, the operation of which having ſomewhat relieved him, he was ordered an anodyne, with antimonial wine, in a draught at bed-time. Lemonade was ordered for common drink; and a calomel bolus in the morning.

Dec. 15. The febrile ſymptoms continued; countenance fluſhed; eyes red; tongue foul and dry; there was a painful tumor in the left groin,

the ſize of a pigeon's egg; has had ſtools. The oily frictions were made uſe of this morning, and the anodyne and antimonial draught repeated at bed-time.

The patient perſpired copiouſly after the oily friction: tumor neither enlarged nor more painful; the heat of ſkin diminiſhed; countenance rather pale; eyes clear; one ſtool; tongue white: he was rather ſlow in anſwering queſtions: the friction was repeated this morning. Soon after he had a vomiting of bile, and had looſe ſtools: ſmall draughts of warm water were given, followed by a doſe of laudanum. Dec. 16.

Paſſed a reſtleſs night; occaſionally delirious; vomiting had ceaſed; looſeneſs continued; tongue white, with great thirſt; the bubo in the groin had a blackiſh colour; when he was ſenſible, he complained of general pains; the perſpiration from the frictions continued. Several purple ſpots upon different parts of the body: the anodyne without the antimonial wine repeated. Dec. 17.

Paſſed a reſtleſs night; delirium continued; looſeneſs abated; only two ſtools the laſt twenty-four hours; tongue white, with great thirſt; the petechiæ more numerous; the bubo rather diminiſhed, but retaining the blackiſh colour; ſkin hot and dry; repeated the friction in the morning. However, about one o'clock P. M. he was very reſtleſs and delirious, and attempted to get out of the tent: after theſe efforts he became more calm, and at four o'clock P. M. expired. Dec. 18.

The body was interred by Arabs immediately, and the tent, and every article within it, deſtroyed by fire.

A case of lues venerea, with secondary symptoms, cured by nitrous acid, at Cairo.

A civil artificer, *Alley*, had ſeveral extenſive venereal ulcerations in the throat, upon the tonſils, and poſterior part of the palate, accompanied with venereal blotches upon the face, legs, &c. He had likewiſe chancres. He had taken no medicine whatever.

Oct. 21. 1801.

I ordered him the nitrous acid, diluted in the uſual manner, and gradually increaſed the daily doſe of one drachm to two and three drachms. In the uſe of this remedy he perſevered without any interruption, gradually getting better, until the 29th November, when he complained of pain, and uneaſineſs of the ſtomach from the medicine, which induced me to lay it aſide for a few days, and to ſubſtitute to it the oxygenated muriate of potaſh, in doſes of fifteen grains four times daily.

Perceiving on the 6th December a ſmall recent ulcer on the left tonſil, I reſumed the uſe of the acid in doſes of two and three drachms daily, in the uſual diluted manner; and continued this treatment until the 16th December, when the throat, chancres, and eruptions upon the ſkin, had perfectly diſappeared. During the cure a ſolution of ceruſſa acetata, with lint, was applied to the chancres.

Not one grain of mercury in any ſhape was employed in the above caſe.

The general health and ſtrength of the patient were much improved during the uſe of the acid.

An Abſtract of Officers, non-commiſſioned Officers, Privates, &c. who compoſed the Military Miſſion in 1799.

Officers, royal artillery, royal engineers, &c. &c.	13
Non-commiſſioned officers and privates, royal artillery . .	30
Non-commiſſioned officers and privates of the royal military artificers	24
Civil artificers	9
Total . . .	76

N. B. With theſe 18 women and 16 children left England.

AN ABSTRACT OF DEATHS OF OFFICERS AND MEN,
From January 1799, to October 1802.

Diſeaſes which proved fatal.	The Number of Deaths from each Diſeaſe.	
Fever. Malignant, bilious, remittent -	12	Two of theſe were Officers.
Dyſentery - - - - - - - - - -	4	
Plague - - - - - - - - - - -	2	
Drowned - - - - - - - - - -	3	
Pectoral Complaints - - - - - -	2	
Diſeaſed Liver - - - - - - - -	1	
Convulſive Affection, apparently brought on by extreme fatigue and great expoſure to the ſun - - - - - -	1	An Officer.
Total -	25*	

N. B. Three women and ſix children died from fever, dyſentery, convulſions, &c. One of the women died under ſuſpicious ſymptoms of plague.

* Several deaths among the privates have happened ſince I left Alexandria. Two of them were caſes of plague.

HISTORICAL JOURNAL OF PLAGUE.

AS I have neither the intention nor the ability to enter fully into the general hiſtory of plague, with all its varieties and particulars, I muſt refer the reader, who may wiſh for ſuch general information, to thoſe authors who have profeſſedly written upon the ſubject; and confine myſelf to the relation of the incidents and facts collected in the country, with the ſeveral caſes of plague which I have ſeen, and alſo heard deſcribed. I truſt and hope, that as theſe remarks are noticed and detailed faithfully, and no particular hypotheſis eſpouſed by me at the time they were written, I ſhall have leſs apprehenſion of incurring the ſuſpicion, either of having written with a view to ſupport a particular theory, or of claiming any merit from the mode of treatment ſuggeſted.

In the moſt violent attacks of plague the vital principle appears to be ſuddenly, in a great meaſure, extinguiſhed; or otherwiſe ſo much enfeebled, as to render the ſyſtem capable of reſiſting the firſt ſhock of the diſeaſe only for a very ſhort time.

Examples of this kind occurred. Several of the ſepoys of the Indian army in Egypt, and others, appeared to ſink under the firſt impreſſion of the contagion, their attack being ſudden, inſtantaneous, and violent. I was informed that ſeveral dropt down when in the ranks, and died within a few hours afterwards.

A civil artificer died after thirty-ſix hours illneſs.

A choarbadgi, or colonel of Janiſſaries, died at the expiration of two days, within our buildings at Cairo. The death of theſe two individuals was inſtantaneous, and without a ſtruggle.

The plague may be defined to be a diſeaſe *ſui generis*, which can affect perſons more than once in their lives; and, from a variety of circumſtances, is evidently contagious.

The moſt evident and leading ſymptoms which attend this dreadful malady, are head-ach; more or leſs fever; thirſt; generally an intenſe or burning internal heat about the præcordia; nauſea, and occaſional vomiting; the veſſels of the eyes are turgid, accompanied with diarrhœa (which is often a troubleſome and dangerous ſymptom); hæmorrhages; delirium; petechiæ, and large livid ſpots cover the body in different parts; buboes in the groin, axillæ, &c.; carbuncles; an early and great proſtration of ſtrength, &c. &c.

Sometimes the diſeaſe is uſhered in ſuddenly and violently; at others the ſymptoms commence more ſlowly, and with more moderation. This variety and manner in the mode of attack may probably depend upon ſome particular diſpoſition or conſtitution of the ſubject, or nature of the prevailing epidemic.

Upon the decline of the plague ſeaſon, ſeveral patients are ſeen to recover: the ſymptoms of the diſeaſe at this period are more moderate, and favourable to recovery. We had examples of this kind while with the Ottoman army at Jaffa, &c. in Syria. The ſame fact is obſerved at Conſtantinople. Although it has been noticed that the plague does not frequently attack the ſame perſon more than

once in the ſame peſtiferous ſeaſon, yet there are inſtances where this has happened, and where the relapſes which have occurred have proved fatal.

The great Mameluke chief, Mourad Bey, fell a victim to a ſecond attack in 1801.

The conſtitutions have been thought more ſecure from a ſecond attack, or even relapſe of diſeaſe, when the ſuppurations have been more complete. A good ſuppuration afforded the natives a good prognoſis, they thinking it gave a more favourable iſſue to the diſeaſe.

When the buboes ſubſide, in place of coming forward, apprehenſions are always entertained for the ſafety of the patient: for which reaſon warm plaſters and cataplaſms are applied. However, the perfect or imperfect ſuppuration of buboes appears rather as an index of the ſtate of the vital energy in the ſyſtem, than neceſſary or uſeful as an outlet for morbific matter. The pain of the buboes is ſometimes moſt excruciating, and the ſurfaces are at times diſcoloured even to a livid or deep black colour; at other times the pain is trifling, accompanied with little or no diſcolouration of the ſkin.

It is ſingular, that at this preſent day there ſhould exiſt oppoſite opinions reſpecting the contagious principle of plague. There are profeſſional men who have come forward, publiſhed, and diſavowed the contagion of plague. There are others who have ſo far encouraged and adopted this dangerous doctrine, as to have put it to the teſt of experiment by the inoculation of themſelves. Dr. White, formerly a navy ſurgeon, when in Egypt in 1801, had the temerity to inoculate himſelf in the arms with recent matter taken from the

bubo of a peſtiferous patient,* and likewiſe rubbed the ſame matter upon different parts of his body. Not content with endangering his own life, he wrapt his Arab ſervant in the bedding of an individual lately dead of plague. The diſeaſe was fully produced upon himſelf, and buboes formed. He died, I believe the fourth day from attack. The Arab fled. I had endeavoured to diſcourage him from purſuing this dangerous opinion, that the plague was not contagious, the contrary appearing ſo manifeſt to me upon a variety of occaſions.

To corroborate this latter opinion, I have to relate ſome few facts. A pelice, the property of a Turk who died from plague, was given to another, who, without fear or thought, put it on his back, caught the infection, and quickly died. In this way this pelice might have paſſed into the hands of twenty more, with the ſame apathy and fatal effects.

A gunner of artillery belonging to the military miſſion entered the tent of a peſtiferous patient, contrary to orders; ſupported the ſhoulders of the patient, while he took drink; immediately caught the infection, and died at the end of five days, with buboes and ſymptoms of plague. Vide caſe of gunner Cowden, page 512.

I received information from the Imperial Conſul and others at Cairo, that in 1801 a veſſel arrived at Boulac from Upper Egypt, laden with ſenna. The crew related to the conſul, that they had loſt two men after twenty-four hours illneſs, which report, from all the accounts he could collect, induced him to believe the diſeaſe to

* Sir Robert Wilſon ſays, this was done to try the effects of inoculation, as in ſmall-pox, and to aſcertain whether it would produce a milder diſeaſe.

have been plague. He made known the circumſtance, and the neceſſity there was for the veſſel to be put under quarantine, previouſly to her departure for Upper Egypt. His laudable advice was neglected, although he had been a reſident in Egypt forty years. On the arrival of the veſſel at the place of deſtination in Upper Egypt, only one of the crew was alive to relate the diſmal ſtory; the reſt had fallen victims to the plague on their paſſage.

This unfortunate man tranſported with him the ſeeds of the diſeaſe to his home, where he ſoon died, and many others likewiſe.

We met, even among the Turks, with ſome individuals who believed in, and were aware of, the contagious property of plague. Mahmoud Reif Effendi, the Reis Effendi, or ſecretary of ſtate for foreign affairs, was extremely watchful and attentive to keep the diſeaſe and infection from himſelf and ſuite, by aſſiduouſly adopting fumigations of ſulphur, &c. before and after every viſit which he made in camp, and by not ſuffering a viſit from any one ſuſpected, without ventilation, fumigation of his tent, ſophas, &c. &c. Even the religious bar among the Mahomedans reſpecting wine he readily overcame, when told that with bark it was a good preſervative.

An old barber doctor in Cairo died in the year 1801, from plague, at the advanced age of ninety-ſix years. This man had long been celebrated among peſtiferous patients, attended, and bled them occaſionally, and at the age of ninety-ſix years caught, for the firſt time, the infection, under which he ſunk.

A perſon in Cairo, interpreter to a French officer, who had fallen a victim to plague in 1801, caught the infection from his maſter,

and communicated the diſeaſe to his mother, niece, and another perſon within the ſame houſe, all of whom died, while two ſmall children in the ſame family eſcaped infection.

The interpreter related to me the manner of attack, &c. &c. The firſt ſymptom of indiſpoſition which he was ſenſible of, was a ſmall pimple, ſituated upon the lower part of the abdomen, which rapidly inflamed, enlarged, and became painful, ſurrounded with a livid circle. At this time he was ſeized with ſhiverings, followed by an intenſe burning heat, internal as well as external, accompanied with head-ach, and pains of the knees and joints. He had a nauſea and vomiting, and a bubo appeared in each groin. In two or three days a looſeneſs came on.

To the buboes a pitch plaſter was applied to promote ſuppuration, which, when effected, they were opened. The carbuncle, which formed from the pimple upon the abdomen, was left to burſt of itſelf.

The patient took no medicines; he was aware of the nature of his complaint, and kept his mind tranquil; as he was thoroughly convinced that this was abſolutely neceſſary for his own ſafety. He made uſe of a light diet.

It is, indeed, pretty generally remarked, that tranquillity of mind is of the utmoſt importance in plague.

It is obſerved by the French, that the plague which comes from Upper Egypt, is the moſt active and fatal; it is true, that the year 1801 afforded a dreadful example of its malignity and deſtructive influence. The diſeaſe was ſo general, and ſo fatal where it raged, that whole villages, towns, and diſtricts, had their inhabitants ſwept

off by this cruel ſcourge, while the cattle were ſtraying about for food and owners.*

The diſeaſe is ſaid to travel progreſſively from Damaſcus in Syria, from town to town, until it arrives in Egypt. Sometimes it commences at Cairo, and travels through Syria ; and then the intermediate towns and places, one after the other, ſuffer this ſcourge of human affliction.

Thoſe who believe that plague is not contagious, ſupport their opinions by bringing forward a number of incidents to prove, " that " perſons who have been expoſed to peſtiferous patients, and who " have had communication with ſuppoſed infected merchandize, " clothes, &c. &c. have eſcaped without receiving the infection." The ſame thing happens nearly with ſmall-pox. Indeed, repeated inoculations are occaſionally abſolutely neceſſary to produce the variolous infection. This fact would ſeem to imply, that a certain ſuſceptibility is required to receive the infection.

Although an individual may have happily eſcaped infection at one time, yet it does not follow that the ſame good fortune may attend him at another ; this ſame want of ſuſceptibility, or whatever may be the power of reſiſting its baneful effects, may not always continue to pervade the habit : and, therefore, the neglect of laudable, uſeful, and neceſſary precautions, may tend ultimately to overthrow the moſt hardy and intrepid ; more particularly as the

* This remark of the French does not correſpond exactly with the information which I collected in Egypt, at Cairo : from the moſt reſpectable inhabitants I was informed, that the plague is not only leſs frequent in Upper Egypt than in Lower Egypt, but that the moſt violent caſes of infection were thought in general to be imported from Syria and Lower Egypt.

general curative means are ſo extremely deficient, or inefficacious in plague.

With all the facts before my eyes, I have been aſtoniſhed at the indifference of the Muſſulmen employed in the burial of the dead, to ſee them handle and touch the bodies of peſtiferous ſubjects, as though they had died of common diſeaſes. Every corpſe of a muſſulman is regularly waſhed and ſhaved before interment; and theſe interments are compleat nuiſances, the body being ſcarcely covered by the earth. The putrid exhalations, therefore, from their cemetaries, or burial-grounds, are prodigiouſly offenſive in hot weather. The perſons employed in the interments, are, however, ſaid to catch the diſeaſe occaſionally and die.

Query. Probably the ſame active infection is not to be received from the dead ſubject as from the living? It being ſaid, "that the "moſt favourable and ſure period for the propagation of plague, is "during the ſtate of fever.

A perſon long reſident in Egypt aſſured me, "that the diſeaſe, "for the moſt part, appeared among the inhabitants in the follow-"ing order:

"Blacks and negroes,

"Mamelukes and whites; and laſtly,

"The natives of the country."

In theſe peſtiferous countries, the precautions which the Chriſtians take, render them leſs ſubject to plague than the Mahometans. Yet we are told, that out of 270 Greeks, inhabitants of Cairo, ſeventy died of plague in 1801. The Bedouin Arabs of the

deſert, are ſaid to be much leſs ſubject to plague, than the Fellahs, or Arab inhabitants of towns and villages.

It is generally remarked, that a deviation from a light diet under this diſeaſe, and after its recent diſappearance, is frequently productive of miſchief, in as much as it favours a relapſe, or protracts recovery.

The danger is proportioned to the diminution of vital energy, and extent of fever. Deaths happen from the firſt to the ſeventh, and even eleventh days of the diſeaſe; the moſt frequent from the fourth to the eleventh day: yet fatal terminations occur often at the expiration of twelve or twenty-four hours. Among the youths and middle aged there is ſaid to be the greateſt number of deaths.

In Egypt, the plague prevails when the Nile is low, about the months of March, April, May, and June; at the latter end of June, the diſeaſe is for the moſt part obſerved to be upon the decline. At this period the weather is extremely hot, and the heat generally continues during the months of July and Auguſt. In June 1801, Fahrenheit's thermometer fluctuated in the ſhade at Cairo, from 100 to 108 degrees; while in July and Auguſt the higheſt was 106 degrees: the heat was oppreſſive, being reflected from the neighbouring mountains of Mokkattam.

At Conſtantinople, the cold weather in winter is obſerved to put a ſtop to plague. We have therefore ſeen, that the extremes of heat and cold are unfavourable to the propagation of plague.

Since the trade with Egypt has been interrupted during the war, Conſtantinople has ſuffered but little from plague for the three laſt

years. From the beſt information received, and obſervations recently made, it would appear that the plague is a native of Africa, and of Aſia. It is remarked by the inhabitants, that the diſeaſe is more prevalent at Roſetta, than in any other town or part of Egypt. The ſtreets of Roſetta are extremely narrow and very dirty. The manner in which the inhabitants live croudedly together, would appear ſufficient, in a ſtagnant ſtate of the atmoſphere, in moſt of their towns, &c. to generate peſtilential or malignant diſeaſes. The very few comforts and conveniencies which fall to the lot of the poorer claſs of the natives in Egypt, by far the moſt numerous, would lead one naturally to expect great mortality when the plague prevails among them. Dreadful examples are ſeen annually to happen.

When I was at Roſetta, in February 1802, I perceived ſwampy, boggy grounds near to the town, the ditches, and ſmall canals contiguous to which, and the gardens, had offenſive ſtagnant waters within them.* At this time the plague had broken out at Roſetta, and furniſhed ſeveral fatal examples to the Engliſh, Greeks, and Arabs. The fears and apprehenſions were ſo great at Alexandria, reſpecting the communication with Roſetta, that the Commander in Chief, Lord Cavan, obliged all veſſels and perſons coming from

* This obſervation, connected with the preceding one, that the plague prevails when the Nile is low, appears to render it probable that this diſeaſe is merely a malignant remittent fever. This will appear ſtill more probable, when it is conſidered, that buboes and glandular abſceſſes are common in Syria, in caſes where the plague is not ſuppoſed to be concerned.

Sir Robert Wilſon appears to have formed the above opinion. See his Work. Alſo ſee Journal of Syria, Feb. 7, 1801.

the latter place, to perform quarantine previouſly to their entry into Alexandria.

The diſeaſe had appeared at Alexandria before I left it in March, and ſeveral had died in the lazaretto. This contagion was ſuppoſed to have been imported from Roſetta. The plague is generally obſerved to commence in commercial places; and this circumſtance probably gave riſe to the idea, that contagion was imported in articles of merchandize, &c. from diſtant parts.*

At the termination of the plague ſeaſon, when one may naturally ſuppoſe that there is the greateſt accumulation of infected materials, clothing, bedding, tents, &c. it is ſingular (unleſs heat be admitted as an uſeful agent in deſtroying contagion), that the diſeaſe ſhould, as it were, diſappear of itſelf, and that rather ſuddenly.†

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* Dr. Mead has thus written in his Diſcourſe upon Plague, page 263. "From all "that has been ſaid it appears very plainly, that the plague is a real poiſon, which, "being bred in the ſouthern parts of the world, is carried by commerce into other "countries, particularly into Turkey, where it maintains itſelf by a kind of circulation "from perſons to goods, which is chiefly owing to the negligence of the people "there, who are ſtupidly careleſs in this affair: that when the conſtitution of the air "happens to favour infection, it rages there with great violence: that at that time "more eſpecially diſeaſed perſons give it to one another, and from them contagious "matter is lodged in goods of a looſe and ſoft texture, which, being packed up, and "carried into other countries, let out when opened the impriſoned ſeeds of contagion, "and produce the diſeaſe, whenever the air is diſpoſed to give them force; otherwiſe "they may be diſſipated, without any conſiderable ill effects: and laſtly, that the air "does not uſually diffuſe and ſpread theſe to any great diſtance, if intercourſe and "commerce with the place infected be ſtrictly prevented."

† An additional corroboration of the opinion, that a marſh vapor may be the cauſe of plague, and that plague is only a modification of remittent fever. The difference of opinion as to its contagious nature not being demonſtrated, furniſhes another circumſtance in favour of the idea. See what follows in this Journal, and ſee alſo Medical Journal of Syria, Feb. 7, 1801.

A fever with malignant ſymptoms prevailed in the neighbourhood of Conſtantinople in the autumn of 1799. Several fatal caſes of this fever, which have been already detailed, occurred in the military miſſion in barracks at Levant Chiflick.

The deaths happened from the fifth to the ſeventh day. The fever was accompanied with occaſional ſallowneſs, or yellow colour of the ſkin, dark livid ſpots, petechiæ, and a train of unfavourable ſymptoms. However, the characteriſtics of plague were not preſent; there were neither glandular ſwellings, buboes, nor carbuncles, &c.

When the Nile is low, and when the ſoil of Egypt is in the higheſt ſtate of dryneſs, which happens about the months of April, May, and June, eddies of wind carry into the air great quantities of fine duſt. About this time the hot kampſin winds blow from the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt occaſionally, raiſing immenſe clouds of this fine ſubtle duſt into the atmoſphere, to the great diſtreſs of all animals. The inconvenience which occaſionally enſues from theſe hot ſcorching winds is very great to man, as well as to animals. Camels, fowls, &c. are ſaid to have periſhed at Belbeis and elſewhere, in the month of June 1801. This wind is called *kampſin*, which in Arab implies *fifty*, to denote that theſe winds will occaſionally blow during the ſpace of fifty days. From them the ſkin becomes dry and parched, producing great languor, and proſtration of ſtrength, which take off all ability and inclination to move. The whole of the atmoſphere is at this time obſcured with the duſt, which is ſo very ſubtle, that it pervades the niceſt faſtening. The air feels as though iſſuing from the mouth of an oven, and the ſands as though on fire; all metallic

ſubſtances become unpleaſantly warm to the touch. At this period the plague is ſaid to be more general and fatal.

In the month of June the Ottoman army occupied the right bank of the Nile, on its approach towards Cairo. At that time the Nile was low, and the water foul. Many people were ſeized with ſudden retching and vomiting, without pain, or any other indiſpoſition: this complaint ſoon ſubſided.

At firſt I ſought for the cauſe in the neglected copper kitchen utenſils belonging to the Turkiſh cooks. Some attributed this complaint to the waters of the Nile. The ſame thing, however, occurred to thoſe who drank of the waters procured from the wells of Mattaree. I rather attributed this affection to weakneſs and great irritability of ſtomach, brought on by fatigue, heat, &c. Dyſpeptic complaints are extremely common among the Ottomans. Their extremely greaſy diet is no doubt one of the cauſes of this diſorder.

About the above time we had many cutaneous affections. A painful puſtulary eruption, which was very troubleſome, broke out upon the body in various parts. Repeated gentle ſaline purges and antimonials were uſeful in removing this complaint. The occaſional uſe of the warm bath at Cairo aſſiſted in the removal of the diſeaſed ſtate of the ſkin.

The French notice a ſimilar cutaneous complaint which happened to them, and which they attributed to the waters of the Nile; and hence called it *bouton du Nil.*

When the Nile begins to riſe, the water is nearly clear; ſoon afterwards it aſſumes a greeniſh, and then an ochrey colour. The

earthy matter with which the water is at this time abundantly loaded, is uſually ſuffered to ſubſide before the water is drank. For this purpoſe great uſe is made in Egypt of a porous earthen veſſel, which is made in the country, called *birdack*, and in which the water is kept to allow the earth to fall to the bottom. Theſe veſſels are placed in front of the windows, and being extremely porous, the water iſſues through them, and hence, by the external evaporation from their ſides, the contained water is rendered extremely cool and agreeable, particularly in a climate like that of Egypt. This is indeed a great luxury to the inhabitants, whoſe common beverage is water.

The various colours which the water of the Nile aſſumes at different times may probably be owing to the different kinds of earth waſhed into the river by the heavy rains which fall in Abyſſinia, and other remote parts. In the kingdom of *Sanaar* the ſoil is ſaid to be of a reddiſh colour; if ſo, this may probably give the water of the Nile its ochrey appearance. One can ſcarcely imagine that a ſufficiency of putrid vegetable matter could fall into the Nile to give it the greeniſh colour, which ſome perſons have been inclined to attribute to ſuch a cauſe.

St. John's day has been long celebrated for putting an end to plague. Certainly about this period we did obſerve in Egypt and Syria, that the diſeaſe was upon the decline. However, by the credulous great virtues are attributed to the copious dews which are obſerved to fall about this time. Yet throughout the ſummer the dews are uſually heavy, but more abundant at one period than at another. Theſe dews have been ſaid to poſſeſs very ſtrong acid properties, inſomuch that metallic ſubſtances expoſed to them in the

night are corroded in a ſhort time. The truth of this remark I cannot confirm. The ſurface of the ground in many places, particularly about the mounds of rubbiſh at Cairo, is thickly covered with nitre; and upon the iſland of Rondah I have ſeen the earth ſo extremely white as to reſemble at a diſtance a light fall of ſnow.*

The prevailing winds, in June and July, were N. W. How far may theſe winds be ſerviceable in ſuppreſſing the plague?

It is generally believed that contact is neceſſary to communicate plague; and that a perſon may hold converſation with one infected with impunity, provided he does not touch him, or the garments of the peſtiferous.†

By the extreme narrowneſs of the ſtreets of Cairo (a remark of general application to the towns of Turkey), in which you cannot walk, however public or frequented they may be, without joſtling, or touching others in paſſing, the propagation of diſeaſe in the plague ſeaſon is wonderfully facilitated. When it appears in Cairo, the Franks or Chriſtians find from experience that their only ſecurity conſiſts in ſhutting themſelves up within their own diſtricts, and within their own dwellings, until the diſeaſe is paſſed over. During this confinement, they receive their proviſions, and other articles, through a hole made in the door, or wall, for the purpoſe: theſe victuals, &c. are immerſed in water previouſly to their being touched or uſed by them.

* This ſaline earth the inhabitants collect at the cloſe of the year (November, December, &c.) at Cairo, and with it make the nitre which is employed in the compoſition of gunpowder, &c.

† A Smyrna merchant, who has long lived in the country, aſſured me, that he always took care to get to the windward ſide of the patient, as a neceſſary precaution, when in converſation with a peſtiferous ſubject.

The merchants of Cairo poſitively affirm, that the oil-ſellers and water-carriers (the latter are extremely numerous in Cairo), as well as the tanners, are not ſubject to plague.

At the time when the plague raged at Jaffa, in 1800, there was a great mortality among the cattle. Even the dogs ſuffered from a violent inflammation and ſwelling about the genitals, &c.

Notwithſtanding all the experience of the French and others, ſtill the preciſe nature and origin of plague appears to be involved in doubt and obſcurity. Some have attributed it to the ſtagnant waters of the Nile, and to certain viciſſitudes of the atmoſphere.

It is obſerved by Dr. Deſgenettes, chief phyſician to the French army in Egypt, that the plague attacks more particularly thoſe expoſed to ſudden changes of atmoſphere, ſuch as bakers, blackſmiths, cooks, &c. And likewiſe, that men given to exceſs in the uſe of ſpirituous liquors, and women, are rarely cured of plague.

I was informed by a reſpectable and well-informed inhabitant, and a man of obſervation, in Cairo, that after a plentiful inundation the plague was obſerved to prevail.* And further, that when ſmall-pox was epidemical in Cairo, where it is generally very fatal, the inhabitants uſually expect plague to follow.

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* Seeing that the country may then be compared to an extenſive moraſs, or marſh, may it not be ſuppoſed, that from the decay and corruption of much animal or vegetable matter, a noxious gas may be generated and exhaled by an ardent heat of the ſun, ſufficient to produce contagion ſuch as plague?

For my own part I am diffident in forming an hypotheſis or theory upon plague, ſeeing that the French phyſicians are ſo ſilent upon the ſubject. They appear to have gained little or no better intelligence on the nature and cure of plague than was formerly known, notwithſtanding their practice when in Egypt was very extenſive.

In a correſpondence with the Earl of Elgin at Conſtantinople, I lamented I was not in poſſeſſion of the vaccine matter to introduce into Cairo this diſeaſe, which has been diffuſed happily over a great part of the world, to the great ſecurity and ſafety of its inhabitants, and which will in time, it is to be hoped, completely annihilate ſmall-pox from among us.

Plague is ſure to make its appearance annually in ſome part of Egypt or the other; either confining its baneful effects to the ſpot where it firſt broke out, or becoming otherwiſe diffuſed, and ſpreading like wild-fire through villages, towns, and diſtricts, ſweeping off the inhabitants in its progreſs. It has been known to rage fatally at Boulack, and diſappear without entering Grand Cairo, although a diſtance of only two miles. Such is the extraordinary nature of this diſeaſe, that it ſeems to defy all reaſoning.

One would naturally imagine that the mode in which the poorer claſſes of people who inhabit Cairo and other towns and villages in Egypt, &c. are crowded together, would inevitably be productive of ſome diſeaſe, particularly in ſo warm a climate, one inhabitant of London appearing on an average to occupy as much ſpace as twenty in Grand Cairo.

The neglect of cleanlineſs in the inhabitants, who live in filthy and confined holes, upon a poor diet, with a want of proper and neceſſary clothing, muſt co-operate in the generation of malignant diſeaſes. Again, I have remarked, that when the Nile is low, the canal which runs through and about Grand Cairo, is no longer ſupplied with freſh waters, its contents becoming ſtagnant, and the receptacle for much filth and corruption, ſuch as the carcaſſes of dead

dogs, cats, &c. and the refuſe of much animal and vegetable matter. Indeed, the putrid exhalations iſſuing from this and other canals in and about Cairo, I was witneſs to in 1801, and cannot help thinking that thoſe who are ſituated near them muſt feel its baneful effects. However, I content myſelf to relate the fact, without hazarding a further opinion.

It has been diſputed whether plague is native of Turkey, of Egypt, or of Africa. To decide may be difficult. It however may be worthy of remark, that ſince the interruption of trade between Egypt and Conſtantinople during the war, the latter place has been nearly free from plague.

The climate and air of Turkey appear to be good. At Conſtantinople the inhabitants are not ſubject to the hot ſcorching kampſin winds, ſo diſtreſſing in Egypt.

It is a well known fact, that the plague diſappears ſuddenly, and as ſuddenly re-appears, without affording any apparent cauſe for theſe changes. This happened while we were in Syria, &c. with the Ottoman army.

From all that one has ſeen and heard, it would appear either that the virus of plague does not always poſſeſs the ſame activity and force, or that certain perſons are occaſionally inſuſceptible of its action: and alſo, that from the ſudden appearance as well as termination of the diſeaſe, the neceſſity of ſome powerful agent is implied to put the contagion into action, and give it its full force, as well as to deſtroy its effects when preſent, leaving, however, a ſufficiency of the contagious principle latent within the country, to propagate the diſeaſe, whenever ſuch circumſtances ſhall favour its action, and call

it forth, without having recourſe to the annual generation of freſh matter, or virus, as neceſſary to account for the re-appearance of diſeaſe at each plague ſeaſon.

May it be imagined that this agent reſides in the atmoſphere? But whether this peculiar conſtitution of the air conſiſts in a ſuper-abundance, or in a diminution of the ordinary proportion of oxygene in the atmoſphere, or in the combination of ſome peculiar gas, or gaſſes, diffuſed in it; or whether the whole may be brought about by variations of temperature only, connected with moiſture or dryneſs of the air, I muſt confeſs my inability to determine. Time alone may unfold this myſtery. Indeed, a ſeries of eudiometrical and other obſervations, continued for ſeveral years, at the different places in the country, might poſſibly throw ſome light upon the ſubject.

Cure. I am much diſappointed to find that ſo little light has been thrown on plague by the reſults of the French practitioners in Egypt.

I ſhould have been happy if, after ſeveral years reſidence in a peſtiferous country, where I conſtantly ſearched for uſeful information, my labours had been rewarded in the diſcovery of an improved, or more ſucceſsful treatment of plague. No ſuch happineſs has attended me; and as my own experience is, I think, too limited to preſume to lay down a plan of cure, I muſt in preference content myſelf in the relation of the experiments and practice of others, which came to my knowledge while in the country.

For my own part, a prompt and early uſe of remedies appears to me of the utmoſt importance: indeed, the interval between the ſeizure and death is frequently ſo very ſhort, that the trial for reme-

dies is very limited. I treated the ſeveral caſes which fell under my care, as far as it was practicable, in the manner adopted in fevers of the malignant kind, with this difference, that in the ſecond caſe I conjoined the trial of oily friƈtions. Although I cannot venture to ſpeak generally of the treatment of this diſeaſe, yet I would hazard an opinion, that where proper eſtabliſhments are formed for the reception of peſtiferous patients, with proper attendants, a cautious and fair trial of mercury and the oxygenated remedies would merit attention.

The practice of a Venetian doƈtor, who lately died in Cairo, and who was much celebrated for his profeſſional ſkill and prognoſis in plague, was, firſt to bleed, but never after the expiration of thirty-ſix hours from attack. He adminiſtered large doſes of camphor, and gave the patient a lump of it to hold conſtantly in the hand. He attended much to diet; gave rice water, chicken broth, boiled cucumbers, lettuces, &c. and, as a cordial, occaſional ſmall quantities of a diluted ſpirit; but always forbad wine. He entertained the opinion that a certain diſpoſition or ſuſceptibility in the patient was neceſſary to the reception of the diſeaſe.

A free perſpiration has been generally found uſeful; copious perſpirations are the ſenſible effeƈts of the oily friƈtions, and are excited without diſtreſs or inconvenience to the ſuffering ſick.

Our interpreter, who was ſeized at El-Ariſh with plague before the Vizier's army arrived there, was ſeen and treated by a Turkiſh doƈtor, who had great confidence in a ſtrong ſpirit which is diſtilled with aniſeeds, and is in the country called rackey. He adminiſtered this ſpirit repeatedly and liberally in the day-time to his patient

whoſe ſymptoms of plague were accompanied by a large carbuncle formed in the ſide, and a bubo in the axilla. As ſoon as I ſaw him, I recommended the bark liberally to him, and cataplaſms to be applied to the ſore in the ſide, which was very extenſive from the repeated ſloughings that had occurred ſince the opening of the carbuncle. One of the eyes was ſeverely inflamed, and it was long before he recovered his perfect intellects, as well as his ſight.

The partial and unſteady manner in which plague patients appeared to be treated among the Turks, I confeſs afforded but little chance of ſucceſs in the removal of the diſeaſe.

Bleeding, as a remedy in plague, has been the ſubject of much diſpute among celebrated phyſicians. While at Jaffa, it was the practice of the Venetian doctors to make uſe of blood-letting. Many patients died ſuddenly after the operation: the deaths appeared haſtened by the evacuation of blood.

The indiſcriminate employ of bleeding may be of ſerious conſequences in weakening thoſe natural powers of the ſyſtem which might be uſefully exerted to the ſubduction of diſeaſe.

I uſed the oily frictions in the manner recommended and adopted by Mr. Baldwin, late Engliſh conſul at Alexandria. The detail of theſe caſes, and the methods taken to remove the contagion from among us, will be found in the Medical Journal in Syria.

A typhus patient evidently derived great benefit from the uſe of the oily frictions. The reſult of my obſervations and practice with the oil induces me to hope it will be found uſeful as a preventive. I repeatedly recommended the frictions with oil to the Turks, but all to no purpoſe. While their prejudices continue, it will be in vain

to attempt reform, or to annihilate the diſeaſe from among them. At Smyrna they continue to uſe the oil in plague, and it is ſaid that this mode of treatment is more efficacious than any other. The merchants, however, from whom I collected this account, obſerve, that the proportional ſucceſs with the oil is not every year the ſame. Sometimes the half and more of the infected are ſaved, at other times not more than a fifth or ſixth.

ON OPHTHALMIA.

ALTHOUGH much has been done both by the rude and enlightened nations in the improvement of medicine in its various branches, ſtill the field is ample, the art having by no means attained perfection. The communication, therefore, of information acquired in practice, however trivial the facts may appear at firſt view, may, at a future period, be found uſeful to others. Encouraged in this opinion, I have been induced to arrange what has occurred to me upon ophthalmia; and ſhall be extremely happy if any good ſhall reſult from my obſervations and practice. For except the plague, I think there is not a diſeaſe in Syria and in Egypt which produces more dreadful ſufferings and diſtreſsful conſequences than ophthalmia. The diſeaſe is there endemial, and rages with violence annually, about the time when the Nile is low, and the country in a ſtate of extreme dryneſs.

In the months of May, June, July, and part of Auguſt, in the year 1801, ophthalmia raged among the Engliſh and Ottoman armies in Egypt. At that time the weather was extremely hot and oppreſſive, occaſionally accompanied by the kampſin, and by hot ſcorching winds from the north-eaſt and north-weſt, carrying clouds of duſt into the atmoſphere. The diſeaſe was then common, and

extremely diſtreſſing; for the troops being encamped, no better ſhelter could be procured for the ſick than a tent (thoſe employed by the Ottomans are made of thin cotton), through which the vivid and piercing rays of the ſun eaſily pervaded, to the great annoyance and pain of the ſuffering patients.

The ophthalmy of Egypt did not appear to differ from what we had ſeen in Syria, i. e. at Jaffa, Ramla, Gaza, &c. At Jeruſalem, at Bethlehem, and in their environs, the diſeaſe and its effects were manifeſted, though with leſs violence.

It was painful to view its effects at Jaffa, where it appeared to me that the one half of the inhabitants had loſt either one or both the eyes. Their houſes are built of a white friable calcareous ſtone, the ſtreets are very narrow, and they live in a very confined manner, tending to generate diſeaſe.

The diſeaſes of the eyes which prevail in Syria and in Egypt, among the natives, appear often connected with ſcrophulous affections, and frequently to reſult from the ſmall-pox. The children are in general badly nouriſhed, have enlarged meſenteric glands, and a pallid and unhealthy countenance. Diſeaſed eyes among the infants are common: they bear their ſufferings with wonderful tranquillity, although the eyes are loaded with matter, flies, and other ſmall inſects, which are prodigiouſly numerous in thoſe countries. Neither ſex nor age appears to be exempted from this malady: I think, however, that the poorer claſſes of inhabitants are more affected than the wealthy. Pſorophthalmy is common among the Syrians and Egyptians, who ſuffer repeated attacks of inflammation

of the eyes, which ultimately reduce many of them to the moſt pitiable ſtate imaginable; from cataracts, opacities of the cornea, and, in many individuals, from complete ſuppurations of the whole eye, &c. &c. Vaſt multitudes of theſe people are reduced to abſolute blindneſs; and ſeveral hundreds of them are lodged and nouriſhed in a moſque in Cairo.

The Bedouin Arabs are leſs ſubject to ophthalmy than the inhabitants of towns and villages.

Ophthalmy is not confined to the human race, horſes, camels, dogs, aſſes, &c. being ſubject to inflammations of the eyes, and the effects of this diſtreſſing diſeaſe, in Egypt and Syria.

In September and October the diſeaſe had nearly diſappeared at Cairo and its neighbourhood. At that time the whole of the country was nearly inundated, and the weather become moderate and more pleaſantly cool.

Upon an inſpection of the ſick of the royal artillery attached to the Britiſh army, when it was before Cairo, many caſes of ſevere ophthalmia occurred. Several of the ſufferers are ſince returned to England, and labour under an impaired viſion, the conſequence of a diſeaſed ſtate of the humours of the eye, as well as of opacities of the cornea, together with morbid accumulation of the aqueous humour, as hydrophthalmy, &c. &c.

I ſhall now relate the *ſymptoms of ophthalmia*, and the mode in which they appeared in Syria and Egypt.

The diſeaſe frequently came on very ſuddenly, uſhered in with a ſenſation, as though duſt or ſome other irritating extraneous matter

had fallen into the eye. Heat and pain ſoon followed. Sometimes the complaint was confined to one eye, at others it attacked both at once. Inflammation and ſwelling of the eye-lids quickly enſued, accompanied with an increaſed flow of tears. In a few hours the tumefaction had completely cloſed the lids, and in the morning, after ſleep, a purulent or thick matter glued them together.

The apparent *cauſes* of the diſeaſe are, the application of heat and light; irritation from particles of ſand or duſt; and the occaſional expoſure to night air.

While in Egypt, I was frequently induced to believe that the mounds of rubbiſh which numerouſly ſurround Cairo, Alexandria, &c. furniſhed a peculiar cauſe for the frequency and ſeverity of this diſeaſe in that neighbourhood; ſeeing that theſe mounds are formed of various kinds of rubbiſh, ruins, &c. among which is much old mortar (i. e. lime and ſand, or mud) which might operate in a mechanical manner upon the tender and delicate membranes of the eye, and hence prove a ſource of diſeaſe. This rubbiſh is, by its expoſure to a ſcorching ſun, reduced into a fine ſubtle powder, which is eaſily acted upon by the leaſt puff of wind, and driven into the atmoſphere, to the annoyance and inconvenience of every one. Thoſe who have been near theſe places during a kampſin, have painfully experienced the truth of this obſervation; ſince on theſe days, when the wind blows briſkly, there is a general hazineſs of atmoſphere, from the fine particles of duſt ſuſpended in the air. Cairo and Alexandria are particularly expoſed to the baneful effects of theſe accumulations, which overhang and ſurround the

above places. Some difficulty attends their removal at Cairo; ſeeing that the inhabitants cannot ſpread the rubbiſh over the land, as it would in time heighten the ſurface of the country ſo much, as to deprive them of the full benefit of the inundation of the Nile. At Alexandria this would be more practicable. Stone-maſons, and perſons employed in the making of lime, are particularly ſubject to ophthalmy and pulmonary complaints, from the irritation excited by the particles of lime and of ſtone upon the tender and delicate membranes of the eye and lungs.

The nitrous particles in the air have been by ſeveral numbered among the cauſes of ophthalmia in Egypt. Although the earth in many places is highly charged or impregnated with nitrate of potaſh, yet I ſee no reaſon to attribute the prevalence of the diſeaſe to this cauſe.

Some circumſtances have recently occurred among the troops on their return to England from Egypt, which have given riſe to an opinion, that the diſeaſe is infectious. Notwithſtanding I muſt confeſs that nothing came within my particular obſervation to confirm ſuch an opinion, ſtill I ſhall relate a circumſtance which occurred while we were at Jaffa, in Syria.

The New Adventure tranſport, on board of which were the women and children of the detachments of the miſſion, was ſent, in the month of Auguſt 1800, with diſpatches to Cyprus, deſtined for Conſtantinople. While they remained at Cyprus, which was for a few days only, the women and children went on ſhore. They were ſuddenly and ſeverely attacked with an inflammation of the eyes,

with which none of the ſailors on board were affected. The medical man to whom they applied for relief at Larnica, in the above iſland, mentioned, that the diſeaſe was then prevalent, and that he conſidered it to be infectious. Upon their return to Jaffa, I went on board, and found ſeveral of them then ſuffering from the diſorder with much pain, inflammation, and ſwelling of the eyelids, and with ſmall ulcerations upon the tarſi. The diſeaſe yielded to the ſaturnine lotion, bliſters, ſtimulating ointment, and laudanum.

For my own part I never met with any other incident to ſupport the opinion of the contagious nature of ophthalmia either in Egypt or in Syria. It appears to me, that from the ſtrong glare of light, and heat to which the eyes are expoſed during the ſummer months, a local prediſpoſing debility in the veſſels of theſe organs is induced to a ſufficient degree to excite ophthalmia upon the application or inſertion of an irritating ſubſtance within the eye, ſuch as particles of ſand, lime, &c. unleſs theſe are ſpeedily removed.

I am induced to think that I preſerved my own eyes and thoſe of others from this malady, by an attentive and frequent ablution of them with cold water, particularly after the daily expoſure to the ſolar rays and duſt, during our march through the deſert.

The expoſure to night cold, during the fall of the great dews, I am inclined to believe operates as an exciting cauſe to the diſeaſe. The ponderous turbans and ſhawls uſually worn on the heads of the Muſſulmen afford no protection to the eyes, but leave them expoſed to the full action of duſt, light, and heat, which ſubject them more particularly to ocular inflammations. Indeed, the diſeaſe is at all times very common among them.

The Vizier himſelf ſuffered occaſional attacks of ophthalmy, which were removed by a collyrium made with the acetite of lead, water and vinegar, and the uſe of a ſhade of green ſilk, &c.

The general intentions of cure in the treatment of ophthalmia were, the reſolution of the inflammation; the removal of the conſequences which frequently occurred from inflammation; and the induction of ſuch a ſtate of the eye as to prevent the return of ophthalmia where there was a diſpoſition to its attacks.

The remedies which I adopted were a weak ſolution of the acetite of lead, water and vinegar, combined with gentle aperients. The eyes were kept ſhaded as much as poſſible from the ſtimulus of heat and light.

If the firſt, or primary ſymptoms, ſuch as pain, redneſs, and ſwelling, were not ſoon relieved, bliſters to the temples were applied, which frequently leſſened the tumefaction. The veſſels of the eyelids were found loaded with blood, the inflammation aſſuming a deep crimſon colour. Relief having been procured, the application of ſtimulants was then of infinite ſervice.

The ung. hydrargyr. nit. lowered in the proportion of one part to three of ung. ceræ, inſerted into the eyes with a hair pencil, and the tinct. opii dropt in after the uſe of the ointment, night and morning, were of the greateſt benefit, and in a variety of caſes ſoon effected a cure. This was not, however, always the caſe; for where the diſeaſe was more ſevere, and reſiſted the firſt treatment, the tunica adnata became more or leſs inflamed, and the pain more intenſe. In ſuch caſes the gorged veſſels of the adnata and thoſe of the lids were divided, and this was repeated as often as circumſtances

ſeemed to require, without any inconvenience attending the operation. The patients were repeatedly purged, and bliſters applied to the temples, behind the ears, to the nape of the neck, &c. Leeches could not be procured in the country; and indeed ſuch was our want of them at Cairo, that the Vizier was obliged to ſend to Jeruſalem for a ſmall ſupply. If head-ach, or deeply ſeated pain within the eye, haraſſed the patient, and was connected with an increaſe of general vaſcular action, as with pyrexia, in ſuch like caſes general evacuations, as bleeding and copious purging, were adopted, and uſefully employed. The ſhaving of the fore part of the head, and cold water and vinegar frequently applied to diminiſh the force of circulation in the veſſels, particularly in the neighbourhood of the diſeaſed part, were alſo found ſerviceable.

In many recent caſes, ſmall and painful ulcerations formed upon the edges of the lids. In ſuch caſes the ſtimulating ointment of nitrated mercury, and tinct. opii, were extremely beneficial, and ſpeedily effected a cure. But in neglected, and in obſtinate caſes, opacities of the cornea frequently enſued, which reduced the patient to a temporary, partial, or abſolute blindneſs. Some melancholy caſes happened, in which the eye completely ſuppurated, and waſted away. In recent opacities, the ointment and laudanum were very uſeful. Although I found theſe remedies the moſt efficacious in removing the diſeaſe, yet I could not employ them very generally among the Ottomans, who do not comprehend the utility of remedies which give pain. It is true that there were exceptions to this remark among ſuch of the Turks as entertained fewer prejudices,

and who, poſſeſſing a greater degree of confidence, ſubmitted to the ſtimulants, and profited by them.

The collyrium, compoſed of the acetite of lead, water and vinegar, alone cured great numbers of the Ottomans: indeed, this waſh became ſo celebrated among them, that I was obliged to furniſh the interpreter of the Vizier with a quantity of the acetite of lead, with directions to make the collyrium for the uſe of his Highneſs and others, on their return to Conſtantinople from Cairo.

In the early part of my practice I heſitated to apply the ſtimulants until the primary ſymptoms were ſenſibly alleviated; after three, four, or ſix days, when obſerving a peculiar fulneſs and relaxed ſtate of the internal membrane of the eyelids, from the diſtended ſtate of the veſſels, and which was in many caſes accompanied with ſmall ulcerations of the tarſi, this condition of the parts conſtituting the ſecondary ſtage of the diſeaſe, indicated and prompted me to apply ſtimulants earlier, and with much benefit.

A gaping, or an inverſion of the eyelids, occaſionally occurred in ſome violent, tedious, and obſtinate caſes of ophthalmy, producing deformity, and a temporary deprivation of ſight, from the great relaxation and elongation of the internal ſurface of the palpebra. The moſt remarkable caſe of it which I ſaw, happened to a ſoldier at Giza, belonging to the Indian army. The internal membrane of the upper lid formed a flap of at leaſt two thirds of an inch in depth, hanging down, and completely cloſing the eye. Various aſtringent collyriums were uſed to diminiſh and reſtrain its growth.

Irritability and weakneſs of the eye were relieved by aſtringent

collyriums of vitriolated zinc, alum, &c. Frequent ablutions with cold water, and vinegar and water, and protecting the eye from ſtrong light, were found of advantage.

The ſhunning of the night air, the wearing of broad-brimmed hats, or ſhades, in order to protect the eyes from the ſolar rays, and frequent ablutions with cold water, conſtitute an eſſential part of the *means of prevention* of this diſeaſe.

The Egyptians, &c. draw blood from the temples by ſcarifying the parts. They have likewiſe remedies which they occaſionally employ in this diſeaſe.

They take, for example, equal quantities of powdered galls, and crude antimony, and mix theſe ingredients with vinegar, into the conſiſtence of a paſte, with which they anoint the eyes.

Antimony is one of the common pigments of the women to blacken their eyelids and eyebrows.

Another celebrated remedy with them is a collyrium, compoſed of equal parts of chizmeh * powdered, ſugar candy, and alum mixed with vinegar.

The French practitioners make mention of a ſpecies of ophthalmy depending upon a bilious ſtate of ſtomach; likewiſe another ſpecies accompanied with a ſpaſmodic affection of the globe of the eye. I do not recollect to have met with either of theſe deſcriptions of ophthalmia in the country.

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* A ſmall black ſhining ſeed, which comes from Darfour, of which I collected a ſmall portion.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL.

THE following TABLES contain a correct ſtatement of the Thermometer (Fahrenheit's), the prevailing Winds, Barometer, &c. as obſerved by me, three times daily, in Turkey, Aſia, Syria, through the Deſert, and in Egypt, from June 1799, to March 1802.

In order to give an idea of the Force of the Wind, and the Quantity of Rain fallen, during each day, I have had recourſe to numbers; as will be ſeen marked in a Column of the Tables, at the period they were firſt noted down.

At the expiration of a few months, I was obliged to lay aſide the uſe of the Barometer, Eudiometer, and Pluviometer, which I had been accuſtomed occaſionally to employ, it being impoſſible to make uſe of theſe inſtruments when travelling.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

In the Month of June 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

June	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
25	9	79	89	N NE		12	81	79	N NE		7	74	87	NE		30.		
26	8	72	94	Calm		12	79	87	Calm		7	71	81	E NE		30. 20		
27	8	78	82	E NE		12	82	94	E NE		7	71	85	E NE		30. 10		
28	8	73	90	E NE		2	81	94	N NE		8	70	89	E NE		30. 10		
29	8	74	92	N NE		12	81	97	NE		8	72	80	E NE				

N. B. The latter fortnight of this month (June) we had frequent heavy ſhowers of rain, accompanied with much thunder and lightning; great variations of temperature, ſometimes very oppreſſively hot, then ſuddenly changing to cool. Winds prevailed moſtly from N. N. E. and E. N. E. Thermometer ranged from 72 to 82 in ſhade. Barometer 30 to 30.20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of July 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

July.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	9	77	89	E NE		3	83	90	E NE		7	78	82	E NE		30. 10		
2	9	77	82	E NE		1	81	89	E NE		7	71	79	E NE		30. 10		
3	8	73	78	Calm		1	83	88	E NE		8	70	70	Calm		30. 10		
4	8	68	89	E NE		2	80	82	E NE		8	71	76	E NE		30. 1	Rain	
5	9	78	83	Calm		2	79	81	Calm		8	71	73	Calm		30. 10		
6	8	72	100	Calm		1	88	95	NE		8	72	73	NE		30.		
7	7	75	97	Calm		2	87	98	E		8	74	77	E		30.		
8	9	81	92	E NE		2	88	98	E NE		7	75	78	E NE		30.		
9	9	83	94	E NE		2	87	94	E NE		7	77	78	E NE		30.		
10	8	79	94	E		2	87	97	E		7	79	79	E NE		30. 11		
11	9	82	95	E NE		2	86	95	E		7	76	78	E NE		30.		
12	8	82	91	E NE		2	88	97	E		8	75	78	NE		30. 10		
13	9	83	93	E NE		2	89	93	E NE		8	79	75	E NE		30.		
14	8	82	89	E NE		2	88	97	E NE		8	73	72	Calm		30.		
15	9	81	88	Calm		2	86	88	NE		8	77	78	NE		30.		
16	8	78	94	E		2	87	94	E		7	77	91	E		30. 10		
17	8	79	104	Calm		2	88	99	E		7	78	80	E		30. 10	Rain	
18	8	82	90	Calm		2	87	94	E		7	78	79	E		30. 10		
19	9	81	94	E		3	89	98	E		7	75	76	E		30. 10		
20	8	80	105	S SE		2	95	108	S SE		7	79	81	Calm		29. 25		
21	9	80	104	N NE		2	87	94	N NE		7	70	72	Calm		29. 30		
22	9	79	91	NE		2	84	90	NE		7	72	74	NE		29. 90		
23	8	75	102	Calm		2	84	90	NE		7	70	74	NE		30.		
24	9	80	95	NE		2	86	93	NE		7	77	79	Calm		30. 5		
25	8	72	101	Calm		2	90	109	NE		7	77	79	Calm		30. 10		
26	8	79	102	E NE		2	88	109	E		7	79	80	E		29. 85		
27	8	82	90	NE		2	86	95	NE		7	79	85	NE		29. 95		
28	8	82	93	E		2	86	97	E		7	76	79	E		30. 6		
29	8	81	100	E		2	84	103	E		7	77	79	E		30. 6		
30	8	83	98	E		2	85	97	E		7	78	79	Calm		29. 33		
31	8	87	96	N NE		2	88	95	N NE		7	76	79	N NE		29. 7		

N. B. The firſt week of this month was oppreſſively warm. Although we had ſome cloudy days, with moderate ſhowers of rain on the 4th, the Thermometer ranged from 68 to 88 in ſhade; and in the ſun, from 73 to 98. Winds moderate, E. N.E. Barometer 30 to 30.11. The 17th ſhowers of rain.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of Auguſt 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

Aug.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	78	92	N NE		2	80	94	N NE		8	74	78	N NE		29. 7		
2	8	72	88	N NE		2	80	94	N NE		8	72	79	N NE		30. 12		
3	8	79	91	E NE		2	81	92	E NE		7	68	70	E NE		30.		
4	8	78	87	E NE		2	80	80	E NE		7	72	74	E NE		30. 17		
5	8	78	98	E NE		2	82	82	E NE		7	73	76	E NE		30. 18		
6	8	81	92	E NE		2	82	82	E NE		7	75	78	E NE		30. 15		
7	8	81	94	E NE		2	82	89	E NE		7	77	78	E NE		30. 15		
8	8	82	97	E NE		2	83	84	E NE		7	79	79	E NE		30. 7		
9	8	81	92	E NE		2	87	88	E NE		7	70	78	E NE		30.		
10	8	81	81	Calm		2	85	100	Calm		7	82	83	WSW		29. 26	....	Cloudy
11	8	86	101	NNW		2	83	83	Calm		7	76	76	Calm		30. 10	....	do.
12	8	82	98	S SE		2	86	92	E NE		7	83	83	Calm		30.		
13	8	80	109	E NE		2	80	89	E NE		7	81	81	E NE		29. 90		
14	8	80	100	N NE		2	82	89	E NE		7	80	80	E NE		30.		
15	8	80	104	NE		2	82	97	NE		7	71	79	NE		30. 9	Rain	
16	8	75	75	NE	4	2	77	94	NE	4	7	76	76	NE	4	30. 9	do.	Cloudy
17	8	78	107	N NE	3	2	78	93	N NE	4	7	73	73	N NE	2	30. 10		
18	8	78	107	N NE	3	2	79	89	N NE	3	7	75	75	N NE	2	30. 10		
19	8	78	107	N NE	3	2	78	87	N NE	2	7	76	76	N NE	1	30. 10		
20	8	78	113	N NE	1	2	79	100	N NE	2	7	77	77	N NE	1	30. 10		
21	8	76	113	Calm		2	83	94	N NE	1	7	82	83	Calm		30. 5		
22	8	82	120	Calm		2	85	95	N NE	2	7	81	82	N NE	2	29. 90		
23	8	85	124	N	1	2	85	119	N	2	7	79	80	N	2	29. 90		
24	8	80	100	N NE	1	2	81	104	N NE	3	7	79	81	N NE	2	29. 96		
25	8	80	100	N NE	3	2	79	92	N NE	3	7	79	81	N NE	3	29. 92		
26	8	80	88	Calm		2	80	91	N NE	1	7	77	78	N NE	1	29. 92	....	Cloudy
27	8	78	110	N	1	2	80	105	N	1	7	78	78	N		29. 92	Rain	do.
28	8	70	70	NW	1	2	70	70	N	1	7	70	70	N	1	30.	do.	do.
29	8	70	73	N	1	2	72	79	N	1	7	70	70	N	1	30. 10	do.	do.
30	8	75	110	N	1	2	75	90	N	1	7	72	72	N	1	30. 15		
31	8	75	115	Calm		2	75	95	N	1	7	70	72	N	1	30. 15		

N. B. To give an idea of the force of the prevailing winds, I have introduced the figures 1, 2, 3, 4: for inſtance, 1. denotes little wind; 2. a gentle breeze; 3. ſtrong breezes; and 4. a gale.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of September 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

Sept.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	74	114	N NE	1	2	76	89	N	1	6	74	74	N NE	1	30. 10		
2	8	75	111	N NE	1	2	79	109	N NE		5	77	79	N NE		30.		
3	8	73	74	N	1	2	74	82	N	1	5	72	74	N	2	30. 10	Rain	Cloudy
4	8	72	74	N NE	2	2	72	74	N	2	6	70	71	N	2	30. 14	do.	do.
5	8	71	111	N	1	2	70	97	N	1	5	68	70	N	1	30. 24	do.	
6	8	65	80	N	1	2	71	107	N	1	5	70	72	N	1	30. 25		
7	8	70	115	N	1	2	72	97	N	1	5	69	70	N	1	30. 9		
8	8	70	84	N	1	2	71	90	N	1	5	67	69	N	1	30. 15		
9	8	70	109	S SE	1	2	71	93	E NE	1	5	70	70	N	1	30. 19		
10	8	70	107	S SW	1	2	74	98	N	1	5	72	80	N	1	30. 16		
11	8	70	120	S SW	1	2	75	118	N	1	5	72	76	N	1	30. 6		
12	8	73	109	Calm		2	74	112	N	1	5	71	79	N	1	30. 6		
13	8	72	124	SE	1	2	75	119	E NE	1	5	72	78	E NE	1	30. 16		
14	8	76	118	NE	1	2	75	105	NE	1	5	72	76	NE	1	30. 3		
15	8	76	124	E NE	1	2	75	92	NE	1	5	72	77	NE	1	30. 1		
16	8	77	117	Calm		2	76	109	NE	1	5	74	82	Calm	1	30. 1		
17	8	74	104	NE	1	2	75	100	E NE	1	5	73	81	E NE	1	30. 5	Rain	
18	8	72	97	NW	1	2	71	98	NE	1	5	68	72	NE	1	30. 10	do.	
19	8	68	92	S SW	1	2	69	95	E NE	1	5	67	70	NE	1	30. 15		
20	8	71	121	Calm		2	71	101	E NE	1	5	70	82	E NE	1	30. 17		
21	8	74	122	S SW	1	2	76	114	S	1	5	75	107	S	1	30. 10		
22	8	77	116	Calm		2	75	101	E		5	72	75	E		30. 19		
23	8	74	100	N	1	2	74	102	NE	1	5	72	73	NE	2	30. 23		
24	8	75	115	NE	1	2	74	101	NE	2	5	71	74	E NE	2	30. 18		
25	8	77	107	NE	2	2	74	98	NE	2	5	73	79	NE	1	30. 24		
26	8	76	97	N NE	1	2	74	97	N NE	2	5	72	76	N NE	2	30. 30		
27	8	77	112	NE	2	2	74	99	N	2	5	72	74	N	2	30. 27		
28	8	75	102	N	2	2	74	102	N	3	5	72	76	N	3	30. 24		
29	8	74	113	NE	2	2	73	104	NE	2	5	72	80	NE	1	30. 10		
30	8	73	73	SE	1	2	74	109	SE	1	5	72	102	NE	1	29. 95	....	Foggy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of October 1799, at Buyukdere, in Turkey.

Oct.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	70	119	S SW	1	2	75	106	SW	1	5	74	76	SW	1	29. 90		
2	8	74	118	S SW	2	2	76	100	S SW	2	5	75	80	S SW	1	30. 10	Rain	
3	8	72	124	S SW	3	2	81	110	S SW	3	5	80	85	S SW	1	30.		
4	8	68	68	N	1	2	69	69	N	1	5	65	67	N	1	30. 20	Rain	Cloudy
5	8	71	106	N NE	1	2	70	92	N NE	1	5	69	79	N	1	30. 5	do.	
6	8	70	98	S	2	2	65	69	S SW		5	62	65	S SW	1	29. 89	do.	do.
7	8	60	65	SW	1	2	59	60	N	1	5	55	59	E NE	1	30. 1	do.	do.
8	8	62	102	WNW	1	2	60	60	WNW	1	5	56	59	S	1	30. 5	do.	do.
9	8	59	62	WSW	1	2	60	60	WSW	1	5	59	59	WSW	1	30.	do.	do.
10	8	59	61	Calm		2	65	69	N	1	5	64	65	N	1	30. 30	do.	do.
11	8	65	115	WSW	1	2	69	103	N	1	5	68	70	N	1	30. 30		
12	8	68	73	N	1	2	68	109	N	1	5	60	98	N	2	30. 35		
13	8	68	101	E NE	1	2	64	67	NE	3	5	60	60	NE	3	30. 24	do.	do.
14	8	54	59	Calm		2	66	68	NE	1	5	57	59	NE	1	30. 13	do.	do.
15	8	57	60	WSW	1	2	59	67	WSW	1	5	58	65	N	1	30. 7	do.	do.
16	8	54	54	WSW	1	2	57	59	NE	1	5	56	57	NW	1	30.	do.	do.
17	8	60	84	WSW	1	2	65	97	WSW	1	5	54	68	N	1	30. 5		
18	8	67	87	NE	1	2	64	90	E NE	1	5	62	70	E NE	1	30. 21		
19	8	72	94	S	2	2	74	84	S SW	3	5	71	84	S SW	1	30. 7		
20																		
21																		
22																		
23																		
24																		
25	..	..	..	..	..	2	63	74	Calm									
26	..	..	..	..	..	2	73	92	S									
27	..	..	..	..	..	2	70	98	Calm									
28	..	..	..	..	..	2	67	71	NE									

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of November, 1799, in the Dardanelles, at Chennecally in Asia.

Nov.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1																		
2																		
3																		
4	8	70	80	E NE	1	2	70	70	E NE	1	5	68	68	E NE	1	30. 20	....	Cloudy
5	8	66	89	E NE	1	2	68	89	E NE	1	5	65	68	E NE	1	30. 1		
6	8	64	85	E NE	1	2	68	86	E NE	1	5	65	70	E NE	1	29. 99		
7	8	62	79	Calm		2	66	86	E NE		5	62	67	E NE	1	29. 98		
8	8	62	70	N	1	2	65	70	N	1	5	65	65	N	1	29. 90		
9	8	62	80	NE	1	2	66	92	NE	2	5	64	65	NE	1	30.		
10	8	66	73	S SW	3	2	71	74	S SW	3	5	71	71	S SW	3	30.	....	Cloudy
11	8	56	56	E	1	2	58	77	E	2	5	56	57	E	1	30. 8	Rain	
12	8	45	47	E SE	1	2	51	60	Calm	1	5	50	52	E SE	1	30. 18	do.	
13	8	49	57	E SE	1	2	55	78	N NE	1	5	50	53	N NE	1	30. 15		
14	8	51	69	E SE	1	2	59	80	E SE	1	5	50	55	E SE	1	30. 30		
15	8	50	53	N NE	2	2	56	80	N NE	2	5	54	55	N NE	2	30. 36	do.	
16	8	54	54	N NE	2	2	54	54	E NE	2	5	54	54	E NE	2	30. 36		
17	8	54	54	E SE	1	2	53	53	E SE	1	5	52	52	E SE	1	30. 20		
18	8	53	53	E SE	1	2	57	84	N NE	1	5	58	58	N NE	1	30. 10		
19	8	52	65	E NE	1	2	58	88	N	1	5	54	54	N	1	30. 10		
20	8	45	45	N NE		2	56	56	N NE	1	5	54	54	N NE	1	30. 10	do.	
21	8	48	48	N NE	2	2	45	45	N NE	2	5	45	45	N NE		30.	do.	
22	8	45	45	N NE	2	2	49	55	N NE	1	5	48	48	N NE	1	30. 1	do.	
23	8	45	45	N NE	2	2	46	46	N NE	2	5	46	46	N NE	2	30. 18	do.	
24	8	43	43	N NE	2	2	46	60	N NE		5	45	45	N NE	2	30. 30		
25	8	42	49	N NE	1	2	47	73	N NE	1	5	40	46	N NE	1	30. 30		
26	8	43	60	N NE	1	2	48	48	N NE	1	5	48	48	N NE	1	30. 38		
27	8	43	53	SW	1	2	55	75	SW	1	5	54	60	SW	1	30. 32		
28	8	38	56	N	1	2	52	73	N	1	5	50	50	N	1	30. 44		
29	8	44	44	N	2	2	50	70	N	2	5	48	48	N	1	30. 45		
30	8	35	55	N	1	2	52	91	N	1	5	52	52	N	1	30. 36	....	Cloudy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of December 1799, at Galata, in Turkey.

Dec.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	42	61	N	1	2	55	55	S SW		5	55	55	S SW	....	....	....	Cloudy
2	8	55	55	SW		2	61	68	S SW		5	54	54	S SW	....	....	....	do.
3	8	57	57	SW		2	62	62	SW		5	56	56	SW	....	....	....	do.
4	8	66	66	SW		2	65	65	SW		5	61	61	SW	....	....	....	do.
5	8	60	60	SW		2	63	63	SW		5	59	59	SW				
6	8	61	61	SW		2	64	64	SW		5	57	57	SW				
7	8	59	59	SW		2	66	66	NE		5	55	55	S SW				
8	8	52	52	NE		2	58	58	NE		5	56	56	NE				
9	8	50	50	NE		2	53	53	NE		5	52	52	NE				
10	8	51	51	NE		2	56	56	NE		5	54	54	NE				
11	8	58	58	NE		2	50	50	NE		5	49	49	NE				
12	8	46	46	NE		2	50	50	NE		5	46	46	NE				
13	8	42	42	NE		2	44	44	NE		5	43	43	NE				
14	8	41	41	S SW		2	42	42	S SW		5	42	42	S SW	1	30. 10		
15	8	56	56	S SW	2	2	58	58	S SW	2	5	57	57	S SW	1	29. 93		
16	8	45	45	S SW	1	2	46	46	S SW	1	5	47	47	S SW	1	30. 16		
17	8	44	44	S SW	1	2	45	45	S SW	1	5	44	44	S SW	1	30.		
18	8	46	46	S SW	1	2	49	49	S SW	1	5	50	50	S SW	1	29. 74		
19	8	53	53	S SW	2	2	56	56	S SW	2	5	55	55	S SW	3	29. 52		
20	8	56	56	S SW	2	2	59	59	SW	2	5	58	58	E SE	2	29. 77		
21	8	59	59	WSW	2	2	60	60	WSW	1	5	61	61	WSW	1	29. 94		
22	8	55	55	NE	1	2	56	56	NE	1	5	55	55	NE	1	30. 3		
23	8	54	54	N NE	1	2	55	55	N NE	1	5	54	54	N NE	1	30. 20		
24	8	53	53	NE	1	2	54	54	NE	1	5	54	54	NE	1	30. 20		
25	8	54	54	SE	1	2	55	55	NE	1	5	54	54	NE	1	29. 95		
26	8	56	56	S SW	2	2	56	56	S SW	2	5	67	67	S SW	1	29. 91		
27	8	55	55	S SW	1	2	54	54	N NE	2	5	54	54	N NE	2	29. 95		
28	8	54	54	E NE	2	2	57	57	E NE	2	5	57	57	E NE	2	29. 58		
29	8	54	54	NNW	2	2	55	55	NNW	1	5	54	54	NNW	1	29. 66		
30	8	51	51	WNW	1	2	49	49	WNW	1	5	47	47	WNW	1	29. 80	Snow	
31	8	40	40	N	1	2	40	40	N	1	5	39	39	N	1	30. 8	do.	

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of January 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

Jan.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	16	--	N	1	2	22	--	N	1	5	22	--	N	1	30. 56	Snow	
2	8	25	--	N	1	2	30	--	N	1	5	30	--	N	1	30. 50		
3	8	35	--	WSW	2	2	39	--	WSW	1	5	40	--	WSW	1	30. 10		
4	8	44	--	WSW	1	2	46	--	WSW	1	5	47	--	N NE	1	30. 7		
5	8	40	--	N NE	1	2	44	--	N NE	1	5	43	--	N NE		30. 10		
6	8	42	--	NNW	1	2	45	--	NNW	1	5	54	--	NNW		30. 19		
7	8	46	--	E NE	1	2	54	--	E NE	1	5	53	--	E NE		29. 98		
8	8	40	--	N NE	1	2	41	--	N NE	1	5	41	--	N NE		30. 10	Rain	
9	8	42	--	N	1	2	43	--	N	1	5	42	--	N		30. 10	do.	
10	8	43	--	WNW	2	2	44	--	WNW	1	5	45	--	WNW		30. 4	do.	
11	8	43	--	NW	2	2	42	--	NE	2	5	42	--	NE		30. 7		
12	8	40	--	N NE	2	2	42	--	N NE	2	5	47	--	N NE		30.		
13	8	42	--	N NE	1	2	44	--	N NE	1	5	43	--	N NE		30. 7		
14	8	46	--	S SE	1	2	50	--	S SE	1	5	50	--	S SE		29. 95		
15	8	51	--	NNW	2	2	52	--	E NE	1	5	51	--	E NE		29. 67	Rain	
16	8	52	--	WNW	2	2	50	--	WNW	2	5	48	--	WNW		29. 78	do.	
17	8	43	--	N	1	2	45	--	N	1	5	45	--	N		29. 82	do.	
18	8	42	--	N	1	2	42	--	N	1	5	43	--	N		29. 92		
19	8	46	--	N	1	2	49	--	N	1	5	47	--	N		29. 92		
20	8	49	--	E NE	1	2	56	--	E NE	1	5	54	--	N		29. 80		
21	8	49	--	Calm		2	56	--	Calm		5	54	--	Calm		29. 98		
22	8	49	--	N NE	1	2	57	--	E NE	1	5	54	--	E NE		30. 2		
23	8	52	--	E NE	1	2	59	--	E NE	1	5	53	--	E NE		30.		
24	8	53	--	SW	1	2	59	--	SW	1	5	57	--	SW		29. 90		
25	8	48	--	NNW	2	2	50	--	NNW	1	5	48	--	Calm		29. 97	Rain	
26	8	46	--	Calm		2	48	--	NNW	2	5	45	--	E NE		30.		
27	8	41	--	N NE	1	2	42	--	E NE	1	5	41	--	E NE		30. 10	Rain	
28	8	41	--	N NE	1	2	42	--	N NE	1	5	44	--	N NE		30. 16		
29	8	42	--	WSW	1	2	45	--	WSW	1	5	45	--	WSW		30.		
30	8	42	--	Calm		2	44	--	N NE	1	5	43	--	N NE		30. 5		
31	8	40	--	Calm		2	55	--	E NE	1	5	50	--	E NE		30. 18		

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of February 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

Feb.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	40	--	E NE	1	2	53	--	E NE	1	5	45	--	E NE		30. 10		
2	8	42	--	Calm		2	53	--	Calm		5	51	--	Calm		30. 3	Rain	
3	8	45	--	Calm		2	44	--	E NE	1	5	42	--	E NE		30. 22		
4	8	42	--	N NE	2	2	43	--	N NE	1	5	42	--	N NE		30. 16	Rain	
5	8	40	--	N NE	2	2	47	--	E SE		5	41	--	E SE		30. 6		
6	8	41	--	WNW	2	2	45	--	WNW	2	5	42	--	WNW		30. 6		
7	8	35	--	Calm		2	46	--	WNW	1	5	41	--	WNW		30. 10		
8	8	44	--	Calm		2	44	--	WNW		5	47	--	WNW		30. 10		
9	8	44	--	N	2	2	43	--	N	1	5	41	--	N	1	30. 15	Rain	
10	8	40	--	N	1	2	44	--	N	2	5	43	--	N	1	30. 10	do.	
11	8	35	--	E NE	2	2	48	--	E NE	2	5	37	--	E NE	2	30. 26	do.	
12	8	35	--	N NE	2	2	41	--	N NE	1	5	39	--	N NE	1	30. 16	do.	
13	8	37	--	E NE	2	2	42	--	E NE	1	5	41	--	E NE	1	30. 10		
14	8	46	--	E NE	3	2	55	--	WSW	2	5	51	--	WSW	1	30.	do.	
15	8	39	--	E NE	2	2	43	--	E NE	2	5	39	--	E NE	1	30. 31		
16	8	39	--	E NE	2	2	46	--	E NE	2	5	41	--	E NE	1	30. 14		
17	8	37	--	E NE	1	2	44	--	E NE		5	42	--	E NE	1	29. 30		
18	8	39	--	Calm		2	42	--	WSW	1	5	40	--	WSW		29. 97		
19	8	39	--	WSW		2	41	--	WSW		5	37	--	WSW		30. 8		
20	8	36	--	E NE		2	42	--	E NE		5	40	--	E NE		30. 10		
21	8	39	--	N	2	2	45	--	N	2	5	41	--	N	1	30. 10		
22	8	36	--	Calm		2	47	--	S	2	5	43	--	S	1	30. 16		
23	8	37	--	Calm		2	50	--	N	1	5	41	--	N	1	29. 97		
24	8	42	--	Calm		2	49	--	WSW	2	5	52	--	WSW		29. 60	Rain	
25	8	50	--	WSW	2	2	45	--	WSW	2	5	43	--	WSW	2	29. 74	do.	
26	8	40	--	E NE	2	2	39	--	N	2	5	35	--	N	2	29. 44	Snow	
27	8	28	--	N	3	2	31	--	N	2	5	31	--	N	1	29. 90	do.	
28	8	33	--	WSW	2	2	35	--	N	2	5	35	--	N	1	30.	do.	

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of March 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

Mar.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	36	--	Calm		2	45	--	WSW	1	5	46	--	Calm		29. 90	Rain	
2	8	40	--	WSW	1	2	45	--	E NE	1	5	45	--	E NE	1	29. 87	do.	
3	8	48	--	N	1	2	55	--	WSW	2	5	49	--	WSW		29. 53	do.	
4	8	39	--	Calm		2	47	--	WSW	1	5	43	--	WSW	1	29. 93	....	Cloudy
5	8	46	--	WSW	1	2	56	--	WSW	1	5	56	--	WSW	1	29. 64	Fair	
6	8	50	--	WSW	2	2	52	--	WSW	1	5	47	--	N	1	29. 73	do.	
7	8	44	--	WSW	1	2	52	--	E NE	2	5	49	--	E NE	1	30.	do.	
8	8	45	--	Calm		2	57	--	WSW	1	5	55	--	WSW	1	29. 70	do.	
9	8	48	--	WSW	1	2	59	--	Calm		5	52	--	Calm		29. 70	do.	
10	8	42	--	Calm		2	46	--	E NE	1	5	42	--	E NE	1	29. 94	....	do.
11	8	41	--	Calm		2	42	--	E NE	2	5	40	--	E NE	1	30.	Rain	do.
12	8	37	--	E NE	1	2	44	--	E NE	2	5	41	--	N NE	1	30.	....	do.
13	8	30	--	N NE	2	2	30	--	N NE	2	5	30	--	N NE	2	29. 80		
14	8	31	--	NNW	2	2	40	--	NNW	2	5	34	--	NNW	2	29. 90	Fair	
15	8	33	--	NNW	1	2	40	--	NNW	2	5	38	--	WSW	2	29. 94	do.	
16	8	44	--	S	2	2	48	--	S	2	5	37	--	E NE	2	30.	do.	
17	8	38	--	NNW	2	2	40	--	NNW	2	5	36	--	E NE	2	30. 20	do.	
18	8	34	--	E NE	2	2	42	--	E NE	2	5	36	--	E NE	2	30. 5	....	do.
19	8	36	--	N	1	2	41	--	N	2	5	38	--	E NE	1	29. 80	....	do.
20	8	38	--	NNW	1	2	44	--	NNW	1	5	42	--	NNW	1	29. 80	Fair	
21	8	45	--	Calm		2	51	--	E NE	1	5	49	--	E NE	1	29. 80	do.	
22	8	42	--	Calm		2	44	--	E NE	2	5	40	--	E NE	1	29. 94	....	do.
23	8	39	--	E NE	2	2	46	--	E NE	3	5	42	--	E NE	3	30.	Fair	
24	8	37	--	E NE	2	2	40	--	E NE	2	5	38	--	E NE	2	29. 83	Rain	
25	8	31	--	N	3	2	34	--	E NE	2	5	30	--	E NE	2	30. 2	....	Snow
26	8	31	--	NNW	1	2	39	--	E NE	1	5	32	--	E NE	1	30. 16	....	Cloudy
27	8	35	--	Calm	2	2	46	--	E NE	2	5	38	--	E NE	2	30.	Fair	
28	8	37	--	N	1	2	42	--	E NE	2	5	40	--	E NE	2	30.	....	do.
29	8	40	--	N	1	2	47	--	N	2	5	40	--	N	2	30. 10	Fair	
30	8	41	--	Calm		2	46	--	E NE	2	5	40	--	E NE	2	30. 10	do.	
31	8	38	--	E NE	2	2	45	--	E NE	2	5	40	--	E NE	2	36. 5	do.	

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, BAROMETER, &c.

During the Month of April, 1800, at Galata, in Turkey.

Apr.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.							
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Barom.	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	40	--	E NE	1	2	44	--	E NE	2	5	41	--	E NE	1	29. 90		Cloudy
2	8	42	--	E NE	1	2	45	--	E NE	1	5	42	--	E NE	1	30.		Fair
3	8	41	--	Calm		2	50	--	N	2	5	44	--	N	2	30. 14		do.
4	8	41	--	Calm		2	45	--	E NE	1	5	43	--	E NE	1	30. 14		Cloudy
5	8	41	--	Calm		2	51	--	E NE	1	5	41	--	E NE	1	29. 94		do.
6	8	42	--	E NE	3	2	45	--	E NE	2	5	44	--	E NE	1	29. 90		do.
7	8	44	--	E NE	1	2	50	--	E NE	1	5	44	--	E NE	1	30. 12		do.
8	8	41	--	E NE	1	2	46	--	E NE	3	5	43	--	E NE	2	30. 20		Fair
9	8	44	--	E NE	1	2	52	--	E NE	1	5	43	--	E NE	2	30. 20		do.
10	8	45	--	Calm		2	58	--	E NE	1	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 10		do.
11	8	48	--	Calm		2	60	--	Calm		5	57	--	Calm		30.		do.
12	8	58	--	Calm		2	68	--	WSW	2	5	57	--	WSW	2	29. 90		do.
13	8	54	--	Calm		2	65	--	E NE	1	5	49	--	E NE	1	30. 10		do.
14	8	48	--	E NE	2	2	55	--	E NE	1	5	47	--	E NE	1	30. 26		do.
15	8	44	--	E NE	1	2	55	--	E NE	2	5	50	--	E NE	1	30. 46		do.
16	8	47	--	E NE	1	2	68	--	E NE	1	5	47	--	E NE	1	30. 5		do.
17	8	52	--	Calm		2	66	--	WNW	1	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 5		do.
18	8	48	--	Calm		2	60	--	E NE	1	5	49	--	E NE	1	30. 20		do.
19	8	47	--	E NE	1	2	67	--	E NE	1	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 15		do.
20	8	44	--	Calm		2	65	--	E NE	1	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 10		do.
21	8	46	--	Calm		2	65	--	E NE	1	5	58	--	E NE	1	30.		do.
22	8	52	--	Calm		2	03	--	E NE	1	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 10		do.
23	8	52	--	Calm		2	54	--	E NE	1	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 11		do.
24	8	50	--	E NE	1	2	58	--	E NE	1	5	58	--	E NE	2	30. 12		do.
25	8	49	--	E NE	1	2	58	--	E NE	2	5	52	--	E NE	1	30. 12		do.
26	8	50	--	Calm		2	63	--	E NE	1	5	52	--	E NE	2	30. 4		do.
27	8	49	--	Calm		2	72	--	E NE	1	5	60	--	E NE	1	29. 94		do.
28	8	55	--	Calm		2	73	--	E NE	2	5	62	--	E NE	1	29. 94		do.
29	8	61	--	E NE	1	2	72	--	E NE	2	5	63	--	E NE	1	29. 94		do.
30	8	53	--	E NE	2	2	56	--	E NE	1	5	51	--	E NE	1	29. 94		do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During part of the Month of June, 1800, taken on board the New Adventure Tranſport.

June	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
15	8	72	--	SE		2	84	--	Calm		6	74	--	Calm			
16	8	72	--	NE		2	82	--	NE		6	72	--	NE			
17	8	72	--	E NE		2	78	--	E NE		6	75	--	E NE			
18	8	72	--	E NE		2	78	--	E NE		6	75	--	E NE			
19	8	75	--	NE		2	79	--	NE		6	75	--	NE			
20	8	68	--	NW		2	69	--	NW		6	67	--	NW			
21	8	69	--	NE		2	76	--	NE		6	69	--	NE			
22	8	71	--	NW		2	75	--	NW		6	70	--	NW			
23	8	07	--	NW		2	78	--	NW		6	70	--	NW			
24	8	75	--	W		2	83	--	W		6	75	--	W			
25	8	82	--	SE		2	82	--	SWW		6	70	--	Calm			
26	8	79	--	NW		2	81	--	SW		6	74	--	SW			
27	8	78	--	Calm		2	83	--	Calm		6	78	--	Calm			
28	8	79	--	Calm		2	84	--	Calm		6	78	--	Calm			
29	8	83	--	S		2	80	--	SW		6	78	--	SW			
30	8	78	--	SE		2	80	--	SS		6	79	--	SW			

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of July 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

July	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	80	--	SW		2	86	--	SW		6	81	--	SW			
2	8	80	--	SW		2	87	--	SW		6	80	--	SW			
3	8	82	--	SW		2	88	--	SW		6	82	--	SW			
4	8	80	--	SW		2	87	--	SW		6	82	--	SW			
5	8	80	--	SW		2	84	--	SW		6	82	--	SW			
6	8	80	--	SW		2	84	--	SW		6	82	--	SW			
7	8	82	--	SW		2	90	--	SW		6	86	--	SW			
8	8	86	--	SW		2	94	--	SW		6	86	--	SW			
9	8	86	--	SW		2	92	--	SW		6	86	--	SW			
10	8	86	--	SW		2	92	--	SW		6	86	--	SW			
11	8	80	--	SW		2	92	--	SW		6	84	--	SW			
12	8	85	--	SW		2	94	--	SW		6	85	--	SW			
13	8	85	--	SW		2	93	--	SW		6	85	--	SW			
14	8	85	--	SW		2	94	--	SW		6	84	--	SW			
15	8	84	--	SW		2	94	--	SW		6	84	--	SW			
16	8	85	--	SW		2	94	--	SW		6	85	--	SW			
17	8	84	--	SE		2	94	--	SE		6	85	--	SW			
18	8	85	--	SW		2	93	--	SW		6	84	--	SW			
19	8	86	--	SW		2	92	--	SW		6	82	--	SW			
20	8	86	--	S		2	94	--	S		6	86	--	S			
21	8	84	--	NWN		2	94	--	NWN		6	86	--	NWN			
22	8	85	--	NW		2	92	--	NW		6	82	--	NW			
23	8	84	--	NNW		2	91	--	NWN		6	82	--	NNW			
24	8	85	--	SE		2	91	--	SE		6	84	--	SE			
25	8	84	--	SW		2	91	--	SW		6	84	--	SW			
26	8	84	--	SW		2	91	--	SW		6	84	--	SW			
27	8	84	--	S		2	91	--	S		6	84	--	NW			
28	8	84	--	S		2	91	--	NW		6	85	--	Calm			
29	8	84	--	Calm		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	Calm			
30	8	84	--	NW		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
31	8	85	--	S		2	91	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of Auguſt 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Aug.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	85	--	S		2	83	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
2	8	85	--	S		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	S			
3	8	85	--	S		2	92	--	NW		6	84	--	SWS			
4	8	84	--	S		2	93	--	SW		6	84	--	Calm			
5	8	84	--	S		2	92	--	SW		6	80	--	Calm			
6	8	84	--	NW		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	Calm			
7	8	85	--	S		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
8	8	85	--	Calm		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
9	8	85	--	Calm		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
10	8	85	--	Calm		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
11	8	85	--	Calm		2	90	--	NW		6	82	--	NW			
12	8	86	--	Calm		2	93	--	NW		6	86	--	Calm			
13	8	86	--	Calm		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
14	8	88	--	NW		2	92	--	NW		6	86	--	NW			
15	8	88	--	NW		2	90	--	NW		6	84	--	NW			
16	8	85	--	NW		2	91	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
17	8	85	--	Calm		2	90	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
18	8	85	--	S		2	90	--	NW		6	84	--	NW			
19	8	83	--	Calm		2	90	--	NW		6	84	--	NW			
20	8	84	--	Calm		2	90	--	NW		6	84	--	NW			
21	8	81	--	S		2	90	--	NW		6	82	--	NW			
22	8	84	--	S		2	93	--	NW		6	85	--	Calm			
23	8	82	--	Calm		2	90	--	WSW		6	82	--	WSW		....	Before sun-rise 68.
24	8	84	--	WSW		2	92	--	WSW		6	84	--	WSW			
25	8	84	--	SW		2	90	--	NW		6	84	--	NW		....	During night 63.
26	8	85	--	SW		2	93	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
27	8	85	--	NW		2	93	--	NW		6	85	--	Calm			
28	8	85	--	SW		2	90	--	SW		6	85	--	NW			
29	8	85	--	Calm		2	92	--	NW		6	85	--	NW			
30	8	86	--	S		2	92	--	SW		6	85	--	SW			
31	8	86	--	SW		2	93	--	SW		6	86	--	SW			

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of September 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Sept.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	86	--	S		2	92	--	S		6	86	--	S			
2	8	82	--	S		2	90	--	S		6	80	--	S			
3	8	80	--	N		2	90	--	N		6	80	--	N			
4	8	80	--	N		2	90	--	N		6	8[illegible]	--	N			
5	8	80	--	N		2	92	--	W		6	82	--	W			
6	8	86	--	NW		2	93	--	NW		6	86	--	NW			
7	8	86	--	Calm		2	93	--	NW		6	86	--	NW			
8	8	88	--	Calm		2	93	--	NW		6	86	--	NW			
9	8	88	--	Calm		2	92	--	W		6	86	--	SW		....	Foggy in the
10	8	80	--	Calm		2	93	--	NW		6	85	--	S			morning.
11	8	86	--	Calm		2	94	--	NW		6	84	--	NW		....	do. and do.
12	8	84	--	NW		2	92	--	NW		6	84	--	NW		....	do. and do.
13	8	80	--	S		2	93	--	NW		6	84	--	NW			
14	8	84	--	Calm		2	90	--	NW		6	80	--	NW			
15	8	82	--	W		2	88	--	W		6	82	--	W		....	Cloudy & do.
16	8	80	--	S		2	88	--	S		6	82	--	S			
17	8	78	--	W		2	87	--	W		6	80	--	W			
18	8	77	--	W		2	87	--	W		6	80	--	W			
19	8	78	--	Calm		2	86	--	W		6	80	--	NW			
20	8	77	--	Calm		2	86	--	W		6	80	--	NW			
21	8	78	--	Calm		2	86	--	W		6	80	--	NW			
22	8	76	--	Calm		2	87	--	W		6	80	--	Calm			
23	8	76	--	Calm		2	85	--	W		6	80	--	Calm			
24	8	75	--	Calm		2	85	--	NW		6	80	--	NW			
25	8	73	--	Calm		2	85	--	NW		6	78	--	NW			
26	8	70	--	Calm		2	85	--	W		6	76	--	NW			
27	8	73	--	Calm		2	85	--	NW		6	78	--	NW			
28	8	73	--	Calm		2	85	--	NW		6	79	--	NW			
29	8	74	--	Calm		2	85	--	NW		6	80	--	NW			
30	8	76	--	Calm		2	83	--	NW		6	78	--	NW		....	Cloudy in the morning.

N. B. Great dews fell during the nights in this month.
The fog and cloudineſs of atmoſphere diſappeared after 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of October 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria..

Oct.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	70	--	Calm		2	82	--	NW		6	77	--	NW			
2	8	70	--	Calm		2	82	--	NW		6	77	--	NW			
3	8	70	--	Calm		2	83	--	NW		6	76	--	NW			
4	8	70	--	Calm		2	84	--	NW		6	79	--	NW			
5	8	74	--	Calm		2	83	--	NW		6	76	--	NW			
6	8	72	--	Calm		2	81	--	NW		6	75	--	NW			
7	8	70	--	Calm		2	83	--	NW		6	75	--	NW			
8	8	70	--	S		2	82	--	NW		6	76	--	NW			
9	8	73	--	S		2	83	--	NW		6	76	--	NW			
10	8	75	--	Calm		2	86	--	NW		6	78	--	NW			
11	8	75	--	SE		2	84	--	NW		6	77	--	NW			
12	8	70	--	Calm		2	84	--	N		6	80	--	N		....	Cloudy, with freſh breezes at noon.
13	8	70	--	NW		2	84	--	NW		6	74	--	NW			
14	8	70	--	Calm		2	84	--	NW		6	74	--	NW			
15	8	65	--	Calm		2	85	--	WNW		6	77	--	Calm			
16	8	66	--	E		2	82	--	WSW		6	77	--	Calm			
17	8	72	--	Calm		2	80	--	WNW		6	76	--	NW			
18	8	68	--	E NE		2	80	--	WNW		6	73	--	Calm			
19	8	72	--	NW		2	81	--	NNW		6	72	--	NW			
20	8	65	--	N		2	80	--	NNW		6	77	--	NNW			
21	8	67	--	Calm		2	80	--	NNW		6	75	--	WNW			
22	8	69	--	E NE		2	78	--	NNW		6	71	--	WNW		Rain	Cloudy
23	8	66	--	S		2	77	--	NW		6	71	--	NW		do.	
24	8	62	--	NE		2	80	--	NW		6	75	--	NW			
25	8	64	--	Calm		2	85	--	NW		6	80	--	NNW		....	Oppreſſive heat. Blew ſtrong.
26	8	64	--	Calm		2	84	--	NW		6	75	--	NW			
27	8	69	--	Calm		2	82	--	NW		6	75	--	NW			
28	8	66	--	Calm		2	80	--	NW		6	71	--	NW			
29	8	68	--	S		2	79	--	NW		6	75	--	NW			
30	8	60	--	Calm		2	81	--	NW		6	74	--	NW			
31	8	62	--	Calm		2	82	--	NW		6	70	--	NW		....	Cloudy.

At 6 o'Clock A. M. Therm. ſtood at 62 the 7th Inſt.
— — — — — 62 the 8th Inſt.
— — — — — 65 the 9th Inſt.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of November 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Nov.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	62	--	Calm		2	84	--	NW		6	74	--	NW		....	Cloudy
2	8	62	--	Calm		2	83	--	NW		6	72	--	NW		....	Showers and
3	8	62	--	Calm		2	81	--	NW		6	70	--	NW		Rain	thunder dur-
4	8	62	--	Calm		2	81	--	NW		6	71	--	NW			ing night
5	8	59	--	Calm		2	81	--	NW		6	71	--	NW			
6	8	50	--	E SE		2	81	--	NW		6	70	--	NW			
7	8	60	--	SE		2	80	--	NW		6	70	--	NW		....	Cloudy
8	8	66	--	NW		2	78	--	NW		6	68	--	NW		Rain	during night
9	8	66	--	W		2	77	--	NW		6	68	--	NW		....	Cloudy
10	8	65	--	SE		2	78	--	NW		6	66	--	NW			
11	8	58	--	SW		2	77	--	W		6	68	--	NW			
12	8	58	--	Calm		2	77	--	NW		6	71	--	NW		....	Cloudy
13	8	58	--	Calm		2	77	--	NW		6	69	--	NW			
14	8	54	--	Calm		2	78	--	NW		6	70	--	NW			
15	8	61	--	Calm		2	78	--	NW		6	70	--	NW			
16	8	62	--	SE		2	78	--	WSW		6	70	--	NW			
17	8	58	--	SE		2	76	--	SW		6	70	--	SW		Rain	with thunder
18	8	60	--	SE		2	75	--	SE		6	68	--	NW		do.	do.
19	8	58	--	Calm		2	74	--	W		6	65	--	W		....	Fine
20	8	56	--	W		2	76	--	W		6	58	--	W			
21	8	60	--	SE		2	75	--	S		6	60	--	S		....	blows ſtrong
22	8	64	--	SE		2	76	--	SW		6	70	--	S		....	blows gales, &
23	8	62	--	SW		2	66	--	S		6	60	--	S		Rain	in the night
24	8	60	--	SE		2	67	--	NE		6	60	--	SE		do.	heavy rains
25	8	60	--	SE		2	68	--	SE		6	60	--	NE		....	Cloudy
26	8	56	--	NW		2	68	--	NE		6	60	--	SE			
27	8	60	--	E		2	70	--	E		6	65	--	NE			
28	8	62	--	E		2	78	--	E		6	68	--	NE		....	blows hard
29	8	62	--	N		2	76	--	E		6	68	--	E			
30	8	58	--	E		2	69	--	SW		6	65	--	NW		....	Cloudy & rain

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of December 1800, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Dec.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	50	--	SE		2	70	--	SE		6	65	--	SE			
2	8	55	--	Calm		2	73	--	N		6	65	--	NE			
3	8	49	--	Calm		2	70	--	W		6	65	--	NW			
4	8	60	--	SE		2	69	--	NW		6	63	--	NW			
5	8	53	--	Calm		2	70	--	NW		6	66	--	NW			
6	8	63	--	Calm		2	73	--	NW		6	65	--	W			
7	8	53	--	E		2	70	--	NNW		6	68	--	Calm		....	Cloudy
8	8	55	--	Calm		2	72	--	NW		6	65	--	Calm			
9	8	59	--	Calm		2	72	--	Calm		6	68	--	Calm		....	Cloudy
10	8	55	--	Calm		2	73	--	NW		6	65	--	NW			
11	8	63	--	Calm		2	73	--	NW		6	63	--	NW			
12	8	54	--	Calm		2	73	--	NW		6	65	--	NW			
13	8	53	--	Calm		2	71	--	NW		6	65	--	E SE			
14	8	65	--	Calm		2	75	--	W		6	68	--	W			
15	8	65	--	Calm		2	72	--	NW		6	65	--	NW			
16	8	65	--	Calm		2	72	--	SW		6	65	--	SE			
17	8	58	--	E SE		2	68	--	SW		6	60	--	SW		....	hazy, thunder
18	8	58	--	E SE		2	62	--	S		6	60	--	SW		Rain	Stormy, thun-
19	8	59	--	W		2	62	--	W		6	60	--	W			der&lightning
20	8	54	--	E SE		2	65	--	NW		6	61	--	NW		....	Stormy
21	8	55	--	SW		2	65	--	SW		6	61	--	SW			
22	8	56	--	S SE		2	64	--	SW		6	62	--	W		Rain	Heavy rains, &
23	8	62	--	NW		2	63	--	NW		6	61	--	NW		do.	gales of wind
24	8	58	--	W		2	60	--	NW		6	57	--	NW		do.	do. do.
25	8	54	--	E		2	62	--	Calm		6	54	--	Calm			
26	8	49	--	NW		2	60	--	NW		6	55	--	NE			
27	8	54	--	SW		2	60	--	NW		6	51	--	NW			
28	8	49	--	Calm		2	66	--	NW		6	56	--	E			
29	8	49	--	SE		2	68	--	S		6	60	--	SW			
30	8	50	--	S		2	65	--	S		6	60	--	S		Rain	Thunder, &c.
31	8	60	--	NW		2	65	--	NW		6	61	--	NE		....	Fine

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of January 1801, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Jan.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	49	--	SE		2	68	--	W		6	60	--	Calm			
2	8	46	--	E		2	68	--	NW		6	60	--	NE			
3	8	46	--	SE		2	68	--	SW		6	62	--	Calm		Rain	Cloudy
4	8	53	--	S		2	58	--	SW		6	58	--	SW		do.	Stormy & rain
5	8	56	--	SW		2	58	--	SW		6	55	--	E		do.	do.
6	8	52	--	SW		2	56	--	S		6	55	--	SW		do.	Showery
7	8	53	--	S		2	57	--	S		6	55	--	E		do.	moderate
8	8	50	--	S		2	60	--	NW		6	57	--	NE		....	Fine
9	8	47	--	E		2	62	--	W		6	60	--	Calm			
10	8	49	--	SE		2	62	--	NW		6	60	--	NW		....	do.
11	8	52	--	Calm		2	62	--	E		6	60	--	Calm			
12	8	50	--	E		2	65	--	NW		6	60	--	NW		....	do.
13	8	50	--	E		2	64	--	NW		6	60	--	NW		....	do.
14	8	52	--	SE		2	63	--	SW		6	59	--	NW		Rain	Cloudy
15	8	54	--	SE		2	62	--	SW		6	59	--	W		....	Stormy
16	8	55	--	S		2	62	--	NW		6	60	--	W		....	Cloudy
17	8	54	--	SE		2	64	--	NW		6	62	--	Calm			
18	8	55	--	SW		2	60	--	S		6	55	--	W		Rain	Thund.& light.
19	8	55	--	SW		2	57	--	SW		6	55	--	SW		do.	Stormy
20	8	55	--	SW		2	61	--	SW		6	55	--	W		....	do.
21	8	52	--	E		2	61	--	NW		6	56	--	NW		Rain	
22	8	52	--	SW		2	58	--	SW		6	57	--	SW		do.	do.
23	8	54	--	E		2	63	--	NW		6	60	--	NW		....	Cloudy
24	8	55	--	E		2	64	--	NW		6	63	--	NW		....	Fine
25	8	55	--	E		2	63	--	NW		6	62	--	NW			
26	8	54	--	E		2	65	--	NW		6	61	--	NW			
27	8	57	--	S		2	67	--	NW		6	65	--	W		Rain	Stormy dur. n.
28	8	60	--	W		2	61	--	SW		6	56	--	SW		do.	Stormy,thund.
29	8	56	--	W		2	61	--	NW		6	55	--	NW		do.	lightn. & hail
30	8	51	--	SW		2	56	--	SW		6	55	--	SW		do.	Showery
31	8	54	--	SW		2	61	--	SW		6	59	--	SW		do.	Stormy& light.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of February 1801, at Jaffa, in Syria.

Feb.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	56	--	SW		2	61	--	SW		6	59	--	SW			
2	8	55	--	S		2	61	--	SW		6	59	--	SW			
3	8	55	--	Calm		2	60	--	NW		6	57	--	N		Rain	Cloudy, with
4	8	51	--	Calm		2	61	--	NW		6	55	--	N		....	rain dur. n.
5	8	48	--	NW		2	65	--	NW		6	55	--	N		....	Fine
6	8	55	--	NW		2	61	--	NW		6	59	--	N		....	Cloudy
7	8	55	--	SW		2	63	--	SW		6	61	--	N		....	do. with rain
8	8	55	--	SW		2	63	--	SW		6	59	--	SW		....	Cloudy
9	8	55	--	SE		2	64	--	W		6	61	--	N		....	Fine
10	8	56	--	SE		2	70	--	Calm		6	65	--	N		...	Cloudy
11	8	55	--	E		2	68	--	W		6	62	--	N		....	Fine
12	8	53	--	Calm		2	65	--	W		6	60	--	N		....	do.
13	8	55	--	E		2	65	--	NW		6	62	--	N			do.
14	8	55	--	E		2	66	--	Calm		6	62	--	NE		....	Hazy
15	8	36	--	S		2	65	--	SW		6	62	--	NE		....	Cloudy
16	8	58	--	NE		2	62	--	N		6	61	--	NE		....	Gale, cloudy
17	8	58	--	NE		2	74	--	NE		6	64	--	NE		....	Fine
18	8	56	--	S		2	70	--	NW		6	64	--	N		....	do.
19	8	57	--	S		2	67	--	NW		6	64	--	NW		.. .	do.
20	8	60	--	Calm		2	68	--	NW		6	66	--	Calm		....	Sultry in morn.
21	8	64	--	SE		2	71	--	NE		6	69	--	NE		....	Cloudy
22	8	62	--	SW		2	64	--	SW	4	6	62	--	W	4	....	Gale, with rain
23	8	54	--	SW	4	2	62	--	SW	4	6	60	--	WNW	3	Rain	during night.
24	8	59	--	S	2	2	65	--	NW	2	6	62	--	N	2	....	Cloudy
25	8	55	--	SE	1	2	65	--	NW	1	6	55	--	N		....	Fine
26	8	60	--	SE	1	2	74	--	NW	1	6	62	--	NE	1	....	do.
27	8	60	--	S	1	2	70	--	NW	1	6	62	--	NE	1		
28	8	58	--	NW	2	2	68	--	SW	3	6	62	--	W	1	....	Cloudy in the morning

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of March 1801, in Syria, and in the Defert.

Mar.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	58	--	SE	2	2	68	--	SW	2	6	58	--	SW	2	Rain	Tempeft. (near Yebna)
2	8	56	--	SW	2	2	62	--	SW	2	6	58	--	SW	2	do.	Cloudy & rain
3	8	55	--	SW	4	2	58	--	W.	4	6	56	--	SW	2	do.	Heavy do. with hail
4	8	52	--	S	3	2	57	--	SW	4	6	56	--	W	1	do.	do. and do.
5	8	52	--	S	3	2	50	--	SW	4	6	56	--	W	1	....	Fine (hail & rain A.M.)
6	8	52	--	SW	2	2	64	--	SW	3	6	60	--	Calm		....	do. (cloudy A. M.)
7	8	55	--	SW	2	2	68	--	SW	3	6	62	--	Calm		....	Clear
8	8	56	--	S	1	2	68	--	SW	2	6	63	--	SW	1	....	do.
9	8	57	--	SW	3	2	63	--	SW	4	6	56	--	W	3	Rain	
10	8	56	--	SE	2	2	67	--	W	2	6	57	--	W	2	....	Cloudy
11	8	56	--	SE	1	2	65	--	SW	1	6	57	--	SW	1	Rain	
12	8	56	--	SW	3	2	62	--	SW	3	6	65	--	SW	2	do.	Heav.rain(nearEzdod)
13	8	56	--	S	2	2	62	--	SW	2	6	59	--	SW	1	do.	Cloudy (rain A. M.)
14	8	50	--	SE	1	2	64	--	NW	1	6	59	--	NW	1	do.	do. (rain at noon)
15	8	52	--	SE	2	2	60	--	NW	2	6	02	--	NE	3	do.	Rain P. M. (at Gaza)
16	8	59	--	NE	3	2	65	--	NE	3	6	57	--	NE	3	....	Clear
17	8	54	--	SE	1	2	65	--	NW	2	6	59	--	NE	1	....	do.
18	8	53	--	NE	1	2	65	--	NW	1	6	61	--	N	1	....	do.
19	8	57	--	S	1	2	70	--	NW	1	6	65	--	NE	1	....	do. (fog A. M.)
20	8	60	--	SW	2	2	72	--	NW	1	6	64	--	NW	1	...	Great fog P. M.
21	8	64	--	S	1	2	72	--	W	2	6	64	--	NW	2	....	Cloudy (fog. A. M.)
22	8	61	--	Calm		2	72	--	W	2	6	64	--	NW	1	....	do.
23	8	59	--	SE	1	2	77	--	W	2	6	64	--	NW	2	....	do.
24	8	62	--	SW	2	2	62	--	SW	2	6	59	--	SE	2	Rain	Thund. & lightn. with
25	8	59	--	E	2	2	64	--	NW	2	6	62	--	NW	1	do.	hail thro' the day
26	8	60	--	E	1	2	66	--	W	3	6	63	--	N	2	do.	Cloudy
27	8	60	--	Calm		2	69	--	SW	3	6	65	--	SW		do.	do.
28	8	65	--	SW	2	2	75	--	W	2	6	68	--	NW	1	....	Clear (at Kanyouns)
29	8	60	--	E	1	2	75	--	SW	2	6	70	--	NW	1	....	do. [in the Defert.)
30	8	62	--	SE	1	2	76	--	NW	2	6	65	--	NW	1	....	do(fog A.M.atEl-Arifh
31	8	65	--	SE	1	2	80	--	NW	2	6	70	--	NW	2	....	do. (cloudy A. M.)

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of April 1801, in the Defert and in Egypt.

Apr.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	65	--	SW	1	2	80	--	W	2	6	70	--	N	3	....	CloudyP.M.at El-Ariſh
2	8	66	--	W	2	2	78	--	NW	2	6	68	--	NW	2	Rain	Thunder, &c.
3	8	60	--	SW	3	2	60	--	SW	4	6	61	--	W	2	....	Cloud.(rain&hailA.M)
4	8	55	--	SW	4	2	60	--	SW	4	6	57	--	SW	4	....	do.
5	8	55	--	SW	3	2	69	--	W	3	6	60	--	W	2	....	do.
6	8	57	--	W	2	2	71	--	W	2	6	62	--	NW	2	....	do. (clear A. M.)
7	8	62	--	NW	1	2	75	--	N	1	6	64	--	N	1	....	Clear
8	8	60	--	E NE	1	2	72	--	NE	1	6	69	--	N	1	....	do. [ſin wind)
9	8	72	--	SW	4	2	90	--	SW	2	6	82	--	Calm	.	....	Oppreſſ. wea. (a Kamp-
10	8	65	--	W	2	2	75	--	NW	2	6	68	--	NW	2	....	Clear
11	8	65	--	NW	1	2	74	--	NW	2	6	70	--	N	2	....	Cloudy (clear A. M.)
12	8	70	--	NW	1	2	75	--	N	2	6	69	--	NW	2	....	Clear
13	8	70	--	NE	2	2	74	--	N	2	6	70	--	NE	2	....	do.
14	8	67	--	N	1	2	76	--	N	2	6	70	--	NWN	2	....	do.
15	8	68	--	E	1	2	78	--	N	2	6	70	--	N	1	....	do.
16	8	65	--	N	1	2	79	--	N	1	6	69	--	N	1	....	do.
17	8	69	--	N	1	2	80	--	N	2	6	70	--	NW	2	....	do.
18	8	68	--	WSW	2	2	78	--	NW	3	6	69	--	NW	2	....	Cloudy
19	8	67	--	SW	2	2	82	--	W	2	6	70	--	W	1	....	Clear (at Meſſoudieh)
20	8	69	--	W	2	2	79	--	N	2	6	69	--	N	1	....	do.
21	8	68	--	SW	1	2	88	--	W	2	6	68	--	W	1	....	do (atBirbilhabbs,&c)
22	8	66	--	SW	2	2	92	--	W	2	6	70	--	NW	1	....	do. (at Catieh)
23	8	74	--	E	1	2	98	--	NE	2	6	79	--	NE	2	....	do.
24	8	74	--	E	2	2	90	--	NE	2	6	70	--	NE	1	....	do.
25	8	70	--	E	2	2	92	--	NW	2	6	71	--	NE	1	....	do.
26	8	72	--	E	2	2	95	--	NE	2	6	78	--	E	3	....	do.
27	8	76	--	E SE	3	2	96	--	E SE	3	6	80	--	NE	1	....	Cloudy (at Salahieh in
28	8	78	--	NE	2	2	95	--	N	3	6	71	--	N	3	....	Clear [Egypt.)
29	8	68	--	W	2	2	86	--	W	2	6	82	--	NW	2	....	do.
30	8	69	--	NW	2	2	88	--	NW	2	6	7[illegible]	--	NW	2	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of May 1801, in Egypt.

May	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	69	--	W		2	86	--	NW	2	6	74	--	NE N		....	Clear
2	8	75	--	E	1	2	98	--	E	1	6	80	--	NE	3	....	do.
3	8	70	--	NE	2	2	98	--	NE	3	6	90	--	NE	3	....	Cloudy & hazy
4	8	80	--	W	3	2	98	--	W	3	6	85	--	NW	2	....	Clear
5	8	75	--	W	2	2	92	--	NW	2	6	75	--	N	3	....	Cloudy & hazy
6	8	70	--	W	2	2	88	--	WSW	2	6	75	--	W	1	....	Clear
7	8	70	--	W	2	2	88	--	WSW	2	6	7	--	W	2	....	Cloudy
8	8	75	--	Calm		2	88	--	W	2	6	78	--	W	2	....	do.
9	8	76	--	E	1	2	88	--	W	2	6	78	--	W	2	....	do (clear A.M)
10	8	80	--	E	2	2	97	--	E	2	6	78	--	E SE	3	....	Clear
11	8	75	--	E	2	2	98	--	E SE	2	6	78	--	E SE	3	....	do.
12	8	80	--	E	2	2	103	--	E	3	6	85	--	E	1	....	Hazy
13	8	76	--	E	2	2	103	--	E	2	6	86	--	E	1	....	do. & cloudy
14	8	92	--	WSW	3	2	112	--	N	4	6	90	--	N	1	....	do. a Kampſin
15	8	80	--	NW	1	2	97	--	NW	1	6	86	--	NW	1	....	Clear [at Belbeis
16	8	80	--	N	2	2	92	--	NW	3	6	86	--	NW	2	....	do.
17	8	79	--	SW	1	2	90	--	SW	2	6	85	--	E	4	Rain	Hazy (P.M. lit-
18	8	75	--	NW	2	2	90	--	NW	2	6	83	--	NW	2	....	Clear [tle rain)
19	8	86	--	E		2	88	--	NW	2	6	80	--	N	2	....	Hazy & cloudy
20	8	75	--	E	2	2	92	--	E	2	6	82	--	E	3	....	do.
21	8	78	--	E	1	2	92	--	E	2	6	90	--	E	2	....	do.
22	8	76	--	E SE	2	2	95	--	S SE	2	6	82	--	E SE	2	....	do.
23	8	82	--	E	2	2	112	--	S	4	6	98	--	SW	4	....	do. (a Bon E'-Hazar
24	8	80	--	SW	2	2	100	--	SW	3	6	89	--	W	2	....	Cloudy [a Kampſin
25	8	80	--	SW	2	2	93	--	NW	2	6	84	--	NW	2	....	Clear
26	8	76	--	WNW	2	2	76	--	WNW	2	6	84	--	NW	3	....	Cloudy
27	8	75	--	NW	2	2	92	--	NW	2	6	85	--	NW	2	....	Clear
28	8	79	--	W	1	2	92	--	W	2	6	85	--	NW	2	....	do.
29	8	77	--	NW	1	2	97	--	N	2	6	85	--	N	3	....	do.
30	8	77	--	N	2	2	97	--	NE	3	6	85	--	NE	2	....	do.
31	8	78	--	NE	2	2	98	--	NE	1	6	91	--	N	2	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of June 1801, in Egypt.

June	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	80	--	Calm		2	104	--	NE	1	6	92	--	NE	1	....	Hazy (at Dagoua)
2	8	76	--	NE	2	2	95	--	NE	2	6	87	--	NE	2	....	Clear
3	8	80	--	NE	1	2	100	--	NE	1	6	92	--	NW	2	....	Hazy
4	8	84	--	Calm		2	103	--	NE	2	6	86	--	NW	2	....	do.
5	8	84	--	NW	1	2	103	--	NW	2	6	88	--	NW	2	....	do.
6	8	84	--	NW	2	2	108	--	NW	2	6	86	--	NW	2	....	do. (at Shoubrah
7	8	84	--	NW	2	2	100	--	NW	3	6	85	--	NW	1	....	do. [Shaàbi.)
8	8	84	--	NW	1	2	96	--	NW	2	6	8	--	NW	2	...	do.
9	8	80	--	NW	2	2	93	--	NW	2	6	80	--	NW	3	....	do. (at Shellacan)
10	8	80	--	Calm		2	93	--	NW	2	6	80	--	NW	3	....	do.
11	8	83	--	NE	1	2	96	--	N	2	6	80	--	NW	3	...	do.
12	8	82	--	Calm		2	95	--	NE	2	6	80	--	NE	3	....	do.
13	8	83	--	NE	1	2	97	--	NE	2	6	80	--	NE	2	....	do.
14	8	80	--	NE	1	2	91	--	NE	1	6	80	--	NE	1	....	do.
15	8	82	--	NE	1	2	102	--	NW	2	6	95	--	N	3	....	do. (at Beifous.)
16	8	82	--	E	2	2	105	--	NW	2	6	97	--	W	4	...	do.
17	8	82	--	NW	2	2	100	--	NE	3	6	86	--	NE	4	.. .	do.
18	8	77	--	NE	2	2	95	--	NE	2	6	83	--	NE	2	...	do.
19	8	77	--	NE	3	2	94	--	NE	3	6	82	--	NE	3	....	do.
20	8	76	--	NE	2	2	97	--	NE	2	6	8	--	NE	2	....	do.
21	8	84	--	NE	2	2	105	--	NE	2	6	80	--	NE	2	....	do.
22	8	84	--	NW	1	2	100	--	NW	2	6	82	--	NW	2	....	do.
23	8	80	--	W	1	2	100	--	W	1	6	80	--	W	2	....	do.
24	8	78	--	W	1	2	102	--	NW	2	6	80	--	NW	2	....	do.
25	8	85	--	NW	2	2	100	--	NW	2	6	80	--	NE	2	....	do.
26	8	84	--	NW	2	2	100	--	NW	2	6	87	--	NW	2	....	do.
27	8	84	--	N	2	2	102	--	N	2	6	94	--	NE	2	....	do.
28	8	83	--	NE	2	2	107	--	NE	2	6	96	--	N	2	....	do.
29	8	87	--	NW	1	2	107	--	NW	2	6	94	--	NW	2	....	do.
30	8	83	--	NW	2	2	103	--	NW	2	6	98	--	NW	3	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of July 1801, in Egypt.

July	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	83	--	NW	2	2	98	--	W	3	6	94	--	NW	3	....	Hazy & cloudy
2	8	82	--	NW	2	2	101	--	NW	2	6	92	--	NW	3	....	do.
3	8	82	--	NW	1	2	104	--	NW	2	6	92	--	NW	3	....	do.
4	8	82	--	NE	1	2	106	--	NW	3	6	101	--	NW	3	....	do.
5	8	84	--	WNW	1	2	106	--	NW	2	6	98	--	NW	2	....	do.
6	8	84	--	NW	1	2	104	--	NW	3	6	92	--	NW	3	....	Great fog and
7	8	82	--	NW	1	2	104	--	NW	3	6	92	--	NW	3	....	heavy dews
8	8	84	--	NW	1	2	105	--	NE	3	6	101	--	NE	3	....	do.
9	8	85	--	NW	1	2	106	--	NW	3	6	92	--	NW	3	....	do.
10	8	84	--	NW	1	2	105	--	NW	3	6	94	--	NW	3	....	do.
11	8	84	--	NW	1	2	105	--	NW	3	6	94	--	NW	3	....	do.(Gr.Cairo)
12	8	89	--	NW	1	2	98	--	NW	2	6	94	--	NW	2	....	do.
13	8	87	--	NW	2	2	96	--	NW	2	6	92	--	NW	4	....	Tempeſt. winds
14	8	86	--	NW	2	2	95	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	Clear [duſt,&c.
15	8	83	--	NW	1	2	96	--	NW	2	6	94	--	NW	2	....	do.
16	8	85	--	NW	1	2	95	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	2	....	do.
17	8	85	--	Calm		2	95	--	NW	2	6	93	--	NE	3	....	Oppreſſive
18	8	87	--	NW	1	2	99	--	NE	2	6	95	--	NE	2	....	Clear
19	8	87	--	NW	1	2	98	--	NW	2	6	92	--	NW	2	....	do.
20	8	88	--	NW	2	2	103	--	NW	2	6	100	--	NNE	2	....	do.
21	8	87	--	NW	1	2	101	--	NW	2	6	94	--	NNW	3	....	do.
22	8	87	--	N	1	2	96	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	2	....	do.
23	8	86	--	NW	1	2	96	--	NW	2	6	89	--	NW	2	....	do.
24	8	85	--	NW	1	2	96	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	2	....	do.
25	8	87	--	NW	1	2	96	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	2	....	do.
26	8	85	--	NW	1	2	95	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	Cloudy & foggy
27	8	85	--	NW	1	2	95	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	Cloudy
28	8	83	--	NW	1	2	99	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	Clear
29	8	85	--	NW	2	2	98	--	NW	2	6	89	--	NW	3	....	do.
30	8	85	--	NW	1	2	98	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	do.
31	8	86	--	NW	1	2	98	--	NW	2	6	95	--	NW	1	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of Auguſt 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Aug.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	87	--	NW	1	3	98	--	NW	2	6	95	--	NW	3	....	Clear
2	8	88	--	NW	1	3	100	--	NW	1	6	96	--	NW	1	....	do.
3	8	90	--	NW	1	3	103	--	NW	2	6	99	--	NW	3	....	Cloudy
4	8	86	--	W	1	3	98	--	NW	2	6	95	--	NW	3	....	Clear
5	8	83	--	NW	2	3	95	--	NW	3	6	88	--	NW	1	....	do.
6	8	83	--	NW	1	3	96	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	2	....	do.
7	8	82	--	NW	1	3	97	--	NW	1	6	90	--	NW	3	....	do.
8	8	82	--	NW	1	3	95	--	NW	2	6	85	--	NW	3	....	do.
9	8	82	--	NE	2	3	96	--	NE	2	6	92	--	N	1	....	do.
10	8	82	--	E	1	3	104	--	SW	2	6	92	--	NW	3	....	do.
11	8	82	--	NW	2	3	95	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	do.
12	8	82	--	NW	1	3	94	--	NW	2	6	90	--	NW	3	....	do.
13	8	82	--	NW	1	3	94	--	N NE	3	6	88	--	N	2	....	do.
14	8	80	--	N	1	3	94	--	N	2	6	85	--	N	2	....	do.
15	8	80	--	N	1	3	91	--	N	2	6	85	--	N	3	....	do.
16	8	81	--	NE	1	3	92	--	NW	1	6	85	--	N	3	....	do.
17	8	80	--	N NE	1	3	92	--	N	2	6	85	--	N	2	....	do.
18	8	81	--	N	1	3	93	--	NNW	3	6	85	--	NNW	2	....	do.
19	8	79	--	N	1	3	92	--	NNW	3	6	85	--	NNW	2	....	do.
20	8	79	--	NNW	2	3	91	--	NNW	3	6	85	--	NNW	2	....	do.
21	8	80	--	NNW	1	3	92	--	NNW	3	6	85	--	NNW	3	....	Cloudy
22	8	79	--	NNW	1	3	92	--	N	1	6	85	--	N	2	....	Clear
23	8	78	--	NNW	1	3	90	--	NNW	1	6	85	--	NNW	2	....	Cloudy
24	8	79	--	NNW	1	3	89	--	NNW	2	6	84	--	NNW	3	....	do.
25	8	79	--	N	1	3	90	--	NNW	2	6	85	--	NNW	3	....	do.
26	8	80	--	N	1	3	89	--	NW	3	6	84	--	NW	3	....	do.
27	8	79	--	NW	1	3	85	--	NW	2	6	82	--	NW	2	....	do.
28	8	79	--	NW	1	3	85	--	NW	2	6	80	--	NW	2	....	do.
29	8	80	--	NW	1	3	88	--	NW	2	6	82	--	NW	2	....	do.
30	8	78	--	NW	1	3	90	--	NW	1	6	85	--	NW	1	....	do.
31	8	79	--	NW	1	3	90	--	NW	2	6	85	--	NW	2	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of September 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Sept.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	79	--	N	1	3	90	--	NW	2	6	85	--	NW	2	....	Clear
2	8	79	--	Calm		3	89	--	NW	2	6	84	--	NW	2	....	do.
3	8	79	--	NW	1	3	89	--	N	2	6	84	--	N	2	....	do.
4	8	77	--	NW	1	3	90	--	NW	2	6	85	--	NW	2	....	do.
5	8	79	--	NW	1	3	9	--	NW	2	6	84	--	NW	2	....	do.
6	8	79	--	N	1	3	89	--	N	2	6	85	--	N	2	....	Cloudy
7	8	79	--	N	1	3	89	--	N	2	6	86	--	N	3	....	do.
8	8	79	--	NW	1	3	88	--	NW	3	6	84	--	N	3	....	Hazy
9	8	78	--	N	1	3	88	--	N	2	6	84	--	N	2	....	do.
10	8	78	--	N	2	3	88	--	N	3	6	85	--	N	3	....	do.
11	8	84	--	N	1	3	90	--	N	2	6	85	--	N	2	....	Cloudy
12	8	97	--	NW	1	3	90	--	NW	1	6	85	--	N	2	....	do.
13	8	79	--	N	2	3	88	--	NW	3	6	84	--	NW	3	....	do.
14	8	78	--	NW	1	3	88	--	NW	2	6	84	--	NW	2	....	Clear
15	8	78	--	NW	1	3	88	--	NW	2	6	84	--	N	2	....	do.
16	8	76	--	Calm		3	85	--	NW	3	6	80	--	NW	2	....	do.
17	8	75	--	NW	2	3	83	--	NW	3	6	83	--	NW	3	....	Very cloudy the
18	8	73	--	Calm		3	83	--	NW	2	6	79	--	NW	2	....	Clear[whole day.
19	8	74	--	Calm		3	84	--	NW	2	6	80	--	NW	2	....	Cloudy
20	8	75	--	NW	1	3	83	--	NW	2	6	76	--	NW	2	....	Clear
21	8	76	--	NW	1	3	84	--	NW	2	6	81	--	NW	2	....	Hazy
22	8	75	--	NE	2	3	83	--	NW	2	6	79	--	NW	2	....	Clear
23	8	74	--	Calm		3	83	--	NW	3	6	80	--	N	2	....	do.
24	8	75	--	Calm		3	84	--	N	1	6	80	--	Calm		....	do.
25	8	75	--	Calm		3	85	--	NW	2	6	80	--	Calm		....	do.
26	8	78	--	Calm		3	85	--	N	1	6	80	--	NW	3	....	do.
27	8	74	--	N	1	3	84	--	N	3	6	79	--	N	3	....	do.
28	8	73	--	NNW	1	3	83	--	N	3	6	79	--	N	3	....	Hazy
29	8	74	--	NW	1	3	83	--	NW	1	6	78	--	NW	2	....	Cloudy
30	8	71	--	NW	1	3	80	--	N	3	6	75	--	N	2	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of October 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Oct.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	71	--	Calm		3	79	--	NW	2	6	75	--	NW	3	....	Cloudy
2	8	71	--	N	1	3	79	--	N	2	6	75	--	N	3	....	Clear
3	8	72	--	N	4	3	79	--	N	4	6	77	--	N	4	....	do.
4	8	74	--	N	3	3	79	--	N	3	6	78	--	N	3	....	do.
5	8	75	--	N	3	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
6	8	76	--	N	1	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	1	....	do.
7	8	77	--	N	2	3	78	--	N	2	6	77	--	N	1	....	do.
8	8	75	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	...	do.
9	8	75	--	N	4	3	80	--	N	4	6	79	--	N	3	....	do.
10	8	76	--	N	2	3	80	--	N	2	6	79	--	N	1	....	do.
11	8	76	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	77	--	N	2	....	do.
12	8	77	--	N	2	3	78	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
13	8	77	--	N	3	3	79	--	N	2	6	79	--	N	2	....	do.
14	8	76	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	77	--	N	2	....	do.
15	8	75	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
16	8	75	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
17	8	76	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	.. .	do.
18	8	75	--	N	1	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
19	8	75	--	N	2	3	78	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
20	8	76	--	N	2	3	79	--	N	2	6	78	--	N	2	....	do.
21	8	75	--	N	2	3	80	--	N	2	6	79	--	N	2	....	do.
22	8	73	--	N	3	3	83	--	NE	4	6	8	--	NE	4	....	Hazy
23	8	74	--	NE	4	3	80	--	NE E	4	6	78	--	NE	4	....	Clear
24	8	74	--	NE	4	3	79	--	NE E	4	6	77	--	NE	4	....	do.
25	8	75	--	NE	4	3	80	--	NE E	4	6	78	--	NE	4	....	do.
26	8	75	--	NE	3	3	80	--	NE	3	6	78	--	NE	2	....	do.
27	8	75	--	NE	2	3	79	--	NE	2	6	77	--	NE	2	....	Hazy
28	8	76	--	N	1	3	80	--	NE	2	6	79	--	N	1	....	Clear
29	8	75	--	NW	1	3	80	--	NW	2	6	77	--	NW	2	....	do.
30	8	75	--	Calm		3	82	--	Calm		6	78	--	N	1	....	do.
31	8	68	--	Calm		3	82	--	S	3	6	78	--	S	1	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of November 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Nov.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Day of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Su	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks
1	8	65	--	S	3	3	77	--	S	3	6	74	--	S	2	....	Cloudy
2	8	66	--	S	2	3	78	--	S	3	6	74	--	SW	1	....	Clear
3	8	65	--	S	1	3	76	--	S	1	6	74	--	NW	1	....	Cloudy
4	8	64	--	SW	1	3	75	--	W	2	6	71	--	W	1	....	do.
5	8	66	--	Calm		3	75	--	W	2	6	72	--	W	1	1	Clear
6	8	65	--	NW	1	3	76	--	NW	1	6	72	--	NW	1	....	Cloudy
7	8	67	--	Calm		3	76	--	NW	3	6	72	--	NW	1	....	do.
8	8	66	--	NW	1	3	76	--	NW	3	6	72	--	NW	2	....	do.
9	8	65	--	S	1	3	74	--	NW	3	6	70	--	NW	1	1	do.
10	8	66	--	NW	1	3	69	--	NW	3	6	64	--	NW	2	....	Clear
11	8	63	--	NW	1	3	66	--	N	2	6	64	--	N	1	....	Cloudy
12	8	58	--	S	1	3	66	--	NW	3	6	64	--	NW	1	2	do.
13	8	60	--	Calm		3	70	--	NW	1	6	66	--	NW	1	....	Clear
14	8	62	--	Calm		3	68	--	NW	2	6	66	--	NW	1	....	Cloudy
15	8	59	--	Calm		3	70	--	NW	2	6	65	--	NW	1	....	Clear
16	8	57	--	S	2	3	70	--	NW	3	6	65	--	Calm		2	Foggy
17	8	58	--	S	1	3	70	--	NW	2	6	65	--	NW	1	....	Clear
18	8	58	--	Calm		3	70	--	NW	2	6	65	--	NW	1	....	do.
19	8	59	--	NW	1	3	68	--	NW	3	6	64	--	NW	1	2	Thund. lightn.
20	8	61	--	NW	1	3	68	--	NW	1	6	65	--	NW	1	....	& rain P. M.
21	8	59	--	S	2	3	68	--	NW	1	6	65	--	NW	1	2	Cloudy
22	8	58	--	S	1	3	68	--	NW	1	6	65	--	NW	1	3	do.
23	8	60	--	Calm		3	68	--	NE	3	6	67	--	NE	2	....	Clear
24	8	58	--	S	1	3	77	--	S	3	6	67	--	S	1	1	Cloudy
25	8	58	--	S	2	3	72	--	SW	1	6	68	--	Calm		....	do.
26	8	61	--	Calm		3	69	--	NW	2	6	66	--	Calm		....	do.
27	8	59	--	Calm		3	68	--	NW	1	6	65	--	NW	1	....	do.
28	8	59	--	Calm		3	70	--	NE	2	6	66	--	Calm		....	Clear
29	8	60	--	Calm		3	69	--	NE E	3	6	67	--	Calm		....	do.
30	8	55	--	Calm		3	70	--	NE	1	6	67	--	NE	1	....	do.

N. B. To give an idea of the quantity of Rain fallen, I have marked the figures 1, 2, 3, 4 againſt Rain, to denote the relative quantity fallen; 1, ſtands for very little; 2, a ſhower; 3, repeated ſhowers; and 4, continued heavy rains. On the morning of the 20th, we had a tremendous ſtorm of Rain, Thunder, and Lightning, which began at two o'clock, and continued near two hours. Morning dews have been heavy. Intermittents and Catarrhs among the troops at Giza, &c.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of December 1801, in Grand Cairo.

Dec.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	60	--	Calm		2	70	--	NW	2	6	67	--	Calm		....	Cloudy & foggy
2	8	60	--	NE	1	2	68	--	NE	3	6	65	--	N	1	....	do. & do.
3	8	55	--	NE	1	2	69	--	NE	4	6	66	--	Calm		....	Clear
4	8	56	--	Calm		2	70	--	N	3	6	66	--	N	1	....	do.
5	8	55	--	S SE	3	2	71	--	S	3	6	66	--	SW	1	....	do.
6	8	60	--	S	2	2	71	--	WNW	3	6	65	--	NW	2	....	Cloudy
7	8	55	--	S	1	2	68	--	N	1	6	65	--	N	1	....	do.
8	8	59	--	N	1	2	68	--	N	1	6	65	--	N	1	....	do.
9	8	58	--	W	1	2	68	--	NW	2	6	64	--	NW	1	....	do. (fogg. A.M)
10	8	60	--	W	2	2	67	--	N	2	6	63	--	N	1	...	Clear
11	8	56	--	N	1	2	66	--	N	2	6	61	--	N	1	1	Cloudy
12	8	56	--	N	1	2	65	--	NE	2	6	62	--	NE	1	....	Clear
13	8	58	--	NE	2	2	68	--	NE	2	6	64	--	N	1	....	Cloudy
14	8	60	--	NW	2	2	69	--	NE	4	6	65	--	NE	1	....	Clear
15	8	58	--	NW	1	2	68	--	NW	2	6	62	--	NW	1	....	do.
16	8	56	--	SE	1	2	69	--	SW	1	6	62	--	N	1	....	do. (fogg. A.M)
17	8	54	--	S	2	2	68	--	S	2	6	62	--	S	1	....	do.
18	8	52	--	S	2	2	69	--	N	1	6	62	--	N	1	....	Foggy
19	8	53	--	S	2	2	73	--	S	2	6	67	--	S	1	....	do.
20	8	56	--	S	1	0	73	--	Calm		6	67	--	Calm		....	do.
21	8	58	--	Calm		2	83	--	S	2	6	72	--	Calm		....	do.
22	8	60	--	Calm		2	66	--	NW	1	6	63	--	Calm		....	do.
23	8	58	--	NW	1	2	65	--	N	2	6	62	--	N	1	....	do.
24	8	60	--	N	1	2	66	--	N	3	6	62	--	N	2	....	Hazy
25	8	55	--	N	1	2	64	--	N	2	6	62	--	N	1	....	Clear
26	8	56	--	S	2	2	65	--	NW	3	6	60	--	N	1	....	do.
27	8	53	--	Calm		2	66	--	N NE	3	6	58	--	N NE	1	....	do.
28	8	50	--	Calm		2	65	--	NE	2	6	57	--	N	1	....	do.
29	8	49	--	Calm		2	68	--	S	3	6	58	--	N	1	....	do. (cloud. A.M)
30	8	48	--	S	3	2	68	--	S	4	6	60	--	S	1	....	do.
31	8	56	--	S	3	2	70	--	S	2	6	60	--	S	1	....	Cloudy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of January 1802, in Grand Cairo.

Jan.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	61	--	Calm		2	73	--	NW	3	6	64	--	NW		....	Cloudy
2	8	56	--	NW	3	2	70	--	NW	3	6	62	--	NW	2	....	do.
3	8	54	--	Calm		2	67	--	NW	3	6	63	--	NW	3	....	Clear(gr.fog A.M)
4	8	48	--	Calm		2	67	--	NW	3	6	59	--	N	1	....	Hazy (do. A. M.)
5	8	44	--	Calm		2	66	--	N	3	6	58	--	N	1	....	Clear (do. A. M.)
6	8	45	--	Calm		2	64	--	N	2	6	58	--	N	1	....	do. (do. A. M.)
7	8	47	--	Calm		2	66	--	NW	2	6	60	--	NW	1	....	do.
8	8	50	--	Calm		2	66	--	NW	1	6	60	--	NW	1	....	Foggy
9	8	55	--	Calm		2	69	--	S	1	6	63	--	Calm		....	Clear (very foggy
10	8	50	--	S	2	2	71	--	S	3	6	62	--	S	1	....	do. [A. M.)
11	8	52	--	S	1	2	72	--	N	1	6	64	--	Calm		....	Foggy
12	8	50	--	Calm		2	69	--	W	1	6	61	--	NW	2	....	Clear
13	8	48	--	Calm		2	68	--	NE	3	6	62	--	NE	2	....	do.
14	8	48	--	NE	2	2	69	--	NE	3	6	64	--	NE	1	....	Hazy(foggy A.M)
15	8	47	--	Calm		2	70	--	NW	2	6	63	--	NE	1	....	Fog. the whole day
16	8	47	--	Calm		2	71	--	NW	2	6	63	--	NW	1	....	Great fog [nearly
17	8	57	--	SW	2	2	73	--	S	3	6	61	--	SW	2	....	Hazy
18	8	57	--	S	1	2	78	--	S	3	6	73	--	S	1	....	Great fog
19	8	6	--	S	3	2	82	--	S	2	6	68	--	N	2	....	Clear
20	8	61	--	N	2	2	71	--	N	3	6	63	--	N	2	....	do.
21	8	53	--	Calm		2	66	--	N	1	6	62	--	Calm		....	do. (foggy A.M.)
22	8	51	--	S	1	2	68	--	S	4	6	62	--	NW	1	....	Hazy
23	8	52	--	Calm		2	68	--	S	1	6	61	--	S	1	....	Clear
24	8	47	--	SW	2	2	68	--	SW	2	6	61	--	SW	1	....	do. dur. night; a
25	8	49	--	SW	4	2	58	--	SW	4	6	54	--	W	1	1	[strong gale S.W.
26	8	46	--	SW	2	2	53	--	NW	4	6	50	--	NW	1	3	Rainy
27	8	46	--	SW	3	2	55	--	NW	3	6	51	--	NE	1	....	Cloudy
28	8	43	--	SW	2	2	55	--	W	4	6	50	--	W	3	....	do.
29	8	43	--	S	3	2	55	--	SW	1	6	50	--	W	1	....	do.
30	8	43	--	Calm		2	56	--	NW	2	6	51	--	NW	1	....	Clear
31	8	43	--	Calm		2	58	--	NW	2	6	55	--	NW	1	....	Cloudy

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of February 1802, in Cairo, on the Nile, and at Rosetta.

Feb.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	47	--	W	1	2	63	--	NW	4	6	59	--	NW	1	1	Cloudy
2	8	49	--	W	1	2	57	--	NW	4	6	55	--	NW	2	1	do.
3	8	47	--	SW	1	2	58	--	SW	2	6	54	--	SW	2	2	do.
4	8	48	--	S	1	2	58	--	WNW	3	6	56	--	WNW	1	3	do.
5	8	49	--	SW	2	2	55	--	WNW	4	6	54	--	WNW	2	3	do. (3 Rain)
6	8	46	--	S	2	2	58	--	SW	2	6	56	--	WNW	2	2	do.
7	8	48	--	SW	1	2	58	--	E	1	6	56	--	NW	1	....	do.
8	8	53	--	S	1	2	68	--	SW	2	6	62	--	SW	1	....	do.
9	8	47	--	Calm		2	68	--	NE	2	6	62	--	NE	2	....	Clear
10	8	48	--	N	3	2	68	--	NE	4	6	63	--	NW	3	2	Rainy
11	8	59	--	S	1	2	73	--	SW	4	6	56	--	SW	2	....	Cloudy
12	8	51	--	S	1	2	72	--	SW	2	6	63	--	NW	2	....	Foggy & cloudy
13	8	53	--	Calm		2	69	--	NW	2	6	62	--	NW	1	....	Hazy & cloudy
14	8	53	--	Calm		2	64	--	N	2	6	60	--	NW	1	....	Cloudy & foggy
15	8	46	--	W	1	2	62	--	NE	2	6	56	--	NE	2	....	do. (gr. fog A.M.)
16	8	45	--	Calm		2	65	--	NE	1	6	61	--	Calm		1	Foggy & rain
17	8	58	--	S	3	2	58	--	S	4	6	58	--	Calm		3	Clear (rain 3 A.M.)
18	8	44	--	S	3	2	60	--	S	3	6	55	--	Calm		....	Cloudy
19	8	47	--	S	3	2	66	--	SW	2	6	61	--	NW	2	....	Clear (on the Nile)
20	8	46	--	SW	2	2	66	--	SW	4	6	60	--	WNW	4	....	Cloud. (lightning)
21	8	54	--	SW	4	2	66	--	WNW	4	6	60	--	WNW	1	....	do.
22	8	56	--	SW	3	2	67	--	NW	2	6	64	--	NW	2	....	do.
23	8	55	--	SW	2	2	64	--	WNW	4	6	60	--	WNW	4	3	Rain (Rosetta)
24	8	56	--	WNW	3	2	66	--	WNW	4	6	60	--	WNW	4	1	Cloudy
25	8	60	--	WNW	2	2	66	--	WNW	3	6	62	--	WNW	2	2	do. (Rain 2)
26	8	56	--	NWN	2	2	62	--	NWN	3	6	60	--	NWN	2	....	do.
27	8	57	--	S	2	2	59	--	NE	3	6	59	--	NE	2	....	do.
28	8	59	--	SE	1	2	62	--	NE	2	6	59	--	NE	2	....	do.

STATE OF THERMOMETER, WINDS, RAIN, &c.

During the Month of March 1802, at Roſetta and Alexandria.

Mar.	Thermometer, Morning.					Thermometer, Noon.					Thermometer, Evening.						
Days of Month.	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Hour.	Shade.	Sun.	Wind.	Force of the Wind	Rain.	Remarks.
1	8	52	--	E	4	2	62	--	NE	4	6	59	--	NE	4	....	Cloudy
2	8	60	--	NE N	4	2	61	--	NE N	4	6	59	--	N	4	2	Rain
3	8	61	--	N	4	2	64	--	N	4	6	60	--	N	4	1	Cloudy
4	8	62	--	NWN	2	2	66	--	NWN	2	6	62	--	NWN	2	....	Clear
5	8	66	--	NE	1	2	67	--	NE	2	6	64	--	NE	2	....	Cloudy
6	8	63	--	SE	1	2	68	--	NW	2	6	62	--	NW	2	....	do.
7	8	64	--	NE	2	2	68	--	NE	2	6	64	--	NE	1	....	do.
8	8	62	--	NE	1	2	70	--	NE	2	6	64	--	NE	2	....	do.
9	8	64	--	SE	1	2	72	--	NE	2	6	65	--	NE	3	....	Clear
10	8	65	--	SE	3	2	75	--	N	2	6	65	--	NE N	2	....	do.
11	8	65	--	NE N	2	2	75	--	NW	3	6	65	--	NWN	1	1	Rain
12	8	65	--	N	3	2	74	--	NWN	2	6	64	--	NWN	2	....	Clear
13	8	62	--	NE	2	2	69	--	N	2	6	63	--	NE N	3	....	Cloudy
14	8	62	--	E	2	2	70	--	NE	2	6	63	--	NE	3	....	do.
15	8	65	--	E	4	2	70	--	NE N	3	6	63	--	E	4	....	Clear
16	8	64	--	Calm		2	75	--	NE N	2	6	66	--	NE N	1	....	do.great dews
17	8	63	--	SWS	3	2	79	--	SWS	4	6	69	--	NW	4	....	Cloudy
18	8	61	--	NW	4	2	63	--	WNW	4	6	60	--	WNW	3	3	Rain, ſtormy
19	8	57	--	WNW	4	2	63	--	WNW	4	6	60	--	NW	4	3	do. & co.
20	8	57	--	NE N	4	2	65	--	NE N	4	6	60	--	NE	2	3	Cloudy,ſtormy
21	8	60	--	NE	2	2	60	--	NE	2	6	60	--	NE	2	1	[th.light.&rain
22	8	64	--	NE	2	2	66	--	NE	2	6	64	--	NE	2	....	Cloudy
23	8	65	--	NE	1	2	67	--	N	1	6	65	--	N	1	....	do.
24	8	65	--	SE	1	2	68	--	NW	2	6	65	--	SE	2	....	Clear

N. B. Having broke my Thermometer, I was under the neceſſity of concluding my Thermometrical Journal.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER

FOR PLACING THE PLATES.

Frontispiece, to face the Title.

Plate I. A Greek Lady - - - - to face page 24
II. The Grand Seignor - - - - - 46
III. The Capitan Bashi - - - - - 62
IV. The Superior of the Derviches - - - - 84
V. The Capi Aga - - - - - - 92
VI. Toutoun Bashi - - - - - 126
VII. Jaffa, with the encampment - - - - 130
VIII. A Dehli—Turkish Light Cavalry - - - 148
IX. The Topgis Bashi, or Commandant of Artillery - - 200
Plan of the Encampment of the Grand Vizier at Jaffa - 226
X. A Cadi Aſker, or Judge - - - - - 228
XI. Etchi Bashi, or Chief Cook of the Janissaries - - 230
XII. An Arnaut Soldier - - - - - 238
XIII. A ditto - - - - - - ibid
XIV. A Mameluke Soldier - - - - - 242
XV. A Seis, or Arab Groom - - - - 246
XVI. View of El-Arish, with the encampment of the Ottoman army 280
XVII. Grand Cairo, with its citadel, under Mount Mokattam - 312
XVIII. A Chiaous Bashi - - - - - 326
XIX. Rosetta, and an Egyptian Mosque—Fort Julian, with an Egyptian Boat - - - - - - 356
XX. A Lady of Grand Cairo - - - - - 374
Map of the Author's route from Constantinople to Jaffa - 396
A Turkish Firman, or Passport - - - - 462

INDEX.

ABOUKIR, lake of, 358
Absalom, tomb of, 168
Abyssinia, information relative to, and Bruce's Travels, 332
Abydos, site of the ancient, 71, 72
Acacia, or thorn, whence the gum-arabic is collected, 346
Admiral, a Turkish, decapitated for neglect of duty, 72
Agriculture, state of, in Syria, 222
Alexandria, ancient monument at, 359, 360
———, temple of Diana at, 422
Almés, or dancing-girls, 376
Ambassador, English, at Constantinople, fête given by on the King's birth-day, 107
Ambassador, Russian, celebration of the Emperor's birth-day by the, 31
Amusements, favourite, of the Grand Seignor, 19
——— of the Turks of condition, 35
Aqueduct, at Belgrade, erected by the Emperor Justinian, 51
——— at Cairo, 378
Arab groom, portrait of an, 246
Arab marriage, celebration of an, 334
—— sheicks, dress of the, 327
—— towns, mostly built upon eminences, cause of the choice of such sites, 152
—— villages and inhabitants, 140, 151
Arabagis Bashi, an officer of the Turkish army, 227
Arabian camel-drivers, character and manners of, 242
Arabs, method employed by them to preserve their corn from pillage and fire, 154
——, two classes of, Fellah and Bedouins, 218
—— plunder the tents of the English at Jaffa, 187
Archipelago, iſlands of, 111, 112, 424, 440
Army, Turkish, the, attended by a number of dervises, 10
——— encumbered with useless followers, 230
——— cavalry belonging to the, 240
——— principal officers of the, 227
——— review of the, by the Grand Vizier, 138
——— undisciplined state of, 134
——— various complexions of the soldiers composing the, 229
Arnauts, character, dress, arms, &c. of the, 237
———, desertion of, from the Vizier's army, 148
Ascalon, 254
———, description of the country round, 59
Ashdod, and the adjacent country, 254, 258
Astrologers consulted relative to the proper time of launching a ship of war, 97
Atmeydan, or hippodrome, for athletic exercises at Constantinople, 35
———, grand obelisk in the middle of the, 35

Bakers, punishment of fraudulent in Turkey, 33
Baldwin, tomb of, at Jerusalem, 159
Banditti, formidable hordes of, in the neighbourhood of Constantinople, 94
———, measures taken to punish them, 95
Barge, the Grand Seignor's, 96
Barker's, Mr. views of Constantinople, 78, 87, 99
Barley, large consumption of, in the Turkish camp, 192
Barrahcat, Turkish army encamps at, 282
————, singular phenomenon observed at, 283
Bath, description of a Turkish, and of the processes and operations to which the bather is subjected, 80
——, description of a, at Cairo, 319
—— in the Grand Seignor's camp at Jaffa, 131
——, warm, bad effects of the too frequent use of, 25
Baths, public, at Constantinople, 82
Bavaria, dress of the women in, *487
Bayonets seldom employed by the Turkish soldiery, 240
Bazars, account of the, at Constantinople, 32
———, good police of the, 33
Bedouins, or wandering Arabs, character and manners of the, 220
———, arms of the, 221
Belbeis, description of, 300
———, defeat of the French near, 301
Belgrade, village and aqueducts of, 52
———, beauty of the surrounding country, 53, 58
Ben-el-hazer, situation of, 305
————, productions of the country in the vicinity of, 305, 306
Bethlem, description of, 161, 164
———, church of St. Catharine at, 162
———, pools of Solomon near, 162
———, inhabitants of, 164
Beys, arrest of the Mameluke, by the Grand Vizier, 381
——, massacre of, 383
Biram, celebration of the, in the camp of the Grand Vizier, 208
Biram Courbam, grand procession on the opening of, 43, 104
Birds, catacombs of the, in Egypt, 338
Bonaparte, inhuman conduct of, at Jaffa, 128, 136
————, extraordinary threat by, relative to Jerusalem, 157
Bosphorus, description of the, and its banks, 14
————, beautiful fountain on the banks of, 25
Bostangis, body-guards of the Sultan, 244
Boulac, distant view of, 312, 377
———, ruinous state of, 345
Breakfast, a Turkish, 43
British army, successful progress of the, in Egypt, 270, &c.
Bruce's Travels in Abyssinia, confirmation of the truth of part of, 335
Brusa, hot bath at, 99
Buffalo, the, well adapted to Egypt, 354
Burials, corpses of those who die by the plague covered with red cloth, 90
———, bodies of the Turks interred without coffins, and naked, 90
Burnt-pillar, antique column, at Constantinople, 35
Buyukdere, a village near Constantinople, description of, 19, 23
————, castle of, 19
————, amusements of the inhabitants of, 23, 36

Buyukdere, plenty of provisions, vegetables, &c. at, 26
———, state of the thermometer, winds, &c. at, 549

Cadi Asker, or military judge, 227, 228
———, costume of, Plate X.
Cadi-Kui, village on the site of Chalcedon, beautiful prospect from, 103
Caimac, an agreeable preparation of milk, 43
———, method of preparing, 97
Caicks, Turkish merchant ships, 15
Cairo, Grand, and the environs, view of, 311
——, cavalcade of the women at, 328
——, details relative to the plague at, 328
——, distant view of, 312
—— invested by the combined army of Turks and English, 314
—— surrendered by capitulation, 315
—— evacuated by the French, 319
——, the Grand Vizier makes his public entry into, 320
——, opening of the canal at, 331
——, marriage processions at, 349
——, slave markets at, 351
——, conjecture relative to the antiquity of, 366
——, fortifications erected at, by the French army, 366
——, description of the streets, houses, &c. of, 367, 368
——, palaces of the Beys at, 369
——, dimensions and population of, 369,370
——, palace of the caliphs of Egypt, 370
——, Joseph's well, 371
——, inhabitants of, their manners, language, and dress, 371—4
——, manufactures and commerce of, 374, 375
Cairo, dancing girls at, 376
——, jugglers at, 377
——, aqueduct at, 378
——, procession accompanying the holy carpet, 382
Cairo, Old, account of, 377
Cameleon, dissection and description of a, 145
Camels, 215
———, Arabian breed of, 270
Camel-drivers, Arabian, character, &c. of, 242
Camp of the Grand Vizier's army at Jaffa, 121, 123
——, filthy and noxious state of the, 123, 186
——, warm bath in the, 131
——, desertions from the, 186, 191
——, ravages by the plague in, &c. 194
——, plan of the, 226
Camps, Turkish, manner of lighting the, in the night, 232
———, exposed to surprise, 232
Camp, Turkish, breaks up from Jaffa, 250
———, entertainments in the, 197
———, removal of, 198
Cannon, foundery of, at Cairo, 327
Caper-shrub, grows wild in Cyprus, 116
Capi-Aga, or chief of the white eunuchs, 92
Capitan Pacha, ceremony of his taking leave of the Sultan, 8
———, visit of ceremony to, 30
———, visit on board the flag-ship, 36
———, character of the, 62
Capitation-tax, oppressive, paid by Greeks, Armenians, &c. in Turkey, 27
Caravan for Mecca, departure of the, from Cairo, 391
Carpet, sacred, for covering the house of God at Mecca, 382

Carthamus, cultivated in great abundance on the banks of the Nile, 309, 312
Cassia fistula, a species of, near Cairo, 346
Castel Rosso, island and town of, 426
Castro, or Mitylene, town and port of, 455
———, costume of the women of, ibid
———, population of, 456
Cavalry, Turkish, arms, discipline, mode of fighting, &c. of the, 239
———, light, in the Turkish army, 241
Cemeteries planted with cypress-trees, 17
Cemetery, magnificent, of the Mamelukes, 348
Ceremony observed in reading letters from the Grand Seignor, 325
Ceremony of the Grand Vizier's laying the first stone of a new bastion, 142
Ceremonies at an interview with the Turkish secretary at war, 17
Ceremonies, singular, on board a Russian ship of war, 89
Character of the Turks, 244, 247
Charcagis, an officer belonging to the Turkish army, 227
Chaorbagis, a colonel of Janissaries, 237
Charcoal, pans filled with, used for warming apartments, 79
Charcoal, fatal effects from, ibid
Chennecally, castles of, 61
————, description of, 68
————, manufactory of leather at, 69
————, state of thermometer, &c. &c. at, 554
Chess played in the Turkish camps, 245
Chiaouses, or messengers, 91
Chious-Bashi, an officer of great dignity in the Ottoman empire, 326
————, costume of the, ibid
Christ, scene of his sufferings, 158
———, birth-place of, 163
Christ, impression of the foot of, in the Mount of Olives, 165
Christians, oppression of, in Turkey, 27
Cleopatra's needle, an ancient obelisk at Alexandria, 360
Coin, adulterations of the Turkish, 34
Colcassium, cultivated by the Arabs in Egypt, 345
Columns to mark the boundary of Africa and Asia, 272
Compliment, singular mode of paying a, 247
Complexions, various, of the soldiers composing the Turkish army, 229
Constantinople, and its suburbs, brief description of, 12
————, population of, 15
————, harbour of, ibid
————, great numbers of dogs and vultures in the streets of, 27
————, bazars of, 32
————, streets of, narrow and very dirty, 33
————, external appearance of the houses of, 34
————, perambulation through, 76
————, hans, or residence of the merchants at, described, 77
————, views of, by Mr. Barker, 78, 87, 99
————, mode of warming apartments at, 79
————, public and private baths commonly used at, 80
————, falls of snow at, on the 12th of March, 93
————, robberies committed there in open day, 100
————, interior of the mosques of, 105
Corn, mode of getting it in, in Egypt, 298

Coulcas, an esculent root growing in Syria, 214
Courtship of the Greeks, 25
Cul Caiyahsi, an officer belonging to the Turkish army, 227
Cultivation and face of the country in Holland, *496
Cyprus, productions of, 116

Dancing-girls, 376
Dahroot, on the Nile, account of, 411
Dardania, site of, 73
Dardanelles never infected with the plague, 68
———, castles of, 70
———, state of the thermometer, winds, &c. in the, 554
Date-tree, great usefulness of, 330
———, picturesque effect of among houses, 153
David, supposed burial-place of king, 169
Dehlis, or Turkish light cavalry, account of, 149, and Plate VIII.
Dervises, a number of them attend the Turkish armies, 10
———, singular religious ceremony of, 84
———, different sects of, 85
Desert, effects of a storm in the, 276
———, march of the Turkish army across the, to Cairo, 287
Diarrhœa, prevalence of, among the Turkish and English troops, 308, 316
———, causes of the, 308
Dinner, a Turkish, 46, 110
Diseases that prevail in Turkey, 48
——— produced among the Greeks and Armenians by their diet in Lent, 100
Djerid, a military sport much in vogue among Turks of condition, 25, 35, 208
Dogs, great numbers of, in the streets of Constantinople, and other Turkish cities, 17
Dourra, or Indian corn, cultivated on the banks of the Nile, 310
Doves, great numbers of, in the cypress-groves of the cemeteries, 17
Doves, large flocks of, near Korin in Egypt, 298
Dress of the Greeks, 24
——— Greek women, 24, 455
——— Turkish women, 23
Dromedaries, corps of French troops mounted on, 124, 220
Dysentery, many of the English attacked with, 21

Easter, celebration of, among the Greeks at Constantinople
Egypt, haziness of the atmosphere in, 297
——, mode of getting in the corn in, 298
——, wheat, flax, lucerne, and mustard cultivated in, 304
——, unhealthiness of the climate of, 329
——, excessive heat in, 330
——, method of irrigating the high grounds, 335
——, productions of, 343, 355, 378
——, state of the thermometer, winds, rain, &c. in, 573
Ekron, 254
El-Arish, the Vizier's army encamps near, 273
———, view of, Plate XVI.
Elgin, Earl of, arrives at the Dardanelles, 64
———, visits the Capitan Pacha, 65
———, introduces the inoculation of the cow-pox at Constantinople, 80
———, fête given by, on the 4th of June, 107
England, arrival in, *503
English detachment, junction of, with the Grand Vizier's army, 120
English detachment, encampment of the, 125

English detachment affected with an eruptive complaint, 132
——— reviewed by the Grand Vizier, 187
———, several of the soldiers die of the plague, 294
———, names of the officers composing, 2
———, object of, 1
———, disastrous state of, at Jaffa, 197
Enthusiastic volunteers in the Turkish army, 241
Eshtaol, 257
Etchi Bashi, an officer of the Ottoman army, 227, 228
————, costume of, Plate XI.
Eunuchs, chief of the white, 92
Execution of the Pacha of Nicomedia, 105

Fead, Major, death of, at the fortress of St. Jean d'Acre, 55
Fellahs, or Arab husbandmen, abject state of the, in Syria, 218
———, character of the, 219, 221
———, construction of the villages of the, in Egypt, 296
———, wretched state of the, 297
Feredge, part of the dress of the Turkish women, 23
Fever, malignant, cases of, 503
Fortresses, Turkish, remark on, 56
————, ancient proverb relative to, 57
Foua, a town in the Delta, 355
Franklin, captain, resigns and returns to England, 12
Franks, manner in which they salute the Turks, 16
French, cruelty of, at Jaffa, 128
———, scene of the horrid massacre of prisoners by, 136
Freezing-mixture, experiment with the, in Egypt, 385

Galangis, or Turkish marine, dishonesty of a, 65
Galata—State of the thermometer, winds, barometer, &c. at, 555
Gaming, Turkish soldiers, guilty of, punished with death, 191
Gaza, description of the country near, 262
———— of the town and suburbs, 263
——, beautiful gardens near, 264, 267
——, porch at, of which Samson carried away the gates, 263
——, ports of, 266
——, pyramids of, 321
Goats, in Syria, extraordinary length of their ears, 215
Germany, journey through, 486
Grandees, precarious state of, in Turkey, 230
Grand Seignor, favourite amusement of, 19
————, visits Chiflick, and reviews the English detachment, 29, 40
————, celebrates the opening of the Beyram Courbam, 42
Grand Vizier, his standard consecrated, 16
————, officers of the military mission introduced to, 7
————, ceremony of his taking the field, 9
————, description of the dress, &c. of the troops attending him, 9
————, anecdotes of the, 108, 209
————, description of his camp at Jaffa, 121
————, character of the, 126
————, makes his entry into Grand Cairo, 320
————, tent of the, 250
————, lays the first stone of a new bastion at Jaffa, 142
————, receives a magnificent present from the Sultan, 325

Grand Vizier's army, progress of, towards Cairo, 255, 259, 261, 262, 268, 271, 272, 281, 283, 289, 304—309, 311
———, order of the march of, 256
———, encamps near Esdad, 257
———, encamps near Ascalon, 559
———, encamps near Gaza, 262
———, commences active operations, 268
———, enters Africa, 271
———, encamps at Zaca in the desert, 272
———, sufferings of the, in their march through the desert, 273
———, encamps at El-Arish, ibid
———, serious disagreement in the, 275
———, takes Salahieh, 278
———, encamps at Barrahcat in the desert, 282
———, encamps at Bir-el-Habt, 283
———, marches to Theah, 285
———, encamps at Birdenedar, 287
———, march of the, to Kantara, 288
———, enters Salahie, 289
———, view of the march of a part of, 292, and the Frontispiece
———, arrives at Korin, 295
———, defeats the French near Belbeis, 301
———, neglect of discipline and good order in the, 303
———, march of the, from Belbeis to Meshtoule, 304
———, encamps at Ben-el-Hazer, 305
———, marches to Shoubra Shaàbi, 309
———, encamps on the banks of the Nile, near Shellecan, 311
———, marches to Beisous, 312
———, invests and takes Cairo, 313
Greek marriage, 87
—— convent at Nehahmene in the island of Scio, 443
Greek convent, curious decorations of the chapel of the, 444
Greek women, dress, manners, &c. of the, 24, 113
———, many decay early, 25
———, passionately fond of dancing, 32
Greeks, dress of, 24
———, very numerous in the European provinces of Turkey, 29
———, celebration of the festival of St. John by the, and Easter, 31, 99
———, amusements of, 36
Gum arabic tree, whence collected, 346
Gum mastic, considerable quantities of, collected in the island of Scio, 447

Hans, or inns, for the Turkish merchants at Constantinople, 77
Harvests near Constantinople begin in June, 27
Heat, excessive, near Constantinople, 20
Hedgin, a species of the camel, 216
Heliopolis, 315
Henna, Turkish women stain their nails with a colour obtained from the, 24
Holland, roads in, and general face of the country and cultivation, *497
Holy family, grotto in which they are said to have taken refuge in Egypt, 344
Holloway, Colonel, succeeds General Koehler in the command of the English mission, 200
———, and the officers under him, receive gold medals from the Grand Seignor, 395
Holy Land, progress through, 150
————, topographical account of the most interesting objects in the, 174
Homer, school of, in the island of Scio, 446
————————, fountain of excellent water near the, 455
Horses, Turkish, description of, and the mode of treating them, 20, 22, 246
———, mode of shoeing, in Turkey, 22

Horses, food of, 22
———, Syrian, 215
Hood, Captain Samuel, introduces many improvements into the Turkish fleet, 62
Houses, Turkish, description of the interior of, 16
———, heavy and dull appearance of, at the exterior, 34
———, badly covered at Constantinople, ib.
Hutchinson, General, visits the camp of the Grand Vizier, 307
————, British army under the command of, joins the Turks, and takes Cairo, 313

Ibis, mummies of, preserved in the catacombs near Saccara in Egypt, 339
Improvisatori, at Cairo, 370
Illumination, splendid at Constantinople during the Ramazan, 86
Indian corn, cultivated on the banks of the Nile, 310
Indigo, plantations of, on the Nile, 307
——, mode of preparing, 313. 355
Inscription, Sigæan, marble containing the, sent to England, 67
Ismael Pacha, death of, 254

Jackals, abound in Syria, 267
———, great numbers of, enter the camp at Jaffa, 147
Jaffa, in Syria, description of, 118. 127
——, Grand Vizier's camp at, 121
——, storming of, by Bonaparte's army, 123—129
——, inhuman massacre of the inhabitants in cold blood, 128
——, view of, Plate VII.
——, gardens of, 135
Jaffa, state of the thermometer, winds, rain, &c. at, 561
James, St. place where his head was deposited, 161
Janissaries, mutiny of the, 188
————, ceremonies on paying them their arrears, 189
————, origin and present state of the, 234
————, best troops in Turkey, 235
Jebigi Bashi, an officer of the Ottoman army, 227
Jehoshaphat, valley of, several monument in the, 168
Jerome, St. ancient building at, 154
Jerusalem, church of the sepulchre at, 157
————, scene of our Saviour's sufferings at, 158
————, Armenian church at, 161
————, sepulchres of the kings at, 165
————, description of the country near, 154, 155
————, site of the temple of Solomon, and palace of Pilate, 156
————, extent of the city of, 157
Julien, fort, near Rosetta, 413
Jugglers, Egyptian, 147, 377

Kahnyounes, village of, 271
Kaimakan, the British officers introduced to the, 21
————, inspects the troops at Levant Chiflick, 38
Kaithana, place chosen for artillery experiments, 30
Kampsin wind, effects of the, 278, 294, 300, 304, 331
Kiosque, a Turkish pleasure-house, description of, 30
Kochler, General, and the other officers of

the Miſſion visit the Capitan Pacha on board his ship, 62
Koehler, General, death and funeral of, 195, 200
———, Mrs. dies of the plague, 195
Korin, in Egypt, village of, 295
——, soil, productions, &c. of the adjoining country, 296
——, precious stones found near, 297
Kuchuk Hussein, high-admiral of the Turkish fleet, 62
———, origin of, ibid
———, has successfully exerted himself to improve the Turkish marine, ibid
Kymak, method of preparing, 97

Lahemgis Bashi, commandant of the miners, 227
Launch of a Turkish seventy-four, 96
Leake, Captain, sent to reconnoitre the French, 190
Leander, tower of, fine view of Constantinople from, 98
Leghis, light cavalry in the Turkish army, 240
Lentisk-tree, or dendron-scinos, whence the gum mastic is collected, 447
Lepers, hospital for, in the island of Scio, 352, 446, 452
———, state of the patients, 453
Levant Chiflick, description of the country and soil near, 20
————————, barrack at, for the English detachment, 19
Limesol, in Cyprus, description of, and of the adjacent country, 116
Lupine cultivated in Egypt, 295
Lydda, town of, 203, 204

Mahmond Reis Effendi, character of, 127
Mahomed, fête in commemoration of the birth of his mother, 327
Mahommedans, oppressions exercised by, on the Christians, 27
Mahramàh, head-dress of the Turkish women, 23
Mamaluke Beys, arrest of the, by the Grand Vizier, 381
————————, masacre of, 383
Mamelukes, origin, costume, &c. of the, 242
Marine, remarks on the present state of the Turkish, 63
Marriage, celebration of a Greek, 87
Marriage processions, at Cairo, 328
May-day, celebration of, by the Greeks, 103
Medical art, miserable state of, in Turkey, 245
Medical Journal, or account of the diseases that prevailed among the Ottoman and English troops in Syria and Egypt—the pre-disposing causes, symptoms, and cure, 483, 515
Mekias, or Nilometer, 319
Melons, large, at Jaffa, 135
Memnon, fragment of a colossal statue of, 360
Memphis, supposed site of, 337, 399
Menouf, canal and town of, 353
Meshtoule, in Egypt, country in the vicinity of, 305
Messoudieh, wells of, 281
Meteorological Journal, or a correct statement of the thermometer, winds, barometer, &c. in Turkey, Asia, Syria, the Desert, and Egypt; from June 1799, to March 1802, 549
Metterhenna, a village on the site of the ancient Memphis, 399
Mewliachs, or whirling dervises, 84
Military Mission, sent to Turkey, 1
———, names of officers composing the, 2
———, ceremony attending their introduction to the Grand Vizier, 7
Millar, Captain, present from the Capitan Pacha for the widow of, 102

Mimosa Nilotica, 346
Minage, account of this singular visual deception, 283
Mito, inhabitants of, not attacked by the plague, 69
——, cheapness of wine at, 74
Mokatam, description of Mount, 351
Mosque of Santa Sophia at Constantinople, 34, 54, 105
Mosques of Constantinople, interior of, 105
Muczins, criers, stationed in the minarets of the mosques to call the people to pray, 13
Mufti of Jerusalem, visit from, 160
Mummies, plain of the, description of the catacombs in the, 337
Mussulmen, heads of decapitated, placed under their arm, 191
Mustapha, General, alias Campbell, account of, 251

Navy, Turkish, flag-ship of the Capitan Pacha, 36
————, little encouragement to the surgeons of the, 37
————, want of strict discipline in the, 37
Nightingale, notes of the, heard in the desert of Theah, 284
Nile, velocity of the current of the, 124
——, subsiding of the inundation of the, 386
——, inundation of, 349, 354
——, voyage on the, from Cairo to Alexandria, 353, 408
——, observations on the rise and fall of the, in 1801, 402
——, mud deposited by the, analysis of the, 407
Nilometer, descript. of the, at Cairo, 319, 402
————, French inscription on the, 320

Obelisk, granite, in the Atmeydan at Constantinople, 35
Olives, Mount of, 167
Olive-trees, numerous plantations of, near Gaza, 265
Ophthalmia, prevalence of this disease, 153, 316
————, causes thereof, 153, 317
————, dissertation on the causes, symptoms, and cure, of the Ophthalmia of Syria and Egypt, 538
Ostriches, mode of hunting them, 414
————, their eggs suspended as ornaments from the roofs of the mosques, 414
Ottoman Empire, tradition relative to the downfall of the, 233
Ovid, tower of, 53
Oxen, of a small size in Syria, 263

Pacha, execution of a, 105
Partridges, Egyptian, 297
Patmos, island and town of, description of the, 112, 113
————, inhabited exclusively by Greeks, 113
Pear-trees, prickly, employed as fences at Jaffa, 135
Philistines, view of the land of the, 254
Pilgrims, lake of, 388
Pillar, burnt, an antique column at Constantinople, 35
Plague, the, singular mode of communicating, 96
————, many persons die of, at Jaffa, 137, 143, 194
————, symptoms and predisposing causes of, 139
————, remarks on, 202
————, singular fact relative to the, 252
————, communicated by means of a pelice, 253

Plague, indifference of the Turks to the, 277
———, details relative to the, 328, 383, 384, 393, 411, 412, 487
——— frictions with warm oil recommended for prevention and cure of the, 487
———, cases of, 510—514
———, historical journal of, details relative to the causes, symptoms, cure, &c. of the, 516
Plane-tree, immense, at Stancho, 114
Police, strict regulations to prevent frauds in the Bazars, 33
———, wretched state of, at Constantinople, 100
Pompey's Pillar, at Alexandria, 359
————————, erected in honour of the Emperor Domitian, ibid
Pontius Pilate, site of the palace of, at Jerusalem, 156
Procession, grand, on the opening of the Beyram festival, 40
————, of General Koehler, and the officer of the Mission to the Porte, 6
————, accompanying the sacred carpet for the Caaba at Mecca, 382
Prophecy, traditional, relative to the downfal of the Ottoman empire, 233
Psorophthalmy, an endemic disease in Syria, 223
————————, causes of, ibid
Punishment, singular, inflicted upon a Turk for an assault, 94
Pyramids of Gaza, description of, 321
————————, dimensions of the chamber withinside one of them, 323
Pyramids of Saccara, 337

Quails, abundance of, near Gaza, 267

Rackey, a spirituous liquor, 217
Ramah of Gilead, 252
Ramazan, or Turkish Lent, 86
————, splendid illumination on the first night of, ibid
Ramla, ruins of the tower of forty martyrs near, 151
——, Latin convent of, ibid
——, description of the town of, ibid. 254
Reis Effendi, character of the, 127, 141
Rhodes, city of, arsenal at the, 432
———, beautiful villages in the neighbourhood of, 432
———, city of, 428
———, ancient habitations of the knights, ibid
———, harbours of, 429
———, ancient, ibid
———, island, description of the, 430
———, state of cultivation and productions of, 431
———, dress of the Greek inhabitants, 433
Rice, plantations of, in Egypt, 355
Rickets very common in Turkey, 48
Rosetta, description of, 356, 413, 414
———, manufactures of, 417
———, gardens of, ibid
———, noxious swampy grounds near, 418
Rotterdam, neatness of the buildings in, *501
Russian captain, singular ceremonies during an entertainment given by a, 89
Ryahs, denomination comprehending Greeks, Armenians, and Franks, 27
——, oppression of, ibid

Sabre, exercise of the Turkish soldiers with the, 137
Sackars, a corps, who supply the Turkish army with water, 303
Sailors, Turkish, a turbulent set of men, 64
Santa Sophia, mosque of, at Constantinople, 35

Santa Sophia, history and description of, 54
St. John's day celebrated with great parade by the Greeks, 31
Salahieh, description of the country and inhabitants in the vicinity of, 294
———, entry of the Grand Vizier into, 200
———, Arab village near, 291
———, fortress of, 292
———, inundations near, causes of the, 291
Sampson, porch at Gaza whence he carried away the gates, 263
Samsoongis Bashi, an officer of the Turkish army, 227
Santon, humanity and good sense of a Turkish, 160
Scio, the island of, 441
——, dress of the Greek women of, 442
——, light-houses of, 443
——, Greek convent at Nehahmonee, in,444
——, productions of, ibid. 450
——, gum mastic, 447
——, state of cultivation, and population,449
——, prevalent diseases in, 452
——, town of, description of the, 450
——, promenade on the sea-shore, 443, 447
——, exports from, 450
——, port of, 451
——, population, ibid
——, Greek churches, 452
Selim III. Emperor of the Turks, is extremely popular, 45
————, has introduced many salutary innovations, ibid
————, description of the person of, 46
Seraglio, or palace of the Sultan, site of, 13
Seraskier, an officer of the Turkish army,227
Serenades by Greek lovers at Buyukdere, 25
Seven Towers, castle of, 76
Seymen Bashi, an officer of the Ottoman army, 227
Sheicks, Arab, dress of the, 327
Sherbet, cooled with ice, 33
Ships of war, description of the Sultan Selim, the Capitan Pacha's flag-ship, 37
————, launch of a Turkish, 96
————, prayers on board of, 104
Shoe, horse, Turkish, description of, 22
Shoubra Shaàbi, productions of the country in the vicinity of, 309
Sick, neglect of the, in Turkish armies, 492
——, means used by the Turks for transporting the, 492
Sigæum, visit to the ancient, 66
———, marble containing a curious bas-relief, and celebrated in scripture, obtained there, and sent to England, 66
Sion, Mount, 161
Slave-market, at Cairo, 351
Slavery, two Englishmen redeemed from, 31
Snow, falls of, at Constantinople on the 12th of March, 93
Soldiers, Turkish, pay and allowance of the, 245
Solomon, temple of Turkish mosque, built on the site of the, 156
————, pools of, 162
————, garden of, 163
Sphynx, the, description of, 324
Stancho, island of, beauty and fertility of,114
———, immense plane-tree in, ibid.
Stanco, island of, or the ancient Cos, 434
———, town of, 435
———, population, and productions of the, 435, 436
Standard of the Turkish army, 231
————, consecration of, by the Mufti, 6
Syria, climate, face of the country, soil, and productions of, 210—214, 222
——, goats and sheep of, 214
——, horses of, 215
——, camels and hedgins, ibid.
——, abject state of the husbandmen, 218

Syria, state of agriculture in, 222
——, diseases of, 223
——, salutary temperature of the air of, 225
Syrians, stature, complexion, dress, and character of, 217
———, abstemiousness of, 217
Sugar-cane, plantations of, in Egypt, 355
Sycamore-tree, qualities of the wood of, 330

Tacta-Tepens, or board-beaters, a sect of Turkish dervises, 85
Talismans, extraordinary virtues ascribed to them by the Turks, 233
Tartars, employed as couriers by the Turks, 243
Tartavan, or Turkish palanquin, 256
Temple, subterraneous, of Diana, at Alexandria, 422
Threshing, instead of, oxen, &c. employed to tread out the grain, 27
Topgis Bashi, or commandant of artillery, 200, 227
Tourrah, village and castle of, 389
Travelling in Turkey by land, remarks on, 83
Troy, description of the plain of, 67
Tuff, a stone employed by the Arabs for the cure of the mange in horses, 352
Turkish army, principal officers of the, 227
————, different casts of people which compose the, 229, 237
Turkish breakfast, 43
——— fortresses, remarks on, 56
——— marine, present state of, 63
——— soldiers, taught to practise with firing red-hot shot, 29
————, sick and wounded, attended by the English surgeon, 39, 40
————, undisciplined state of the, 134, 143, 303
————, pay and allowance of the, 245
Turkish women, dress, manner, &c. of, 23
Turkey, remarks on the mode of travelling in, 83
Turks, general character of the, 244, 247

Usury, case of, decided by the Grand Vizier, 108
Utrecht, the works and roads of, *499

Villages near Constantinople, wretched state of, 52
Vintage near Chiflick begun on the 4th of September, 55
Virgin Mary, sepulchre of, 167

Weather, sudden changes of, at Constantinople, 78, 93, 98
Wheat, the bearded sort principally cultivated in Turkey, 27
White, Dr. inoculates himself with pestiferous matter, and falls a victim to the experiment, 518
Winds, effect of the, in Egypt, 387
Women, Greek, dress, manners, complexion, &c. of, 24, 31, 441
———, Turkish, dress of, 23
————————, stain their nails with a deep orange colour, 24
Wrestlers, General Koehler entertained with an exhibition of, at the Pacha of Chennecally's, 111

Yebna, 254
Yenecheri Agassi, generallissimo of the Janissaries, 237
Yenecheri Bashi, an officer of the Turkish army, 227
Yourt, Turkish dish, prepared from sour milk, 26
Youzouf Zia Pacha, Grand Vizier, character of, 126

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